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AND
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FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1825.

VOLUME XCV.

(BEING THE EIGHTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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1825

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS XCVth VOLUME.

HAIL, veteran Sage ! whose years have reach'd the span
Assign'd by Moses* to the life of man.
Still may fresh laurels crown thy deathless name,
Won in the paths of honour and of fame.
'Tis thine to save from premature decay,
And from Time's grasp wrest half his spoils away.
In thy perennial Work the inquiring eye
May trace the solemn rites of days gone by.
There † we behold, by Druid Priests ador'd,
The trinal power of Heaven's eternal Lord.

Through London's streets when sounds of mourning past
Unheeded on the pestilential blast,
When ‡ the black cart in dire array was led,
And the hoarse bellman summon'd forth the dead,
With glistening eye we read recorded there
The prudent Citizen's unyielding care,
That check'd the direful Minister of fate,
Who vainly hover'd round his humble gate—
At his right hand while tens of thousands fell,
He unpolluted heard the funeral knell.

And see where follows, in procession slow,
The solemn Pageant's § quaint and stately show—
When civic Poets in prolific verse
The glories of their Sovereign's sway rehearse.
When the tall spire of Kibworth's || ancient fane
With ruin strews the tomb-encumber'd plain,
Its form, preserv'd in thy recording Page,
Survives conspicuous to each future age.
And when, by the Destroyer's scythe o'erthrown,
Falls the high tower and monumental stone ;
When those proud fabrics in confusion lie,
Rear'd by their builders for eternity ;
When from that stroke no pious wish can save
The Giant Gods of Elephantia's cave ;
And Memphian piles, unfaithful to their trust,
No longer hide the unknown Monarch's dust—
Thou still shalt flourish—and the common doom
That sweeps the pride of ages to the tomb,
Like His ¶ of old, the Avenger's stroke divine,
Shall blast the toils of Kings, but pass o'er thine !—

C. A. WHEELWRIGHT.

Tensor Rectory, Dec. 16.

* Ps. xc. verse 10. † "On the religion of the Druids," part i. p. 7.
‡ Letter on the Plague, part i. p. 313. § "London Pageants," part i. p. 81.
|| Part ii. p. 113. ¶ Exod. xii. 23.

P R E F Á C E.

THIS is our Ninety-fifth Annual Address. In the short period of four years the Gentleman's Magazine will enter the second centenary of its existence. Amidst all the changes which have transpired in the literary world, during this extended period, the venerable Sylvanus has pursued the same even tenor of his way. Whilst rivalry of the most powerful character has constantly appeared in the literary arena, and contemporary Publications innumerable have been driven from the field, Sylvanus Urban has stood immoveable as towering Atlas, when warring elements play around his head, and foaming oceans break their billows at his feet.

The Literature of England was perhaps never more varied, or more extensively diffused, than during the past year. It was once considered necessary for a person to be a Student before he became an Author; but now all such preliminary steps are considered superfluous, if we are to judge from the melange of professions with which Authorship is crowded. Every individual who can scribble a paragraph, assumes the character of an Author, Compiler, or Editor: this probably accounts for the ephemeral inundation of cheap periodical or twopenny works of the early part of the current year; and perhaps for the countless volumes of useless trash with which we have been deluged.—From the Army, we have two gallant Colonels directing editorial assaults on each other, in the columns of their own weekly journals. From the Navy, we have a Purser standing forth as the high-priest of modern Hellenistic learning, and a Lieutenant emblazoning the columns of every newspaper, as the oracle of Booksellers in biographical and genealogical lore,—*tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoëthes*.—In the new Literary Institutions, every individual who imagines himself capable of giving an opinion on any department of literature, assumes the important office of a Lecturer. Thus one offers to enlighten the world on Heraldry—another on Topography—and a third, assuming the title of Doctor, to teach Latin by lecturing! *risum teneatis?* But what is still more extraordinary, if we are to rely on the statements of the Hamiltonian Professors, the learned languages are taught, as it were, by a steam-engine power, without the necessity of the teacher understanding them himself!

The political horizon of Europe, fortunately, was never more auspicious than at the present time; but on the Continent, however, there appears a constant fermentation in every department of literature—a perpetual struggle with Governments and the press—and in many instances native talent is paralyzed. Two grand parties possess the field—one supporting the old monarchical principles of the Monkish ages, and the other advocating liberal ideas and the march of the human intellect. Under the latter, which is the popular banner, we find America, England, the Netherlands, and the great mass of Germany. France (says the *Courier Francais*)

must be added to this party, the administration of which floats between the two: for one it made war on Spain, and for the other recognised the independence of Hayti; it has given the law of indemnity to the ancient Nobility, and the law of sacrilege to the Clergy,—allowing the representative forms to subsist, as indispensable to the satisfaction of the middle classes. The Holy Alliance has under its banners, Russia, Austria, and the Prussian Government, the high Catholic party in Spain, and the counter-revolutionary faction in France.

With respect to the political relations of the New States of Central and South America, several of them have already established their constitutions on a solid basis, and are rapidly advancing in prosperity.

Adverting to our Domestic Policy, the greatest part of the last year has passed in the calm enjoyment of that prosperity which has resulted from the judicious measures of his Majesty's present Ministers. The finances have progressively ameliorated, and taxes to a large amount have been repealed. Bills have been passed for removing various restrictions on Commerce, and otherwise relaxing our Prohibitory Laws. By the Colonial Intercourse Bill, our Colonies have been rendered, like an English county, an integral part of the empire—a measure of the first importance. The consolidation and amendment of the Jury Laws has also been effected, and the grand modifications of Weights and Measures will be of permanent advantage.—Great attention has been paid to Ireland, and not without beneficial results. The currency of England and that country has been assimilated.—The disturbances excited in the Sister Island, at the opening of the year, by the factious measures of the Catholic Association, have been repressed, and their recurrence effectually prevented, principally by means of a Bill interdicting *all* Associations calculated to produce irritation. Some angry polemical discussions, arising out of these and other events, have also subsided.—Just as this year of brightness was drawing to a close, a dark shadow suddenly threw itself across our political horizon, and we had the mortification to witness the sun of our commercial prosperity undergo an awful, but merely a momentary eclipse. There is even ground for indulging a hope, that in consequence of the precautions to which the late singular panic in the Money-market has given rise, and the impressive lesson it has afforded to the mercantile part of the community, our trade will henceforth be established on a firmer basis than ever.

Dec. 31, 1825.

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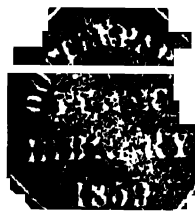
HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT STREET



CHRIST-CHURCH, MARY LE BONE, N.E.

THE SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XCV. PART II.



Embellished with Views of HANOVER CHAPEL, Regent-street; CHRIST CHURCH, Marylebone; Ancient MANSION at CAMBERWELL, Surrey, &c.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. VI.

Hanover Chapel, Regent Street.

THE order of the architecture of this Chapel, as stated in the Reports of the Commissioners for building New Churches, is “Ionic of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene.”

The principal front, which is represented in the Engraving, ranges with the houses on the western side of Regent-street. The Portico, in imitation of the Mother Church (St. George, Hanover-square), covers the foot-path, an arrangement to be admired, as the lower parts of the columns are not injured in appearance by the addition of unsightly iron rails, like the noble Church of St. Martin’s. The building is thus rendered conspicuous in a lateral point of view, and not like many other fine edifices, so hid and concealed, that thousands may pass daily, and be almost total strangers to the beauties they contain. The other portions of the exterior are concealed by houses. To the mediocrity of style observable in the New Churches, the present forms a splendid exception. Its exterior and interior features are novel. The style of architecture, and the ingenuity and symmetry of the arrangement reflect the highest credit upon the architect, Mr. COCKERELL.

The view shows the portico with its flanking towers, and the spirical dome surmounted with a cross, which crowns the roof, approaching to a cathedral-like arrangement.

There are some particulars worthy of notice in the detail of this façade. The architraves of the portico, where they enter the main building, rest on antæ, in the capitals of which are inserted busts of angels supporting the order in the style of cariatide. In the cymatium are introduced the heads of dolphins. The principal doorway, of

a pyramidal form, as usual in Grecian buildings, is enclosed within an architrave richly embellished with honeysuckle mouldings and pateræ. The cornice of the lintel rests upon consoles inserted in the wall; above is a circular wreath of foliage, enclosing the date A D. 1823, the period of the commencement of the building.

The front, upon the whole, is certainly one of the finest ornaments of the street, and is decidedly the best specimen of architecture in it. If any thing is to be regretted, it is the square turrets which finish the elevation; there is a meanness about these appendages ill suiting the building to which they are attached. The interior is square, each of the sides being carried out to four miles. There is in the arrangement a resemblance, though by no means a studied one, to St. Stephen’s, Walbrook: was there nothing more to recommend it, this would not be its least merit.

The ceiling is sustained by four fluted columns, and the same number of antæ. They are specimens of an order as yet without a name, but approaching nearest to the Corinthian. The capitals have the basket and encurved abacus of that order, but have only a single row of leaves set perpendicularly in the astragal. The caulicolæ are omitted, and upon the volutes are placed doves, with expanded wings, corresponding with each angle of the abacus. The capitals of the antæ are similar, with the exception of the doves. In the centre of the ceiling is the cupola, on the inner circumference of which is placed eight corbels, each representing a cherub with four wings, from which rise the same number of concave ribs uniting in a circle with a triangle inclosed in an irradiation in the centre; between the ribs are glazed windows,

windows, a very considerable portion of light being thrown down into the building by this tasteful cupola, in which elegance and utility are happily combined.

The most splendid piece of composition in the Chapel is the Altar. It is enriched with imitations (I presume) of various antique marbles, and forms on the whole a rich architectural display. The centre, in imitation of the "Holy of Holies," is a deep recess, covered with a dark blue curtain, in the centre of which is displayed a cross, and the monogram I. H. S. in letters of gold. The marbles imitated are porphyry, verd antique, and Sienna marble; the various mouldings are enriched in gold, on a white ground. The recess is flanked with piers of Sienna marble, each containing a sunk panel of porphyry, with gilt mouldings. Fronting the piers are tablets of black marble, with arched heads, having the decalogue in gold letters inscribed on them. A splendid frieze and cornice crowns the whole; the former is enriched with passion flowers and white lilies in bold relief, alternating with each other, and splendidly coloured, worthy of attention for the beauty of the ornaments, but more so for the appropriateness of them.

The whole of the embellishments of the Church are happily chosen; each one presents a symbol in some way or other associated with our religion. The flowers, the one commemorating its divine founder, the other the symbol of his highly favoured mother; the pillars with their doves, the roof with its cherubim, and the triune symbol on the highest point of the elevation, are embellishments of a higher nature than mere ornament; to say they are so many helps to devotion, would perhaps startle the Protestant reader. But viewing them in the light of harmless and innocent symbols, I have yet to learn that deviations like the present, or even the sculptured representation of the close of our Lord's sufferings, elevated above the altar, are at all incompatible with the doctrines or discipline of our national Church. The organ is placed immediately upon the altar, and the pipes, in a tastefully ornamented case, are made to correspond with, and form a finish to the rich architectural composition below. No gallery intervenes, the instrument being played at the side. The pulpit and

desks are placed in one group in the front of the altar, an arrangement which the want of space renders necessary. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in the arrangement of the pews and galleries. The site of the building being very confined, has rendered additional galleries necessary; but the lower being made to project considerably beyond the upper ones, that theatrical appearance so unpleasant in Marylebone Church is avoided. The neatness displayed in the internal fittings, as well as the mode of lighting the aisles and spaces beneath the galleries, is much to be admired. The architect has made the most of his funds, as well as his ground, which must have struck any one who saw the site before the erection of the building, to be a very confined spot.

Before I quit this Chapel, I cannot help remarking, that it is much to be regretted a more Church-like designation was not given to this building than the name of a dissenting meeting, which has been rendered somewhat notorious of late. As it has been consecrated, it ought to have borne the name of a Saint; at all events, the present appellation is so perfectly unmeaning, that it is to be hoped it only needs to be noticed to have it altered.

Christ Church, Marylebone.

THIS Church, which forms the second subject in the Engraving was consecrated in 1825.

It is built from the designs of Mr. HARDWICK. The view shews the eastern front, which is situated in Stafford-street, Lisson-green, and the South side of the Church. It will be observed, that the building is in two separate portions. The first, which is built entirely of stone, comprises the entrances and tower; the second portion consists of the body of the Church, and is wholly appropriated to the congregation; this is built of brick, with stone dressings. The western end of the Church abuts against the houses in the street on the North side of it. There is an entrance from the portico, as shewn in the engraving, to the basement story of the tower, which is formed into a circular vestibule, crowned with a dome, in the centre of which is an opening, encircled with a gallery and balusters. On the South and North sides are openings

openings to other vestibules of the same form, covered also with domes, having circular lantern lights on their centres. In these are the stairs to the galleries, and the entrances to the body of the Church. To the lateral vestibules are also entrances from the street on the North and South sides of the building, each of which is flanked with a pair of Ionic columns, finished with the appropriate entablature, without pediments; the South entrance is shewn in the plate, the northern exactly corresponds. The North and South fronts have each a series of five long windows, with arched heads, and are furnished with parapets and ballustrades. The centre aisle of the Church rises above the roof, and is furnished with a clerestory. The tower being fully shown in the Engraving, needs no further notice; it is bold in its proportions, and, though heavier in appearance than the generality of the steeples of new Churches, is not to be censured on that account; its dimensions appear substantial without approaching to clumsiness.

It is almost unnecessary to say, that like the last-described building, the altar retains its proper situation, though the portico and principal front are at the East end. In both instances this arrangement was occasioned by necessity; it is the same at Bishopsgate Church, but in both of the buildings before us the effects of the alteration are met with far greater ingenuity than in that Church.

On entering the Church, the spectator will be highly gratified by observing that the architect has formed his design after the old school, instead of following the fantastical taste of the present day. He has taken for his models the buildings of Sir Christopher Wren, and, with such originals before him, it was next to impossible that he should fail. The order is Corinthian, and, together with the Ionic of the exterior, is formed after the Italian examples. It would not be difficult to point out the different works of the great master I have just named, which contain the originals from whence the building before us is formed. For an architect of genius to have visited St. Magnus, London Bridge, St. Bride's, and Bow Church, and from the whole to form a design in which the beauties of all should be retained, and their defects

avoided, does not appear to be a task very difficult of execution; yet it is a task which few architects of the present day will condescend to attempt; were they to do so, we might look for Churches deserving to rank with these fine specimens which ornament the Metropolis. I do not wish to insinuate that the building under consideration is a servile copy: far from it; it is an original design, formed upon models, which no architect is ever likely to excel, and which the greatest need not be ashamed to imitate.

The nave and aisles are separated by six lofty columns, and two pilasters on each side supporting the entablature of the order. The ceiling is arched, and is pierced by windows corresponding with the intercolumniations. The ceiling of the nave is arched, and formed by ribs into six principal divisions, each filled with an oval pannel, the borders of which, as well as the ribs, are ornamented with scroll mouldings. The ceiling of the aisles is flat, and unornamented. Galleries are erected in the aisles, as well as across the West end of the nave, and are supported by pilasters. The fronts are coloured in imitation of oak paneling, resting on an architrave of stucco. The altar is simply ornamented; the screen occupies the whole of the eastern wall, and is situated in a recess between the lateral vestibules, which have already been described. The sides of the recess have large niches, and the eastern wall is divided into three compartments by pilasters sustaining the entablature. The commandments, creed, and paternoster, are inscribed in these divisions upon long arched pannels. Upon the entablature are two small statues of angels seated, and holding a ribbon, inscribed, GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, and between them is an urn with wreaths of foliage. The ceiling of the chancel is ornamented with sunk pannels, each containing an expanded flower of a circular and angular form alternately. In the body of the Church, at a short distance from the altar-rails, the pulpit and reading and clerk's desks, are placed on opposite sides. The two former are copies of each other; their form is octagonal, resting upon a terminal column. The furniture of the altar, pulpit, &c. is crimson velvet, and a glory encircling I.H.S. inscribed on the front of each; two handsomely carved chairs, with a mitre

mitre on the back of each stand within the rails. A neat organ is erected in the western gallery. The fittings up of the interior for the accommodation of the congregation are neat and convenient, and from my own feelings I should judge the building is well adapted for hearing the service. The excellent arrangement of the entrances preserves that quietness so essential to a Church, and adds to the beauty of the whole design. E. I. C.

BRADNINCH AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

(Concluded from p. 502.)

AMONG the MSS. I met a sketch of the character of the Cavillier Peter Sainthill, and a satire upon him, written by the Roundhead or Republican party. The former is ably written; the latter is very curious, as a specimen of party spirit during the Civil Wars, and its admissions (those of bitter enemies) place the Cavilier's character in a high point of view.

"Peter Sainthill was born 1593, and was educated at the Free Grammar School at Tiverton, and one of the first scholars on that foundation: he was an accomplished gentleman, and a good scholar; of a courteous and affable disposition; charitable, and of such unaffected simplicity of manners, that he secured the esteem of all, and gained universal confidence by his integrity, both in public and private life. He was a pattern of loyalty and attachment to his King, and being possessed of large property, he lent liberally to supply the Royal necessities during the arduous contest between Charles and the Parliament; and when the King headed his army in the West, and the troops were marching from Honiton to Tiverton in the year 1644, he entertained his Sovereign * at Bradninch House a day and a night, and the fol-

lowing morning attended him on his rout to Exeter. He was Recorder† of this Borough, and Deputy Steward of this Manor; and in the years 1640 and 1641 was elected Member of Parliament (together with Sir Peter Balle, his kinsman) for the Borough of Tiverton, which he continued to represent till the memorable year 1646, when to avoid the persecution of his enemies, and save his life, he sought an asylum in Italy.

"On entering Parliament, Mr. Sainthill inclined to the popular side, but as soon as an ordinance was passed for raising an army against the Crown, and abolishing Episcopacy, he threw all his interest in the support of the King, and was one of the 118 Members that sat in the Parliament of Oxford, convened by Charles in January 1643, and in conjunction with the Lords and other Commons, he signed the letter to the Earl of Essex on the 27th of that month; and in consequence, the Parliament in their propositions for Peace to Charles, Nov. 23, 1644, require that Peter Sainthill, esq. (among others) be removed from Court, and his Majesty's Councils, be rendered incapable of ever holding office, and that one full third part, upon full value of his estates, be employed for the payment of the publique debts. Mr. Sainthill also commanded the Trained Bands raised under a Commission from the King at Bradninch, and was one of the Commissioners‡ for managing the King's affairs in the West," (he is mentioned by Clarendon, vol. II. p. 639, as one of the Commissioners who met the Prince of Wales at Bridgewater, April 23, 1645, to consult on the best steps to be taken for the King's service)."

Let us now turn to the Republican satire.

* "The day after the King marched from Plymouth, himself attended only by his own troop, and the principal officers of the Court went to Exeter; appointing the army, by slow marches, to follow, and to be quartered at Tiverton and other towns adjacent, where they arrived on the 21st Sept. 1644."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 539.

"Bradninch was the head quarters of King Charles's army on the 27th July, 1644. A part of the King's army was quartered there again on the 17th Sept. 1644. It was the head quarters of Sir Thos. Fairfax on the 16th Oct. 1645."—*Lysms's Devon*.

† "In this parish (Bradninch) is St. Hill seated; descended from the Norman line; Steward of the Stannaries; and one of the Masters in Chancery."—*Risdon*, tempore Charles the First.

‡ "By the diligence and activity of the Commissioners appointed in Devonshire, his Majesty was, within a few days, supplied with two thousand pounds in money, which was presently distributed among the horse; and 3000 suites of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings, which were likewise delivered to the foot."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 540.

PETER'S

PETER'S BANQUET; OR, THE CAVALIER IN THE DUMPS. (*Written about 1645.*)

"An ancient Burrough in the West,
Was lately put unto the test,
Their loyalty and zeal to prove,
If King and Country they did love.
For you must know, within the town,
A Trained Band, rose by the Crown,
Had been inrolled in buff attire,
To march when danger may require.
There also dwelt within the place
A patriotic, sturdy race,
Nicknamed Roundheads, as you 'll see,
By those attached to Royalty.

"Peter, their Captain, for to try,
If good King Charles they'd stand by,
Prepared a Banquet at his Hall,
And there invited one and all,
'To eat, and drink, and for to sing
'God bless the cause! God bless the King!'

"He was a man of wit profound,
Recorder of his native town:
Humble, benign, of Normau blood,
Carressed, esteemed, for being good.
From his high rank in life was sent,
A Member twice to Parliament,
From the good town of Tiverton,
With Peter Halle * of Mapleton;
But here he play'd a double game,
That brought on him disgrace and shame.

"Now when the King was in the West,
And not a little in distress,
He honoured Peter with a call
By night †, incog, but that's not all,
He wanted money for to spend
In waging war, that was the end,
And he knew those that had to lead. }
And if report of him speak true,
He lent him one, but some say two
Hundred pounds, from Dame Dolly's ‡
purse,

To be repaid with interest;
Together with a Royal boon,
When he the Sceptre should resume.
And make the pledge more firm and sure,
Etched his sign manual on the door.
A Title we suppose was meant,
To make the Captain more content:
Well, be it so, we throw his right,
The Squire should be dubbed a Knight §.
For all such mighty men of fame
Wish to immortalize their name.

* Solicitor General to the Queen.

† The King's visit to Mr. Sainthill, could not be got over, therefore is depreciated and lessened as much as possible. Clarendon's account of the mode in which the King travelled, supports the previous version. Bradninch lay in the way from Plymouth to Exeter, the distance about 30 miles, and it was very natural for Charles to pay this attention to so zealous an adherent.

‡ Mrs. Sainthill was Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Robt. Pakker, of Zeal Monachorum, Devon.—*Harleian MS.* No. 116v.

§ The only reward the family received for their sacrifices in the Royal Cause, is a pardon, granted by Charles the Second, 30th March 1668, to Peter Sainthill (then dead 20 years) for any offences committed against the Crown!

|| If this couplet is not a subsequent addition, it shews that Charles's enemies contemplated putting him to death, should it be in their power.

"The twentieth was a morning gay;
To see these Veterans in array,
Three Chieftains, marching in the van,
With a sword drawn, in either hand;
Nicknamed Redhead, Blunt, and Gray,
By roughish schoolboys in their play.
Some thirty corslets in the rear,
That had no rapier but a spear:
Some forty called muskateers,
That had a rapier, but no spears.
Those bore a muskett in their hand,
That made them look more fierce and grand.

"Now take them singly, view them round,
And tell me if there can be found
Another such an awkward train
Throughout the Royal Duke's domain?
There's Jem, and Harry; Sam, and Will,
Fam'd for their pugilistic skill,
Descended from a savage clan,
That neither care for God nor man;
For if you don't with them comply,
'Tis but a blow, and there you lie.
But now become a muskateer,
Look just like nudles, dead with fear.
There's Kit and Teddy, tall and big,
That wear a cap for want of wig.
There's Ben deformed, Tom looks awry,
One has no nose, another but one eye.
Sure such a group was never seen,
From sixty, downward to sixteen!
Oh Royal Sir! oh, have some pity!
And take these bumpkins to your city!
Mark how they fought, how they have bled,

To save the Crown ||, the King his head.
To keep the peace, and guard the nation,
From unjust laws and usurpation.
Show them some mark of your regard,
And take them for your body guard,
It will be told among your foes,
What you have done for Bradninch heroes.

"Now view this Royal Trained Band,
Marshall'd in order by command,
Peter, their Captain, for to see,
If aught they knew of chivalry,
Advanc'd in front, and there did cry,
'Draw out your rapiers, lift them high,
Salute your Captain passing by.'
Some drew the sword, some nod the head,
Some look as pale as if half dead;
Others like stock, or stone, stood mute,
Nor moved either hand or foot;

Some did advance, some did retreat,
 'Twas quite a farce throughout the street !
 The Captain saw it would not do,
 He had a stiff and awkward crew,
 Sheath'd up his sword, and bow'd adieu.
 The drum roll'd out for to depart,
 All caught the sound, and forth they start ;
 The croud then made the air to ring,
 'God bless the cause ! God bless the King !'
 But some we saw, whose heads were round,
 That bellow'd out a different sound,
 'Down with the Faggots ! Down with the
 Lubbers !

Clodhoppers in buff, turn'd royal robbers !'

" Now see them at the banquet, all
 In Peter's great and lofty hall,
 Seated in order for to dine,
 Swig cyder, beer, and meady wine,
 Where all was sumptuous, nice, and free,
 That made it taste more pleasantly ;
 Some cutting beef, and others pork,
 With finger held in lieu of fork ;
 Some calling cyder, others beer,
 Some looking round, as if for fear
 That they should fall from off their seat,
 Where they were plac'd to carve and eat.
 The cloth being gone, the hall did ring,
 ' God bless the cause ! God bless the King !'
 May all his foes be soon laid low,
 And civil discord by one blow !'
 A bumper then had each to fill,
 To drink the health of Captain Sainthill !
 Some loyal toasts were next sent round,
 Which made the hall again resound,
 For heads and hearts were come together,
 Some talking one thing, some another.

" The Chiefs were got into debate
 About the War, the King, and State ;
 ' Brethren, we say our cause is good,
 Nothing has yet our force withstood,
 Here's Cavalier 'gainst Roundhead still,
 'Tis a crime, say some, their brats to kill.
 Pugh ! no such thing, we say 'tis right,
 What can't be done by day, it must by night.
 Hark ! Essex routed, Bristol taken !
 Hampden's dead, Fairfax forsaken !
 The City gates are open wide,
 Where we may either walk or ride ;
 Secure, protected without arms,
 Free from all danger and alarms ;
 One victory more, won by the Crown,
 Will make these rebels knuckle down,
 Sue and implore, from our strong hands,
 Their lives, their trade, and forfeit lands.
 All's well we say, old honest Pring !
 We'll drink the Cause once more,—the
 King !

Another Charter we can crave,
 The King rewards the firm and brave.'

" The bowl with glee was going round,
 When all at once they hear a sound
 Of victory ! a great victory !
 Which came so unexpectedly,
 Like thunder bursting from the sky,
 They all rose up, as if to fly

Away ; and leave the Squire behind,
 Midst fumes of backey, beer, and wine ;
 For when the halloo reach'd their ears,
 They were astound with doubts and fears,
 Nouse dar'd to speak, not one could sing,
 Nor toast the health of our good King !
 Some hum'd, some sigh'd, some groan'd,
 some star'd,

All knew the sound, what it declar'd,
 As from the window they could see
 Our little band of rivalry,
 With a blue flag, and crooked horn,
 Which was display'd and always blown,
 Whenever we went by one consent,
 To celebrate some great event.
 While near the Postern Gate we stood,
 A man advanced in pensive mood,
 Sam Miller 'twas, he look'd so pale,
 His face betray'd a dismal tale,
 ' What is the matter, Sam ?' we say,
 ' You look so lank and pale to-day.
 What, wont you speak, and tell us why
 You be so low and melancholy ?
 Don't you no news from Ex'ter bring,
 That doth relate to our good King ?
 Why dont you now ring out your bell,
 Proclaim aloud, Oh yes ! All's well !
 Have you not heard of our defeat,
 How Cromwell's slain, in his retreat ?
 Two thousand men their arms laid down,
 And hung as Rebels to the Crown ?'
 Sam shook his head, said ' No ! not I,
 Make room, fall back, let me pass by,'
 A space was found, Sam enter'd in,
 To tell the news, that he did bring,
 The Gate was shut, we did not stay,
 But gave a blast, and march'd away.
 As soon as Sam was in the hall,
 He made his bow, and then did bawl,
 Gemmen Ratters, we are undone,
 The Rebels have the battle won !
 At Naseby * : 'tis said the King is taken,
 But if not so, is quite forsaken,
 His veteran troops are chiefly slain,
 And only a few friends remain,
 No horse being near he fled on foot,
 But many foes are in pursuit,
 To get the premium on his head,
 Should he be taken, live or dead.
 The truth of which I can aver,
 As 'tis arrived at Exeter,
 The City there is in a pothor,
 Some running one way, some another,
 Some jeering, taunting, others sad,
 Some ranting, roaring, raving mad ;
 The Chamber are in consultation,
 If best to fly, or keep their station,
 For Fairfax hies with double haste,
 To hurl his vengeance on the place.

" The Captain fell into the dumps,
 The rest were seized with the mumps,
 A painful silence now took place,
 Each looking t'other in the face,
 Pondering whether Aye, or No,
 'Twas best to stay, or for to go,

The battle of Naseby was fought June 14, 1645.

The

The Cavalier essayed to speak,
 But found his heart was ready t' break ;
 Rose up, sat down, then rose again,
 But still could not shake off the pain ;
 ' My friends,' said he, ' we must not part,
 I want to ———, but oh my heart !
 I cannot speak, I cannot cry,
 Oh 'tis so sharp, I sure shall die !'
 He star'd, he sigh'd, he view'd his crew,
 Then dropp'd a tear, and said, ' Adieu !
 Unto the Italian coast* I'll fly,
 To brother Bob at Tuscany,
 And to your charge commit my family,
 And may the Lord reward your loyalty.'
 He said no more, his heart was big,
 With grief he swooned, off dropt his wig !
 Just then his valet op'd the door,
 And saw his master on the floor,
 He rung the bell, in came the groom,
 Who took him to another room ;
 And as they bore him from the Hall,
 He wav'd his hand, and bow'd to all.

" At thus each Warrior marched forth,
 Some took the East, and others North,
 With pensive look, and downcast eye,
 Lamenting all their destiny.
 What fools we have been, thus to sing,
 ' God bless the Cause ! God save the King !
 Had we foreseen this great event,
 Our time we might have better spent.
 Our money too, have better lent. }
 Ruin'd for ever, past all recovery,
 From ardent zeal to serve our country.'
 They said no more, each parted full of grief,
 Not knowing how, or where to seek relief.
 But ere they shuffled through the street,
 We gave a blast, to sound retreat !
 Now hear, ye Buffers of the Crown,
 And to your Children hand it down,
 How vain and foolish 'tis for man,
 The ways of Providence to scan.
 Or to attempt to set at naught,
 His great Decrees, by deed or thought.

Mind this grand rule, and learn to do,
 To others, as you'd have them do to you.
 Sure Parson Burchill never could preach,
 That murder was no sin, or breach ;
 Profanely for to lift the hand,
 Against the laws of God and man.
 Because we differ in opinion,
 About some forms in our religion.
 And will not suffer laws to stand,
 Made by the King at his command,
 Or money raise without consent
 Of either House of Parliament.
 The King we honour and respect †,
 But still our laws we will protect.
 At your next Banquet then, beware,
 Dont sell the skin, till you've caught the
 bear !

" Methinks I hear you now exclaim,
 Against the subject of this theme,
 Ask, ' Why so testy with the Squire,
 If you his deeds so much admire ?
 Is it, because in this disaster,
 He did not leave ‡ his Lord and Master ?'
 No, that we deny, it is because
 He sanctioned such oppressive laws,
 Subscribed his name, and gave consent,
 For making war 'gainst Parliament.
 Our liberties did not defend.
 But to serve the King was his chief end,
 His country he forgot, neglected,
 Therefore you have the reason why
 He's treated so disdainfully.
 Now fare you well ! all feuds let cease,
 Shake hands, be friends, and live in peace.
 We ask no more, then fare you well again !
 Friendship we love, but Malice we disdain.
 Quies in Cœlo !"

By the articles under which Exeter
 surrendered to Fairfax, Mr. Sainthill
 became entitled to compound for his
 estates, which were sequestered by
 Parliament. A part, only, however,
 was recovered by his son Samuel, in

* Mr. Sainthill did not fly from Devonshire till towards the close of March 1646. This, therefore, was an anticipation of the Roundheads ; or possibly, the satire itself was written after Exeter was taken by Fairfax, 9th April, 1646. The closing lines indicate that the contest was over.

† It is curious to contrast the sort of respect which the Roundheads bore to Charles, with that borne towards him by the Cavaliers.—I have before me a copy of the first edition of the *ΕΙΚΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ*, A.D. 1642. At the conclusion is written, by probably the first purchaser—" Proximus Sacris ;" and on the next leaf by the same hand—

" Here lyes Charles the First, the greates,
 The valiant though unfortunate,
 The just, victorious, pious prince,
 Found guilty for his innocence.
 True Faith's defender, Kingdom's Charter,
 Church's glory, People's Martyre,
 These both men and angels singe,
 The honest man, the righteous King."

‡ This is an express admission, that the Cavalier remained firm at his post, while anything could be done in the King's cause. In the Cavalier's Petition to compound for his estates, he says, " That your Petitioner about the beginning of the late siege of Exeter, went out of Exeter into Cornwall, and thence to Liguorne in Italy."

July

July 1653, after a long suit before "The Commissioners for Compounding with the Delinquents," by paying a heavy composition: but all the estates in fee, in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Yorkshire, were confiscated. We were favoured with a perusal of all the pleadings, &c. before "The Honorable the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents"—and the receipts, one of which I copy. They are printed, with blanks for the name and money (what is written is printed in *Italicks*.)

"Received by us, Richard Waring and Michael Herring, Treasurers of the moneys to be paid into Goldsmiths' Hall, of Samuel St. Hill of Bradninch, in the county of Devon, Gent. the summe of Three Hundred Seventy fouer Pounds, seventeen Shillings, Six pence, in p'te of Seven hundred forty nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings £.374 17s. 6d. Imposed on him by the Parliament of England, as a fine for his Delinquency to the Common-wealth. We say Received this 24th day of September, 1651, in parte
R^t Waringe.

I have taken notice of this acquittance
September y^e 24, 1651.

R^t Sherwyn, audite.

Take Mr. John Lawrence of Cotesbury,
Parish Justiciary, wth Mr. St Hill for security.

M. H.

Security is taken by me, 29th Sept. 1651.
J. Bayley."

The Hall of Bradninch House is large, and hung with a series of portraits of all the heads of the family, from 1546 to the present time. There is also a valuable painting of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, apparently by Rubens. At the Visitation for Devon, A D. 1620, besides the Cavalier, there were *three other brothers at Bradninch. Their cousin, the Rev. Wm. Sainthill, Vicar of Hennock, had *nine sons; and there were also the Sainthills of *Rockbeare, †Mamhead, and †Asburton. These families, we might expect by this, would have colonized the intervening country; but strange to say, one branch only of the Hennock family, which settled at Topsham, has survived. All the others have become extinct in the male line; and the representative of the Topsham family, †Captain Sainthill, R.N. having removed to Cork in Ireland, it is not supposed the name is

at present to be met with in Devonshire. The manor of Sainthill (aniently Swenthull), from which the family derive their name, is in the †parish of Kentisbeare. Richard Sainthill (father of the first Peter) resided there in the reign of Henry VII.; and the first Peter, in Harleian MSS. No. 1457, is termed "St. Hill of Sainthill and Bradnynehe." Sir Walter Swenthull, who represented Devon in the Parliaments of Edward II. and III. resided at Honiton; and his brother Reginald at Wadheys, which was conveyed to him in the time of Edward I. by Henry De Boteler (Harleian MSS. 2410).

Sept. 30. I left Bradninch for Colmington.
R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

YOUR ingenious Correspondent Δ, in his very interesting memoir of Padstow and its worthies, has spoken of the Rev. SAMUEL WALKER of Truro, and of THOMAS RAWLINGS, esq. in terms so just and appropriate, that all who are any way acquainted with the characters of these venerable men, would wish for further information; but the sincere Christian would more especially be gratified by such biographical notices of those who "had taken sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends." For a *third* person, however, I looked to the Padstow memoir; as he was an intimate friend of Walker and Rawlings, and equally distinguished for his religiousness. I mean Mr. GEORGE CONON; who, after having been many years Master of Truro Grammar School, retired to Padstow, where he died.

In Polwhele's "Cornwall," vol. V. Mr. Conon is thus noticed: "Both my father and myself were instructed in the principles of religion and the elements of the Greek and Latin tongues, under George Conon, a Scotchman;—a sound grammarian, a Christian firm in belief, and punctual in practice. He was once an usher at Westminster. At Truro he was a second Busby; he flogged like Busby; and like Busby he taught. We feared him, but we loved him. And when, from the infirmities of old age, he was forced to relinquish his charge and retired to Padstow, we all regretted his departure with tears! Nor were they, though the tears of childhood, 'forgot as soon as shed'." (P. 64.) Z.

ANCIENT

* Harleian MSS. 1080.

† Registry of Wills, Exeter.

‡ Lysons's Devon.



ANCIENT SEAT OF THE BOWYER FAMILY AT CAMBERWELL.

MR. URBAN, *Camberwell, Dec. 13.*
IN the Supplementary Volume to Lysons's *Environs of London*, mention is made of "an ancient seat of the Bowyer family," situate at Camberwell, on the road leading to London. It certainly seems worthy of some notice, if only from the tradition that it was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by him as a temporary residence, when engaged in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral. It strikes me, however, that it has claims to higher antiquity; for a large cedar tree which stands before it is traditionally styled "Queen Elizabeth's tree." It is one of those "modest mansions," which in the words of Lord Bacon, seem rather to have been built to live in, than to look on. Its exterior has a sombre and uninviting appearance, but some of its apartments are tastefully embellished. The hall is well worthy of observation. Opposite the entrance from the front garden, and surrounding a doorway, now disused, is some curious carved work of foliage, fruits, and flowers, disfigured by a tawdry colouring. Against its North wall is a female portrait, a companion to that in an upper apartment, which tradition styles "the Lord of

the Manor*." Report ascribes to this the title of "his ladye." Over the husband's picture is the representation of some animal carved in wood, doubtlessly the Bowyer crest, which Mr. Bray describes as "a wolf or tiger se-jant on a ducal coronet." The room which forms the North wing is ornamented with "carven imageries, of fruits and flowers," in relief. Over the chimney-piece, which, with the whole wainscoting, is of cedar, is a small but exquisite piece of painting, in which Saturn devouring his children is shewn in the centre, surrounded by ruins.

The apartment into which this cedar room opens is lofty and spacious; the carved work bold, prominent, and exceedingly well executed. The South and East sides are ornamented with large paintings, in each of which the principal figure seems, from the crown which accompanies him, and the glory surrounding his head, to be intended for Apollo. The above Vignette shows the exterior of this side of the building, and is chosen principally for the air of antiquity conferred by its "imbowed windows."

The rooms corresponding to those just described on the other side the

* This refers to the period when this house was tenanted by the Bowyers, who held estates, manors, and parcels of manors here and hereabouts. See Bray, vol. III.
 GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART II. house,

house, are used for the purposes of a Literary Institution; the smaller one for a library of reference, containing several hundred volumes on theology, history, philosophy, and belles lettres; and the other for a reading room, which is supplied with several daily papers, and all the periodicals of note. This Institution does not seem to be so generally known as its merits ought to render it; the books are well selected and numerous; and the lectures, which are suspended during the summer season, have hitherto afforded much to interest and instruct.

The following account of the family of Bowyer I have selected from various sources, and as the name is so intimately connected with the history of this building, and of Camberwell in general, it may not be irrelevant here to state particulars.

Their pedigree is traced up through William Bowyer, his great grandson Richard, his grandson, and Ralph his son, to John Bowyer of Chichester. Thomas the son of William, and John his grandson, are buried in the church of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, where the family had been long settled. John, a son of the last-named, married Ann Jenes, and afterwards Elizabeth Draper. The husband's common-place book gives a singular and concise account of this transaction, as may be seen by an extract given in Lysons's *Environs*, vol. I.

This John and his wife are buried in the chancel of Camberwell Church, where there is a brass exhibiting "a man and woman kneeling at a table, behind him eight sons, and behind her three daughters." The figures are well executed, and from the circumstance of Aucher's arms appearing on the escutcheon, could not have been set up till near the middle of the seventeenth century, as previous to that time the families were not connected. Above the effigies are three escutcheons. In the centre, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend vair cotised, or as Gwillim has it, "a bend verrey between two cotises." "This coat," says he, "pertaineth to Sir Edmond Bowyer of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, knight." 2d, on a fess humette, three leopards' heads, as given by Gwillim in his "*Heraldry*." This coat was confirmed by Sir William Segar, Garter, May 2, 1629, to Henry Brabourne, alias Brabon, of London,

descended from John Brabourne, alias Brabon, keeper of the mowed hawks to King Edward III. They are quartered by Bowyer in consequence of John, the son of Thomas Bowyer of Shepton Beauchamp, having married into the family of Brabant of Bruton. The third quarter is charged with a chevron between three acorns. Over the husband are the arms of Bowyer, impaling six coats; viz. 1st and 6th, on a fess between three annulets, two covered cups, between them a mullet for distinction. This coat was confirmed to Henry Draper of Colebrook in the county of Middlesex, gent. 14 Oct. 1571. 2d. Two chevronells, on each three martlets, between three escallop shells (Draper). 3d. Ermine, in chief three lions rampant, "the coat armour of Sir Hewitt Aucher of Bishopsbourne in the county of Kent, knight and hart; it was borne by Robert Aucher, M. A. priest, of Queen's College, third son of Sir Anthony;" to whom I have seen a letter under the hand of Queen Elizabeth, in which she styles him her "good freende," assuring him that she will so remember his "towardness" in a certain business, "that whensoever occasion may serve," says she, "I woll requite it *."—How the families became related will be seen hereafter. The fourth coat is Ermine, a fess checky. The fifth, a pale counterchanged, three acorns. Over the wife is the impalement alone. The inscription reads thus:

"Here lyeth the body of John Bowyer, esquier, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Robert Draper. They had issue 8 sons and 3 daughters, and John died the x day of October, 1570. Elizabeth after maryed William Forster, esquier, and had issue one sonne and one daughter, and dyed the xxij of April 1605."

She seems to have outlived her last husband; for a house adjoining the Free School is said, in 1615, to have been "late in the tenure of Elizabeth Forster, widow."

Sir Edmond Bowyer, who figures conspicuously in the annals of this parish, to which he was a considerable benefactor, was born at Camberwell 12th May, 1552. He served Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (the two counties having then but one Sheriff), in 1600; he was knighted by King James the First, at the Charter House, on that

* See *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. I. p. 3.

Monarch's first arriva in London, May 11, 1603; and in 1614 was one of the witnesses to the deed of creation of Dulwich College. His last will bears date 11 July, 1626, and in it he desires to be buried in the church there, requesting his executors to erect a "tomb of alabaster or white marble and jet, as they think fit," over his remains: he also begs that he may not be "bowelled," and that his funeral may take place in the day-time. His nephew of the same names, in 1648, presented a petition to the Commons on part of the population of Surrey, praying for the restoration of their King, and a return of peace and quietness. He was one of the Court of Record, constituted on occasion of a fire, which on the 26th of May, 1676, burnt the Townhall and other places in Southwark. His monument, on the South side of the chancel of Camberwell Church, has this inscription:

"In hopes of a glorious resurrection to eternall life by the merits of Jesus Christ, here lyes buried y^e body of dame Hester Bowyer, late wife of Sir Edmond Bowyer of this parish, knt. and daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, knight.

"There was a happy sympathy betwixt y^e vertues of y^e soule and y^e beauty of y^e body of this excellent deceased person. she lived a holy life, and dyed the death of the righteous, December y^e 10, 1665.

A good lyfe hath but a few days,
But a good name endureth for ever.

"Sir Edmond also (as he desired) lyes here by his loving and beloved wife. Likenes begat loue, and loue happiness, true here, complete in heaven, where they reape the fruit of their faythe and good works. He dyed y^e 27 of January, 1681, in y^e 67 year of his age.

Tam piox cineres nemo retinuit."

This Edmond had a son Anthony, who married Katherine St. John, and died in 1709. In his epitaph against the South wall of the chancel, Camberwell Church, he is styled "a gentleman generally esteemed in his lifetime, and universally well read, especially in the laws and Constitution of his country, which gave him an equal aversion to tyranny and anarchy: he did justice, showed mercy, and was a friend to the poor." His wife died in 1717.

D. A. BRITON.

ing in your Magazine, *perpetuis futuris temporibus*, the result of my researches and inquiries relating to the surname of John de Watton, the husband of Ella Bisset, and their eldest son, *dictus* Bisset, described in Part i. p. 38, to obviate any misinterpretation the variation of it might in future engender, from the circumstance of that appellation (which has also been written Wathon) having been expressed at least half a dozen different ways.

The families of Watton, Heriz, Mandeville, Newmarche, and Bisset, were all seated in the county of Nottingham, a few miles asunder, as in Thoroton may be seen, and hence they became connected by marriage. These branches of the Bissets and Wattons in a series of years removed, the former into Wiltshire, the latter into Hertfordshire, and, according to Sir Henry Chauncy, p. 23, John de Watton was High Sheriff 25, 26 Hen. III.

Richard de Rypariis married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Bisset, John de Watton "Ellam secundo natam," and Hugh de Plessetis, Isabel the third daughter; see the pedigree of Basset (whose daughter Bisset married), Shaw's Staff. II. 12; Clutterbuck's Herts, I. xxix.; Salmon's Herts, 362, App.; and the Topographer, II. 318.

The family of Watton derived the three besants in their escutcheon, which they bear at this day, by marriage with Ella Bisset, being the second course of besants in Bisset's arms, Azure, ten besants, 4, 3, 2, 1; the rest of their armorial bearing from their ancestors, especially Guillaume, surnamed De Watone, a cadet of the house of Tyrel*, Seigneurs de Poix, in Picardy, and of Flemish extraction by the mother's side; which is confirmed by the similitude of their arms, described in the Dict. Geneal. Herald. de France.

Resuming the explanation of the point in view, it appears by a deed, "Carta Johannis de Rypariis de Terris in Kedeministre," that John de Wutton was a witness. Mon. Angl. II. 409. In the Harl. MS. No. 2038, p. 150, the name is written Sir Jo. Wooton. In the Black Book, at the Heralds' College, it is written Wotton, and so is the son's surname. This an-

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 14.

[MUST again trespass upon your patience for the purpose of record-

* In Cartulario antiq. Eccles. de Watuna. Ex autog. pen. Johis de Kayveton. Chron. de la Trin. du Mont l'Rou. Reg. de Blia, g. e. eient

cient memoir exhibits the Bissets as Barons of Kidderninster, and remarks that the son was living 31 Ed. I. The former were not Barons of that denomination, but of Combe-Bisset in Wiltshire; and the latter was dead 28 Ed. I. according to the inquisition.

There is a memorandum, "Q'odam memorial," relating to Wich-Malbanc, where the name is Wotton. In Fines, 17, 18 Ric. II. by Walter Romesey, in Madox's Bar. Angl. the father and son are called Wotton; Ella Bisset is also described as the third daughter. By the inquisition on the death of her mother, Harl. MSS. 2038, p. 149, 1967, p. 121, and Dug. Bar. I. 632, she was the second daughter. It is evident, however, that the surname was neither Wooton or Wotton, for no person of either denomination appears on record contemporary with John de Watton first mentioned, who could by any possibility have been the husband of Ella Bisset.

The assimilation of these surnames was not unusual, for the village of Watton in Hertfordshire had four divisions, according to Domesday Book. In the fourth, the name is written differently from the rest, viz. Wodtone, which being famous for its timber, was called Wood Town. Salmon's Herts, p. 216. But the etymology of words is, "*Levis et fallax et plerumque ridicula, for, sæpenumero ubi proprietates verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur.*"

In a licence to enfeof lands at Kidderninster, 27 Ed. I. the son is called Wotton, and in the Inquisition on his death, 28 Ed. I. it is the same; but the definition of the son makes nothing against the father, and the diversity is immaterial, for every Antiquary knows the frequency of change of surname in olden time.

There is an inquisition of 16 Ed. I. which mentions only two daughters of Basset, though the fact of there being three is indisputable; for Alice, one of the daughters, married Bisset, 5 Hen. III. (Ormerod, III. 218), a glaring blunder in a record of that description, to which much confidence is usually assigned.

Upon the whole, the contiguity of residence, the identity of the family connection, the circumstance of Watton, Wooton, and Wotton, being here one and the same person. videlicet, the identical John de Watton first named, appear to me, Mr. Urban, with all due

respect to the judgment of your impartial and intelligent readers, decidedly to establish my antecedent communications on the subject of this descent. It should be observed, however, that in allusion to the elder branch of the family of De Dunstanville, detailed in page 417, their arms are variously expressed, but the greater probability is that they were—Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton of the second a lion of England, and that the bordure engrailed Sable was assumed for distinction sake by January, a collateral descendant of John de Dunstanville, a younger son of Walter, the second Baron of Castlecombe. The same arms appear to have been quartered by Thomas the fourth Earl of Southampton (the representative of that younger branch), who died about the year 1667, without issue male. The family of Helligan of Devon, who carried, Or, three Torteaux, a chief Azure, derived their lineage from the heiress of William de Dunstanville, the descendant of another junior branch; and Basset, who married the heiress of Helligan, at one time quartered the same bearings.

In conclusion, permit me to add that in Harl. MS. 5801, p. 59, are noticed the marriages of the two sisters of Sir John Wharton of Leicester-Town, afterwards of East Sheen in Surrey, who is mentioned in Part i. p. 305. The eldest sister, Catharine, married Thomas Hackett, Bishop of Down and Connor; the youngest, Sence, Sir Thomas Ogle, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

HENRY W. WHATTON.

Mr. URBAN, Norfolk, Dec. 14.
WILL you permit a remark or two on your Correspondent J. D.'s two seemingly decisive arguments to prove that William the Bastard has no right to the title of Conqueror, England not having been conquered by him (see Gent. Mag. Aug. 1825). The first is grounded on William having granted the demands of the Primate for "the preservation of their liberties." And the second, on the arms of part of Kent being a rampant white horse, with the motto "*Invicta*,"

* Kent was conquered 53 years before the Christian æra by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, and put under the direction of the Governor of Britannia Prima. It was again conquered by the Saxons, and Hengist became its King. Baldred, the seventeenth

which latter J. D. deems quite sufficient proof of part of Kent remaining unconquered. And upon these two he has founded the following syllogism: "For England to be subdued, the whole must be conquered: part of England was unsubdued; therefore England was not conquered."

The gallant but unfortunate King of England, it will be remembered, fought the whole day of the memorable battle of Hastings at the head of his Kentish men; he was killed, and they were defeated with the whole of the English forces; and William had passed the Thames at Wallingford, when Stigand in the name of the Clergy made submissions to him; and when he arrived within sight of London, all the chief nobility came into his camp, and declared an intention of yielding to his authority. With these facts before us, and admitting J. D.'s conclusions, I will venture to challenge the most ingenious of your readers to point out any conquest of either nation or colony made during the last or any other war, excepting where no quarter has been given, and no terms agreed to with the vanquished. In proof of the impossibility of their doing so, I beg leave to submit the following apparently decisive syllogisms, commencing with France in 1814. For France to be subdued, the whole must be conquered: part of France (Provence for instance) was unsubdued, therefore France was not conquered. For the French and Spanish fleet of Cape Trafalgar to have been conquered, every ship must have struck her colours: every ship did not strike her colours; therefore the combined fleets were not conquered off Cape Trafalgar. For the French army to have been conquered at Waterloo, every man must have been killed or taken: the whole of the men were not killed or taken; therefore the French army was not conquered at Waterloo. Again,—In every instance, except as before excepted, "the pre-

servation of their liberties" have invariably been granted to every nation or colony; and the surrender made without the victorious army visiting every province; therefore any not so visited can no more be said to have been conquered, than Kent was by William.

But, Mr. Urban, notwithstanding all this, I contend that England was to all intents and purposes conquered by William and his Norman adventurers, of which his having totally defeated the English army, and taken possession of the kingdom, is a full and sufficient proof*. That France was conquered in 1814, and again at Waterloo; and that whatever nation, fleet, or colony, has surrendered to a victorious army or navy, every province, town, ship, or village, belonging to such nation, fleet, or colony, has been conquered; consequently the title of Conqueror to the commander of the victorious forces is just and proper.

SELIM.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

I AM not aware that the following List of the heirs and representatives to the Princess Mary Tudor (that is, who by the laws and customs of England have a right to quarter the arms as representatives) contains any omissions. I am sure it makes no false pretensions.

1. *By her eldest daughter Frances, wife of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.*

1. Anne-Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham, dau. and sole heir of James Brydges, last Duke of Chandos, as heir of Wm. Seymour, Duke of Somerset, great grandson of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, by Catherine Grey.

2. The Duke of Northumberland, as heir of Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge, brother of Duke William.

3. Lord Prudhoe.

4. Lord Beverley.

II. *By her youngest daughter Eleanor, wife of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, whose heir Margaret married Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.*

in descent from Hengist, and the last King of Kent, was conquered by Egbert the Great, when Kent with the other petty States were united into one Monarchy, and became subject to the Saxon and Danish Kings of England till the Norman invasion. Thus we see the County whose motto is "Invicta," was repeatedly subdued before the Norman conquest.

* This cannot be better illustrated than by the speech of Earl Warrenne, who, when questioned in a subsequent reign concerning his right to the lands which he possessed, drew his sword. "This," said he, "is my title; William the Bastard did not conquer England himself; the Barons, and my ancestors among the rest, were joint adventurers in the enterprise."

FIRST,

FIRST, By Ferdinand, E. of Derby, which divided into THREE, Lady Anne, Lady Frances, and Lady Elizabeth, married to Grey Lord Chandos, the Earl of Bridgewater, and the Earl of Huntingdon.

1st. *From Lady Chandos.*

1. Lady Willoughby of Eresby.
2. Marchioness Cholmondeley.
3. Marquis of Exeter.
4. Marchioness of Bute.
5. Earl of Guilford and Norths.
6. Earl Brownlow.

2d. *From Eliz. Countess of Bridgewater.*

7. Earl of Jersey.
8. Marquis of Stafford.
9. Earl of Bridgewater.
10. Mrs. Ariana Egerton.
11. Col. Master.
12. Wm. Master.
13. Mons. Saladin de Crans.
14. Issue of Col. Ch. Egerton.
15. Col. (Hayter) Egerton.
16. Viscountess Bulkeley.
17. Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton.
18. Mr. Tatton, of Withenshaw.
19. Wm. Osmund Hammond, esq.
20. Sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

3d. *From Lady Huntingdon.*

21. Marquis of Hastings.
 22. Lady George Wm. Russell.
- SECOND, By W. Stanley, E. of Derby.**
23. Duke of Athol.
 24. Earl of Dunmore.

The following is a List of the principal of the descendants who are NOT representatives, as far as at present occurs to me: for such a List cannot in its nature be perfect:

1. *By Lady Frances Grey.*

1. Duke of Buccleugh.
2. Lord Montagu.
3. Earl of Cardigan.
4. Marquis of Aylesbury.
5. Duke of Rutland.
6. Earl of Dartmouth.
7. Earl of Egremont.
8. Earl of Carnarvon.
9. Earl of Romney.
10. Duke of Buckingham.
11. Mr. Tho. Grenville.
12. Lord Grenville.
13. Sir Watkin Wynne.
14. Lord Braybrooke.
15. Countess of Fortescue.

II. *By Lady Margaret Clifford.*

1. Lord Willoughby de Broke.
2. Miss Laurence of Studley.
3. Earl of Cork.
4. Earl of Shannon.
5. Earl of Carrick.

6. Duke of Gordon.
 7. Earl of Aberdeen.
 8. Issue of the Marquis of Anglesea by his *first* wife.
 9. Issue of Lady Anne Lambton.
 10. Issue of the *first* wife of the late Marquis of Stafford.
 11. Issue of Eliz. sister of the late Samuel Egerton, who died 1780.
 12. Issue of Charlotte Hammond and Jemima Brydges.
 13. The issue of John Marquis of Athol by Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley.
- S. EGERTON BRYDGES.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

THE Norrisian Lectures in the University of Cambridge are deemed of such importance in support of Christianity, and the Professor's Chair has been so ably filled ever since its foundation, that when I was lately at Cambridge I was very naturally led to make enquiry into the family and character of the Founder of such a useful and pious Professorship. I was not a little surprised, nay even disappointed, at not being able to learn any thing concerning the Founder, except that he was a gentleman of considerable fortune in Norfolk, the last male representative of the ancient family of Norris, and that he died in 1777, leaving only one child, a daughter, since married to the eldest son of Lord Wodehouse.

It would, doubtless, give much satisfaction, as well to the Members of the University, as to myself and all well-disposed Christians, if through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, something more could be known of the family, conduct, and disposition of a man to whose piety the University in general, and such students as are destined for the Church in particular, are so greatly indebted.

Some of your numerous Correspondents may also be able to say whether there exists any portrait of Mr. Norris, and in whose keeping it may be, as the University of Cambridge would probably be desirous of placing a copy of it among the portraits of the Benefactors to the University; in which case, engravings of it would be highly acceptable to the well-thinking part of the community, and more especially to those Clergymen who attended the Lectures, and have profited by doing so.

CLERICUS OXON.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, Aug. 22.*

ACCURACY in reasoning,—accuracy in writing,—accuracy in business—in short, accuracy in every thing, has been invariably esteemed as of the most material importance; and the necessity of it appears in none more, perhaps, than in the article of Biography. I look upon it, Mr. Urban, as the imperious duty of all your Correspondents to correct their mutual mistakes and omissions, and candidly, at the same time, to acknowledge their own.

In my communication respecting Mr. John and Dr. Thomas Balguy, the father and son (vol. xciv. ii. 597), I find there is a small immaterial mistake, notwithstanding the article is correct upon the whole. Dr. Thomas Balguy was most undoubtedly the author of "Divine Benevolence asserted; and vindicated from the objections of ancient and modern Sceptics;" not the Rev. John Balguy, his father, Vicar of North-Allerton, and Prebendary of Sarum. I fancied I saw in his early Latin production, which you have done me the honour to present to your readers, the nascent sperms of that genius which was so happily afterwards expanded in his future works on the Divine Benevolence. The published works of Dr. T. Balguy, though few in number, are by no means wanting either in accuracy of reasoning, or the importance of the subjects upon which that accuracy of reasoning is employed. He sent into the world nine Discourses, mostly preached upon important occasions, and all admirably calculated to answer the ends for which they were intended. As Archdeacon of Winchester, he delivered seven Charges to the Clergy of his Diocese. First, "On the Conduct and Character of a Minister of the Gospel," delivered at his Primary Visitation in the year 1760. Second, "On the Nature and End of the Christian Revelation," in the year 1763. Third, "On Religious Liberty," 1766. Fourth, "On the distinct Provinces of Reason and Faith," 1769. Fifth, "On Subscription to Articles of Religion," 1772. Sixth, "On the true value of Faith and Morals," 1778. Seventh, "On the Sacraments," 1781.—In the same volume is added, "Concio habita in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, in anno 1758." Matt. vii. 16.

"Ἀπο τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐκγονῶσθε αὐτοί."

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These, I believe, are all the published productions of Dr. Thomas Balguy. They all of them shew the closest reasoning, and the most acute discrimination; and they are not unfrequently also distinguished by poetic flights, such, however, as are not inconsistent with the most pure prose compositions.

The Rev. John Balguy, as I observed in my former communication, was much distinguished, in his time, as an able Controversialist. He took a very active part in the *Bangorian Controversy*, and warmly espoused the part of *Bp. Hoadly*. The disputed point, in that Controversy, as all your readers must necessarily know, turned chiefly upon *Religious Sincerity*. The religious and moral principles of which party, in this memorable disagreement, were most consonant to the pure doctrines and rules of conduct prescribed in the Gospel dispensation, I pretend not to say. I confess I feel rather astonished to find Dr. Sherlock amongst the number of the opposers of *Hoadly* and *Balguy*.

The published works of the Rev. J. Balguy, the father, are, first, "A Collection of Practical Discourses," to which are added, six others before published. A second volume is added by his son Dr. T. Balguy as a posthumous work of his father, containing twenty Sermons, dedicated to Benjamin Lord Bp. of Winchester by Dr. T. Balguy, at that time Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. J. Balguy, also, during his life, published a Collection of Tracts, Moral and Theological, placed in the following chronological order; First, "A Letter to a Deist." Second, "The Foundation of Moral Goodness," Part I. Third, "The Foundation of Moral Goodness," Part II. Fourth, "Divine Rectitude." Fifth, "A Second Letter to a Deist." Sixth, "The Law of Truth." This Deist, it is believed, was Mr. Collins. He also published several smaller Tracts, under the signature of *Silvius*, as "An Examination of certain Doctrines lately taught and defended by the *Rev. Mr. Stebbing*." "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Sherlock." "An Essay on Redemption," being the second part of *Divine Rectitude*, the first part having been published amongst his tracts.

Thus far I am certain I am correct, having all the publications laying before me.

As

Harvard-Yenching Public Library

As I hope these particulars will sufficiently satisfy any doubts raised by your Correspondent "I. E." at page 28; I must now hasten to acknowledge my own incorrectness. A Bishopric was certainly offered to Dr. T. Balguy, and which he as certainly refused. The circumstances of that refusal were, however, not as I stated them. I find, upon more minute enquiry, that he communicated his refusal to the Rev. Mr. Wright, the late worthy Rector of Birkin, his intimate friend. He wrote immediately to him, and most probably informed him that the offered Ecclesiastical dignity was declined, perhaps, upon the same terms that "I. E." believed it was. It was also the Bishopric of Gloucester which he declined, not that of St. Asaph, as I before erroneously stated.

Mr. Wright, Rector of Birkin, was not only a distinguished literary character himself, but he was also the intimate and confidential friend of most of the well-known scholars who adorned the middle and close of the last century,—of *Hurd*, of *Gray*, of *Mason*, of *Whitehead*, of *Warburton*. The Series of Letters, which your Correspondent "I. E." mentioned, as having seen with Dr. Drake, as from *Warburton* to Balguy, I have every reason to believe were communicated to him through the medium of the Rev. G. Alderson, the present worthy Rector of Birkin, who was well-acquainted with all the above-named celebrated characters, having frequently met them at the house of his late benefactor.

About the beginning of the last century there was scarce a novel to be found in the Kingdom. Romances, indeed, at that time abounded. The pictures which these drew were not exact resemblances, but still they were flattering.

By exhibiting patterns of perfection, they stimulated the young mind to aim at it. It has often been remarked, that books are more read in youth, than in more advanced periods of life. What is read in youth is, generally, most impressed upon the mind. The books, which then ought to be put into the hands of young persons are such as are entertaining, or they will not be attended to; they should be such as are not too deep and profound, or they will not be understood. The works of Cervantes, of Richardson, of Field-

ing, and of Smollett, are such as may generally be entrusted to the reading of juvenile minds. Though these may be safe, I would by no means recommend an indiscriminate perusal of works of this description.

Mr. J. Balguy lost two of the most precious years of his life in reading works of fancy. His friend Mr. Wright followed the same course, perhaps, to a greater extent. The minds of these two eminent personages suffered not from such vague and desultory reading in their younger days, yet it is by no means a system which ought to be recommended to persons, though perhaps of equally brilliant parts, yet not endowed by nature with the same solid powers and stability of reason.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

ON WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.

MANY of the friends to the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Slave-holding, after waiting in vain for the "gradual" measures suggested by the late Mr. Dundas, about 30 years since, when the House of Commons entertained the subject under the most able discussions by the most enlightened Orators and Statesmen in the Legislature of this Kingdom, are now relaxing from their expectation, and are very near yielding up their cause to the relentless arms of delay on one side, and vigilant opposition, with the bias of profit, on the other!

The disgusting details of personal cruelty and oppression which have not been denied or controverted, but on the contrary rather justified, in the face of all principles of fair dealing and the just claims of mankind on one another, have been heard, and have been the means as yet of little more than raising the indignation of the Abolitionists, without a Legislative interference sufficient to reach and ameliorate the wretched condition of the natives of Africa, their middle passage, or their worse and hopeless oppression in the Colonies of Great Britain!

Notwithstanding the Laws which vested great power in our gallant Navy for the suppression of Slave Dealing and Carriage, and notwithstanding the regulations for the Landing and Slave Market, and the plausibility of some of the Colonial Laws which seem to be wholly insufficient for

for the objects of justice towards the black population, and notwithstanding the liberal compensations paid by the Government of this Nation, and the limits of both time and latitude on the Coast of Africa, it is still found that this nefarious traffic was never more extensively carried on, nor the oppression and cruelties of treatment more abhorrently practised than at present ! Either the profit must be very enormous, or the laws very deficient in their penalties, that after so long and laborious an attention to this subject, every effort should have been subverted, and every argument overwhelmed—and that we are now informed by Sir James Mackintosh, “the reform proposed has been adopted in Trinidad, but he only doubts that it will be adopted in the other Colonies.”—See his speech at the great meeting stated in *New Times* of Dec. 22. He adds, “Let every man give the fair answer to himself, and he must end by deciding for the gradual abolition.”

After some animadversions on the Report of Mr. Dwaris, Mr. Denman agreed that “the Emancipation ought to be *gradual*, but not slow; and that the wrongs of Africa ought to be redressed without delay;” and Mr. J. J. Gurney protested that “whosoever bought a pound of sugar, was supporting the system of Slavery.”

It is indeed a melancholy truth, that if all the measures and reasonings which 30 years have produced are at this time found ineffectual to the great purpose of a cautious Emancipation, such as Mr. Dundas, or at least such as many of his sincere hearers, anticipated would in that space of time have been brought to a close, it is high time to add measures of a severer colour, *viz.* that the trade should be declared piracy; the black population admitted to give evidence in every Colonial Court, whether baptised or not, for the baptism of a witness seems to be wholly foreign to the case; and a rigid exaction of the English Law, which renders both master and servant equally responsible to each other.

I am quite ready to confess that I write with English ideas, and hope that I shall never be able to write otherwise; and I am ready to consider whether, but at the same time to admit that; the liberality of the English law should be secured to the whites; but

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if the whites should ever dread a black insurrection, prudence and caution, and the stronger grounds of public policy, would afford them ample strength, without having recourse to summary justice. But while the enormous profits which are supposed to arise to the Planter upon sale of sugar, covering all his great expenditure, at once afford a ground for delaying every *gradual* means of Emancipation; let him consider whether if the trade were wholly prevented, the support of the Slaves on each estate by weekly wages would amount to less or more than the present cost of procuring them? whether this would not better attach them to each other and to their owners; and as their return to their native shores is hopeless, whether they would not be better satisfied to remain with their progeny under a milder state of law?

But as to what Mr. J. J. Gurney said about purchasing sugar here, it is well recollected that his doctrine was embraced 30 years since, and so continued to influence many families, who in their housekeeping never used any West India sugar, lest they should thereby assist in continuing this slavery; until at last, after some years trial, their zeal relaxed, because Slavery was still carried on without any prospect of its abolition. It is also well-known that if there were no buyers and consumers of this commodity, there would then cease to be cultivators of it, at least by such means. They waited for the time when Slaves should be emancipated, and hired as weekly labourers at competent wages; but this day did not approach “with healing in his wings;” its partisans died off, and the cause returned to its former state; but it left the same facts behind it wholly unreformed, and with which we have still to combat: a few zealous friends may satisfy their consciences in this point, but that will not effect any public good; this must be done by great numbers; and if these were to be extended, the effect of their privation of this most palatable comfort, might grow to a serious cause of duty in the planter to conform himself to measures which would place his servants on a fairer footing of labour, remuneration and obedience, and would ultimately abolish the African trade; for I conceive the black population would be prolific enough, by

by instituting marriages, to secure a long line of offspring, with regulations for their final freedom. And I conceive there to be little doubt, with this object in view, that it remains only for Mr. Gurney to make known the numbers now ready to forbear sugar, and many would unite in this gentle method of bringing the oppression of distressed Africans to a close!

I cannot finish this letter without adverting to the recent establishment of Episcopacy in our Western Colonies. Both of the Bishops are well known and esteemed for their piety and conscientious rectitude, and for that vigour of mind that will never suffer them to remain surrounded by an immense negro population without using every effort within the scope of their influence to ameliorate their wretched condition on their first arrival, at the moment of sale, and afterwards in the field of labour, their severe discipline, and their ignorance of Christianity! Their Lordships will, it is presumed, lend their ears *accessible* to those whose sighs for protection cannot but be heard! Neither their Lordships' residence nor their visitation through the country will be too remote from the hovels of these suffering strangers to allow them to be either unseen or unheard, nor will they be backward in using every means of conciliating the owners by forbearance and persuasion, and the obedience of the Clergy likewise will be wisely called upon to enforce the consolatory orders of their Diocesan! The eyes of all England are now fixed upon these pious ministers of her faith and Christian love; nothing doubting that they will be able to effect what the prayers of thousands and the laws of the Legislature have hitherto sought for in vain!

A. H.

LONDON WALL.

IN A. D. 1016, during the struggles between Edward Ironside and Canute, the Danes, in order to establish themselves in London, which they had long besieged in vain, found the City to be defended on the South by a WALL which extended along the river. "*Similiterque ab Austro Londonia murata et turrita fuit.*"—Stephanides, p. 3, Lond. 1723. The ships of Canute from Greenwich proceeded to London. The Danes built a strong

military work on the South bank of the river, and drew up their ships on the West of the bridge, so as to cut off all access to the City. Edmund defended it for a while in person, and when his presence was required elsewhere, the brave citizens made it impenetrable. Sax. Chron. 148, &c. St. Olave, the Sea-King of Norway, assisted in this contest, and his principal achievement was to destroy the fortified bridge from Sudric or Southwark, which Snorre calls a great emporium to the city, and which the Danes defended.

This internal conflict then spread its course through Essex, &c. and after the defeat of Edmund at the battle of Ashdown or Assendun in Essex, the combat was by the proposal of the gallant Edmund reduced to a personal fight between himself and Canute, who accepted the challenge, but both agreed to a pacification, by which Canute was to reign in the North, and Edmund in the South. The rival Princes exchanged arms and garments; the money for the fleet was agreed upon, and the armies separated.—Flor. Wig. 389; Sax. Chron. 150; Turner, I. 427.

After this we hear, as might be expected, no more of the Wall above mentioned; but if it was so strong as to be impregnable, some part of its ruins or base might have remained in the wreck of subsequent improvements. It would be interesting to Antiquarian research to retrace its course, and to bring forth to light any relics or tablets of its foundations and bastions, with inscriptions to commemorate names and events.

The brave Edmund was suffered to enjoy his honours only one year after this treaty. He was basely assassinated by Edric, at the corrupt instigation of Canute, A.D. 1016, who thereby obtained his regal honours, at the age of 20 years!

The traitor Edric was afterwards made the victim of his wickedness in a personal dispute on the subject, and was by command and in the presence of Canute struck down by Eric the ruler of Norway, and his body thrown from a window into the Thames before any tumult could be raised among his partizans. — *Mahmsbury*, 73; 1 *Turner*, 434.

It does not appear in what part of the river this King's palace then stood.

Are

Are there now any remains of it? or is the exact place ascertained? and are there any traces of the South wall along the river? Was the church in Hart-street dedicated to that Royal saint of Norway? Any references on these heads will oblige your constant friend,
A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 416.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

-British Tempe*! There along the dale
With woods o'erhung, and stragg'd with mossy rocks,—
There on each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees."—THOMSON.

ABBERLEY-HILL occupied by Henry IV, and Woodbury Camp occupied by Owen Glendowr in the 15th century, after plundering Worcester.—The lodge was the residence of Wm. Walsh, "the Muse's judge and friend."

At ALVECHURCH the Bishops of Worcester anciently had a palace.—Of this church were Rectors, Richard Moore, the nonconformist, author of "A Pearl in an Oyster-shell," &c. and Dr. Hickee, author of the *Thesaurus*.

In ARELEY Church-yard is the curious tomb of Sir Henry Coningsby, under the shade of four elms planted on the steep brow of the hill.—Here is a botanical phenomenon of a yew-tree growing in the body of an oak.

At the hermitage, ASTLEY, were preserved in Mr. Abingdon's time the coat armour of the Beauchamps, Mortimers, and even of royalty.

At BEWDLEY Free Grammar School were educated Bp. Willis and John Tombes, a learned Baptist divine.

BEZLY Church contains numerous and elegant monuments to the Sheldon family.

BITS MORTON was long the property of the Nanfans, one of whom is said to have been instrumental in the first political rise of WOLSEY.

In BROMSGROVE Church are several handsome monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.—Here are several very remarkable echoes.

In CLAINES (on Bevere Island) resided the late Dr. Nash, historian of the County.

CLENT has been noticed under "STAFFORDSHIRE" (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 218). The hills were once actually all in Worcestershire, but now in a great measure are considered to be in Staffordshire.

At CROWLE, near three centuries ago, was found a stone lined with lead, containing the bones, as Dr. Thomas thought, of Sigismund the Dane.

The drawing-room of COOME-COURT is hung with the finest tapestry now in England, of the Gobelin manufacture.

At DAILSFORD resided the patriotic WARREN.

DROITWICH. Through the Chapel on the bridge the carriage road passed. In fact, the pulpit and reading-desk were on one side the road, while the congregation sat on the other.—The salt-works are as old as the year 816. Mr. Steynor, who opposed the monopolizers of salt in the 17th century, being at last ruined by law-suits, was obliged (*though the champion of public rights*) to depend upon parochial allowance, and his daughter in 1777 was a pauper of Claines parish!

Of DUDLEY Free Grammar School was master Richard Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist.

At EVESHAM the learned Mrs. Elstob kept a small day-school, her weekly stipend with each scholar being at first only a *groat*!—The tower of the Abbey is a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture.

IN FLADBURY Church is a marble monument to Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of St. Asaph. Of HAGLEY was rector Wm. Bowles the poet, who died 1705.—In the Church is the mausoleum of the Littletons.—The park is every way beautiful, and the various temples, caves, and grotts, so harmonize with the surrounding scenery, as justly claim for it the title of the “British Tempe.”—The ancient hall was the hiding place of Stephen Lyttleton and Winter, two of the gunpowder conspirators, where they were taken.—In the library of the present edifice are busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, and Dryden, by Scheemaker, the bequest of Pope to Lord Littleton; and a portrait of Pope with his dog Bounce. In some apartments are numerous family and other portraits, by Vandyke, Lely, &c. The portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria is exquisitely lovely.—Here died, May 1774, aged 125, Mr. John Tice, whose only friend was Lord Lyttleton.

The staircases of HANBURY Hall were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who has introduced Sacheverell carried away by furies. The Church stands on such an eminence, that it is necessary to ascend 180 steps from the parsonage house. It contains several beautiful monuments of the Vernons, on one of which is the figure of Bowater Vernon, esq. the upper part of which is in the Roman costume, whilst the lower is in *breeches and slippers*!

Of HARTLEBURY, the palace and usual residence of the Bishops of Worcester, Richard Bentley, the well-known critic, was incumbent; and in the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Hurd.

HASTINGS was allowed the full exercise of religious worship under King John, at a time when the Roman Pontiff had excommunicated all the rest of the kingdom.

HENDLIP HALL. There is scarcely an apartment that has not secret ways of going in and out; some have back staircases concealed in the walls; others have places of retreat in the walls; others have places of retreat in their chimnies, and some with trap-doors. In some of these secret places (of which there were eleven) were discovered several of the gunpowder conspirators, among whom was Garnet.—Here was preserved a small enamelled casket given to Wolsey by the King of France; afterwards in possession of Anne Boleyn. It was the property of the Abingdons, of whom there are several portraits at the mansion. Of this family was Thomas Abingdon, who was concerned in the gunpowder plot, the first collector of Antiquities for this County.

At KEMSEY Simon de Montfort and his unfortunate prisoner Henry III. slept a short time before the battle of Evesham.

At KIDDERMINSTER resided Waller the poet.—In the Church are many beautiful monuments and brasses. Of this place was vicar Richard Baxter the polemist and theologian.—In the churchyard is the mutilated monument of the learned father of the patriotic Lord Somers.

The office of parish clerk of KINGS-NURTON was held in one family for 200 years.

The ceiling of the chancel of LEIGH Church represents the firmament with the Moon and stars, with the motto—“the heavens declare,” &c.; but by some strange mistake, the arms of Sir Walter Devereux (who repaired the ceiling) are placed in the centre of the firmament. The Church contains many curious monuments.

The winter drawing room at MADRESFIELD contains a profusion of rich miniatures; one of which, the size of a common miniature, contains *seventy heads*, all of which are portraits! In the King’s room, Charles II. slept the night before the battle of Worcester. The quilt and furniture, &c. of the bed in the State bed-room were worked by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough.

GREAT MALVERN Church re-edified by Sir Reginald Bray. Here are many ancient monuments.

At Sodington in MAMBLE was discovered, in 1807, the remains of a Roman aqueduct; and also a brick-kiln of about 10,000 bricks, the greater part well burnt. Mr. Milner’s opinion thereon may be seen in vol. LXXVII. p. 1009.

At OFFENHAM resided King Offa.

At OLD SWINFORD is interred the learned and amiable Rev. Dr. Ford.

OMBERSLEY Court contains many original portraits of the Sandys family, &c. by the first artists.—The staircase, painted by Fuller, represents the six leading Whigs of Queen Anne's reign generally known as the *Junta*. In the bed-chamber a good portrait of George Sandes the poet and traveller, whose translation of the *Metamorphoses* first prompted Pope to his poetical efforts.

IN OVERBURY Church is an elegant epitaph from the pen of the celebrated Burke, displaying the virtues of his friend Wm. Dowdeswell, esq.

AT ROCK is a species of the *sorbus* or service, upwards of 250 years old, called by the country people "Quicken pear."

AT RUSHOCK Court was apprehended, in Aug. 1679, F. Johnson, alias *Wall*, one of the last Romish priests executed in England on account of his religion.

IN SEVERN STUKE Church is interred the father of John Lord Somers.

SPEYCHLEY Manor House was the property of the celebrated Judges Littleton and Berkeley, the latter of whom derived it from Selden, and is buried in the church. Here resided also the celebrated Mr. Falkner, who was converted by the Jesuits at Buenos Ayres, and died in 1781.—In the church is interred Judge Berkeley, and several members of the family.

IN STRENSHAM Church are many curious and ancient memorials of the Russells. AT STOULTON was buried in 1768 the Rev. Sam. Garbet, the learned Antiquary and historian.

IN TARDEBIG Church was buried the founder of Worcester College, Oxford.

AT THORNGROVE resided Lucien Buonaparte.

TICKENHILL is said to have been the scene of Prince Arthur's marriage festivities with Catharine of Arragon. His body was brought here on its way to Worcester.

UPTON SNODSBURY was the scene of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Palmer, by her own son and his brother-in-law.

WESTWOOD Park was the property of the Pakyngtons; a member of which family, the good Lady Pakyngton who died in 1679, is supposed to have written the "Whole Duty of Man," in concert with Bp. Fell, who was sheltered here, together with Bp. Morley and Dr. Hammond, during the civil wars.

AT WHITE LADY ASTON, Oliver Cromwell had his head-quarters the night before the battle of Worcester.

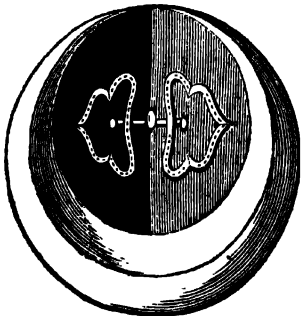
AT WORCESTER F. G. School the great Lord Somers and Sam. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," were educated.—At the White Ladies were preserved the bed which Queen Elizabeth slept in, the cup she drank out of, &c. at her visit in 1585, but no longer visible.—The house of Grey Friars now the City Gaol.—In St. Helen's Church are eight bells, containing poetical inscriptions in honour of the glorious battles achieved by Queen Anne's heroes.—The spire of St. Andrew's Church is very beautiful. It was erected by Mr. N. Wilkinson, a *common mason*!—In the Cathedral were interred King John, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Saints Oswald and Wulstan; Bps. Gauden (whose monument appears to countenance the suggestion of his being the author of *Εἰκὸν Βασιλικήν*), Stillingfleet, Hough (with a most elegant and magnificent monument by Ronbiliac); Judge Littleton; the gallant Duke of Hamilton, and James Johnstone, jun. M.D. with a classical inscription by the late Dr. Parr. Prince Arthur's Chapel is an elegant and distinguished example of Pointed architecture. In the spandrels of the arches above the nave, is a curious and regular arrangement of ancient grotesque sculpture. In the refectory the King's School is kept.—Of Worcester were Bishops, Saints Egwin, Dunstan, Oswald, and Wulstan; Pope Clement VII.; the martyrs Latimer and Hooper, Archbishop Whitgift; Gauden, Stillingfleet, Hough (a Bishop after the primitive model), and the amiable and learned Dr. Hurd.—Of Worcester were Deans, the learned Dr. Wilson, Abp. Juxon, Potter the Royalist, Hickes, whose *Thesaurus* is well known.—The house at the corner of the North end of New-street on its East side, was inhabited by Charles during the battle of Worcester, 1651.—At the Guildhall are portraits of Queen Anne, Lord Keeper Coventry. In the Council Chamber a very excellent whole-length portrait of George III.—Of St. Oswald's Hospital Bp. Fell was Master, as also his father, who died upon hearing of the death of Charles I.—Here resided the incomparable mathematician Nic. Facio Duil-
lier;

lier; Dr. James Mackenzie, author of the "History of Health."—At the Theatre Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities.—At the Commandery, during the battle of Worcester, Duke Hamilton died.—On the East side of the Cathedral is the house where the patriot Lord Somers was born. S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Gage, has opportunely answered (at p. 297) my query respecting the Crests and Badges of the Percy family; and mentions the ancient Badge of the Crescent as used by the Earl of Northumberland in the time of James the First. This has been used by the family, from time immemorial, to the present period. The crescent encloses a double manacle or fetlock, in a party-coloured ground, the form of which *charge* has always been misrepresented on plate, carriages, escutcheons, &c. of this noble House.—Edmonson's "Baronagium Genealogicum" has it the most perfect, but not exactly; in consequence of which, allow me to send you a sketch, as taken from ancient tracery on different parts of Alnwick Castle, co. Northumberland, with a brief mention of its antiquity.



In Knaresborough Church, county of York, a female of the Percy family, recumbent on an altar-tomb (erected in the reign of Elizabeth) rests her foot against a crescent.

At Percy's, in the parish of Scotton, co. York, the crescent appears on the ceiling of the hall in several places, of a very early date. A quotation from an old ballad will further illustrate the subject:

"The Minstrels of that noble house
All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms
Attend in order due."

And again:

"Then journeying to the holy land,
There bravely fought and died;
But first the silver crescent won,
Some Paynim Soldan's pride."

Yours, &c.

E. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON (Chron. p. 265) remarks, that the names of the Assyrian Monarchs recorded by Ctesias and the ancient Greek and Latin authors who copy after him, have no affinity with the names of those mentioned by the inspired writers; except that of Sardanapalus, whose name he had met with in Herodotus. (Euterpe, c. 150.) He adds, that although Herodotus (whose numbers concerning these ancient times are all too long) makes the duration of the Assyrian empire only 520 years, Ctesias makes it 1360. I shall not follow this able writer in the arguments which he deduces from Scripture to prove the recent origin of the Assyrian empire, when Sennacherib invaded Judæa; and that Pul was the first conqueror among these Monarchs (see p. 267, &c.); but shall proceed to expose the absurdities and inconsistencies which abound in the received history of Assyria.

First. The number of the Monarchs, and the duration of their reigns, are variously delivered by the different historians.

Diodorus Siculus (lib. ii. c. 21, 23, 28) says, the descendants of Ninus reigned for 30 generations and 1360 years; as he professes to copy from Ctesias.

Agathias (De Imper. et reb. gest. Justiniani, lib. ii.) and Syncellus (Chronograph. p. 286, ed. Venet. p. 359, ed. Paris) ascribe the duration of 1306 years to this Monarchy, but the right reading in both these authors is probably 1360, as in Diodorus.

Paterculus (lib. 1, c. 6) says 1070 (some copies 1230) years; and 33 Monarchs.

Syncellus (p. 132, ed. Venet.) says Sar-

Sardanapalus was the 41st Monarch, and says, the Monarchy lasted 1460 years, ending (according to the same author) A. M. 4675.

Syncellus (p. 133) quotes Cephalion, as saying that the descendants of Ninus reigned above 1000 years; and that no one of them reigned less than 20; and adding that Ctesias relates the names of 23.

Justin says, the empire (lib. 1. c. 2) lasted 1300 years.

Secondly. Not even 41 Monarchs (the greatest number any author mentions) could reign even 1000 years, the least number ascribed to them.

In my former communication, I think I satisfactorily proved it impossible for any number of Kings to reign more than 18 years, one with another. Let us, however, admit for once that they might reign 20 years. Even in this case the 41 Monarchs could only fill up a period of about 820 years.

Thirdly. If these Monarchs were so effeminate as described, how could they have retained so extensive an empire so long? If they were not effeminate and cowardly, it is plain the historians are fabulists, because they all agree in saying they were. Sardanapalus is said to have far exceeded all his predecessors in luxury and effeminacy; and yet he is said to have commanded four armies in as many battles, and afterwards to have destroyed himself and family on a funeral pile. Herodotus mentions Sardanapalus as very rich, and describes a successful attempt to rob his treasury: but as he either had written or was preparing to write a History of Assyria (see Clio. c. 106 and 184), he does not mention the destruction of Nineveh. As this history has not been preserved, we unfortunately are left very much in the dark on this subject, and can draw no conclusion from our author's silence here.

Fourthly. Ctesias and his followers say that it was Arbaces a Median, and Belesis a Babylonian, who rebelled against Sardanapalus, and destroyed Nineveh the first time: and Herodotus says that Cyaxares, the Median Monarch, conquered Assyria (Clio. c. 106); and in the concluding verse of the apocryphal book of Tobit, Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus are said to have destroyed it. Newton, c. 6, 310, (and others I believe) thinks that He-

rodotus has erred, in placing Cyaxares before Astyages, and that Astyages was son of Phraortes. Assuerus and Astyages are universally allowed to be the same King of Media. Nabuchodonosor was a name common to the Kings of Babylon. Although Herodotus does not say that the King of Babylon assisted the Medes, yet it is highly probable, as the King Labynetos (Clio, 74) was the mediator between Astyages (or Cyaxares) and Alyattes the Lydian, B. C. 585. Thus we find that it is agreed on all hands, that the Babylonians and Medes were the destroyers of Nineveh; but that it is supposed to have been twice destroyed, because chronologers ascribe each to a very different epoch. But we may remark that Justin and Paterculus only mention one destruction of the town; and that Herodotus and the Scripture also only mention one; but as some will have it, a quite different event. This destruction of Nineveh is variously dated. Sir Isaac Newton places it B. C. 609; Mr. Gibbon, &c. 606; Larcher, 603; Arnald, 613, or the 29th year of King Josiah.

If Newton has rightly placed the Trojan war B. C. 904, Diodorus himself affords us a clue to the discovery of the truth; as he says the destruction of Nineveh followed that of Troy 306 years; consequently this would be dated about 600 B. C. Those who suppose that this town was twice destroyed, date it from Eusebius, B. C. 820, from Justin, B. C. 900. Blair, Gibbon, Paterculus, 740, Lavoisne, 747.

From Chronology, therefore, arises the only objection which can be made to the supposition, that the different historians alike relate the same event. Of one thing we are certain, that Nineveh was destroyed about 600 B. C. as the Scriptures prove. Of the other we can have no certainty, as the relaters of the same fact disagree with one another, and place it in very different years. The artificial chronologers (as Newton calls them) do not here even agree; and upon their authority only do we deny that there was but one Nineveh; and weary ourselves in making useless conjectures, in order to explain a difficulty which we ourselves have created, and which is completely ideal. For the rest I refer my reader to Sir Isaac Newton's work.

SEPTEMDECIMUS.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

WHATEVER has a reference to the Field of Waterloo, must be extremely interesting to the world in general, and to Englishmen in particular, who bore so distinguished a part in a battle, which in its consequences put an end to a bloody and protracted war, which for more than a quarter of a century had deluged the Continent with blood, and to a system of sanguinary and unprincipled ambition, by which one individual had brought incalculable misery on the civilized part of the human race, and had shed the blood of millions in the pursuit of his lawless and tyrannical system of aggrandizement.

Without further preface, permit me to extract from the perishable pages of a daily newspaper the following description of a "Monument at Waterloo," from the pen of Mr. J. Deville, a visitant of the spot:

"This Monument is an earthen mound or hill of immense size, being upwards of 700 feet diameter at the base, and 2160 feet in circumference. It is 200 feet high, and 100 feet in diameter at the top. There is a double carriage road winding round it in a spiral form, and supplying an easy method of ascent for carriages to the very top; and by this road the materials have been and are conveyed to complete the work. In the centre is a shaft of brick, which is carried up from the bottom, and is still going on. It is to be 60 feet higher than the top of the Eastern mound, making the whole height 200 feet. It is intended for a pedestal to receive a lion, the crest of Belgium, which will be 21 feet long, and 12 feet high, and which is ready to be put up when the work is completed. The mound has been 18 months in hand, and is to be finished within six more. For the first six months, 2000 men, 600 horses, and as many carts as could be kept at work, were employed upon it, and the number has been only diminished as the termination of the work approached. It is of the *conical form*, with the top cut off, and out of it the shaft or pedestal for the lion rises. At present it has a pleasing appearance, from the great number of horses, carts, and people, ascending and descending by the winding road."

Not doubting but that the insertion of this extract will be means of further inquiry and elucidation as the work proceeds, I remain,

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

THE inclosed Epitaph is from a very scarce book in my possession, entitled "*Variorum in Europâ Itinerum Deliciæ; seu, ex variis Manuscriptis selectiora tantum inscriptionum maximè recentium Monumenta. Quibus passim in Italiâ et Germanicâ, Helvetiâ et Bohemiâ, Daniâ et Cimbriâ, Belgiâ et Galliâ, Angliâ et Poloniâ, &c. Tempia, Aræ, Scholæ, Bibliothecæ, Musæa, Arces, Palatia, Tribunalia, Poetæ, Arcus Triumphales, Obelisci, Pyramides, Nosodochia, Armamentaria Propugnacula, Portus Asyla, Aedes, Cœnacula, Horologia, Pontes, Horti, Villæ, Agriaria, Thermæ, Fontes, Monetæ, Statuæ, Tabulæ, Emblemata Cippi Sepulchra, &c. conspiciuntur. Præmissis in clariores urbes Epigrammatibus, Julii Cæs. Scaligeri. Omnia nuper collecta et hoc modo digesta à Nathane Chrytæo. Editio Secunda. Apud Christophorum Corvinum, 1599.*"

The book is dedicated to Christian, third King of Denmark, Norway, &c.

If you think it worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany, it will be flattering to an old Correspondent.

The following Epitaph is from the Church of S. Spiritus in Sienna.

"Potatoris.

Vina dabant vitam, mortem mihi vina dedere,
Sobrius Aurorâ cernere non potui.

Ossa merum sitiunt, Vino consperge Sepulcrum,

Et calice epoto, care Viator, abi.

Valete, Potatores.

"Twas rosy wine, that juice divine,
My life and joys extended;
But Death, alas! has drain'd my glass,
And all my pleasures ended.

The social bowl my jovial soul
Till morn ne'er thought of quitting,
A jolly fellow, his wine, till mellow,
To leave is not besitting.

My thirsty bones are dry as stones,
And need much irrigation,
I pray then o'er my grave you'll pour
A copious libation.

Dear Traveller, stay, ere hence away,
This boon on me bestowing,
Then take a cup and drink it up,
A cup with wine o'erflowing.

Topers, farewell! where'er you dwell,
May wine be most abounding,
And be your lays, of wine the praise.
In Peans loud resounding."

Yours, &c.

ΣΗΝΤΑ.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

07. *A Manual of Classical Bibliography, comprising a copious Detail of the various Editions, Commentaries, and Works critical and illustrative, and Translations from the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and occasionally other Languages of the Greek and Latin Classics.* By Joseph William Moss, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 8vo. 2 vols.

OUR natural reflection at sight of works of this kind is, why have we not a standard edition of each writer got up on the same principle as an authorized Version of the Bible, and illustrated in the same manner as the Delphin editions? We say the Delphin editions, not that we conceive them the best, but think that the form of the notes conveys to us the most knowledge of the meaning of the author, and the manners of the times. It is evidently useful under present circumstances, that we should know the character of the goods which we mean to purchase, but it is certainly not very pleasant to find various opinions in the Bibliographers, because it is utterly impossible for those not engaged in the very identical line of research, to tell which of these Bibliographers is right, and to ascertain this point would require a great deal of time and labour. For instance, under Ammianus Marcellinus, in the present work, I. 38, we have LUGD. BAT. 12mo, 1632, Boxhornii.

Dr. Harwood calls this edition beautiful and *very correct*. The Bibliographical Dict. I. p. 37, says that it is "*very beautiful, and very incorrect*."

We have some excellent editions of the Classics, and we venture to say that the verbal corrections of numerous editors are in several places perfectly childish. In Burman's edition of Petronius (who by the way is utterly omitted by Mr. Moss, because perhaps deemed by him a factitious Classic, of later æra), numerous instances occur of this mischievous emendation. Works of the kind before us may warn those who are in the possession of good editions not to part with them hastily. We had an edition of Cicero's *Orationes* by Freigius, 3 vols. 12mo, which we gave away to a person whom ano-

ther edition would have equally served; and as no such edition is mentioned in this work, perhaps it is very rare and valuable. We think it too of the first importance, that in books of this kind we should have an account of the lost works of eminent classics. Mr. Moss, under Livy, has given us some account of the lost *Decades*. We shall add some curious anecdotes on Bibliography.

The *Editio Princeps* of Martial is dated in 1471, and yet Bishop Jewel says (Reply to Harding, p. 8, fol. 1609), "*Martialis was lately found in France in the citie of Sennovica, in an arch of stone under the ground, so corrupt and defaced, that in many places it could not be read, and was never seen in the world at any time before, so little did the best scholars of that day know about Bibliography.*" Menage tells us (*Menagiana*, i. 96), that Leonard Arcin found a Greek MS. of Procopius, and passed it for his own, but was detected by other copies being found; and that Machiavel did the like with the *Apothegms* of Plutarch in his *Life of Castruccio*, into whose mouth he put the best of the good things that Plutarch said.—Our Thomson in his "*Seasons*" has paraphrased whole lines of Lucretius, which have passed unnoticed. Cicero de *Republicâ* is quoted by Augustine de *Civitate Dei*, l. q. L. 2, and Ludovicus Vives, in his notes on this chapter, p. 335, says of these six books *De Republicâ*,—"Audio apud quosdam tanquam aurea mala assevari." It is certain that this work is quoted by Bishop Hooper in his "*Declaration of the Third Commandment*," fol. 35, p. 2, and was once, therefore, in England. Mr. Mosse takes no notice of Ennius; but Ludovicus Vives quotes fragments, which he had a mind to collect into one body. Justin is known to have abridged Trogius, yet Ludovicus mentions that there were persons who affirmed that they had seen Trogius's work in Italy. (p. 348.) Jerom quotes some lost books of Seneca, as those *De Superstitionibus* et de *Matrimonio* (*adversus Jovinianum*). Sallust's books of the *Historia de Bellis Civilibus* are lost.

Part

Part of Varro's works are lost.—To some of the editions of Tibullus are annexed Elegies, imputed to Cornelius Gallus, which Grainger says are a modern composition, the work of one Longinus Maximian, a physician (Notes on El. i. v. 3.) We do not find this noticed by Mr. Moss, i. 260.—We here stop, because Mr. Roscoe, in his Life of Lorenzo de Medici, abounds with bibliographical information, see i. pp. 30, 33, &c. &c. 3d ed. 4to, 1797.—In p. 38 he informs us, that Nicciolo Niccoli, who died in 1438, was the father of that species of criticism which corrects the defects and arranges the texts of MSS.

We think that a diligent search for lost Classics ought to be made in private foreign libraries, by means of correspondence with the Literati abroad, and that lists of the lost books would be useful adjuncts to the works on Bibliography. They are commonly mentioned in the prefaces to the authors.

Mr. Moss is very ample in his quotations, and has certainly taken much pains with his subject. It is not from injustice to Mr. Moss that we say no more.

A gentleman who has lately published a History of Chivalry, a Mr. Mills, has thought proper to attack Dr. Meyrick's admirable work on Armour. Now we do not think a man's opinion worth a straw upon such a subject, in comparison with those of Dr. M. if he has never possessed, like Dr. M. a collection of armour. In the same manner, we should think ourselves as unreasonable as Mr. Mills, if we gave opinions in praise or reprobation of Bibliographers, without having seen the editions upon which the remarks are made.

108. *Arguments for L. C. J. Mansfield's Doctrine of a legal Right to plead in Doctors' Commons, which Arguments the Court of King's Bench refused to hear.* By Nathaniel Highmore, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 60.

109. *The Popish Abuse called Lay Church Government, laid open to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.* By a Commissioned Advocate. 4to. pp. 73.

IN the first Pamphlet we are informed that the author having taken the degree of LL. D. at an English University, applied for permission to

practise in Doctors' Commons, but was rejected on account of having taken *deacon's orders* (see p. 47), the appointment solicited being for that reason contrary to the Canons. The applicants for civilian advocacy must have, it also seems, the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury before they receive their diploma (if it may be so called), and hence the concern of his Grace in the affair,—a concern which we lament, because the ineligibility of Clergymen for the office *should have been expressed in the Act of Parliament*; but if it be the fact (and it is not denied) that the complainant, Dr. Highmore, had taken Deacon's orders (see p. 47), he must of course have sworn *obedience* to the Canons, and whether his postulate, that advocacy in the Commons ought not to be limited to laymen, be well founded or not, he cannot justly complain of the operation of Canons, to which he has sworn allegiance, or load the Archbishop of Canterbury with censure, because his Grace did not choose to infringe those Canons which it was his duty to support. Had Dr. Highmore thought proper to acquaint himself with the customary proceedings in these matters before he took the degree of LL. D. nothing of this would have happened.

In the second Pamphlet Dr. Highmore calls himself a *Commissioned Advocate*, because, we presume, from pp. 67, 68, that a commission had been made out, but was revoked or not executed. The substance of this second pamphlet is "a heavy fire of grape, round, and canister," against the Bishops and Clergy (who had no manner of concern with the transaction), and we are sorry to say, that, considering the change of times, Dr. Highmore's warfare is that of a pirate, and the modes, those incompatible with the usages of civilized Belligerents. He has taken up all the austerities of ancient times, and applied them to the present. He has required that the Clergy and the Bishops should live in rags and upon vegetables only, and devote the remainder of their incomes to the poor. Strange is it, that a man in the nineteenth century, an LL.D. and of high education, can utter such nonsense! Providence has ordained, that whatever be the wealth of a nation, that wealth must be spent upon the population. Suppose A, a dissipated
man,

man, spends 10,000*l.* per annum in his pleasures; his money is dispersed among the horse dealers, coach makers, wine merchants, &c. who purvey for those pleasures, and their journeymen and families. Suppose B to spend the same sum in charities; the *donees* lay it out also among the tradesmen, who supply their wants. We mean not to say, that a bad disposition of money does not encourage vice; we mean only to say that it is utterly impossible for a man, in spending money, to prevent its coming to the poor. If he takes upon himself the sole maintenance of them in idleness, he collects about him a mere retinue utterly useless to the public, because they contribute nothing to it. God forbid! that we should oppose JUDICIOUS charities. By Hospitals, by Infirmarys, by Grammar Schools, by University foundations, by EVERY MEANS THAT ASSISTS INDUSTRIOUS USEFUL MEN STRUGGLING WITH LARGE FAMILIES, Charity then acts like machinery in aid of manufactures. But let us suppose that from the King downwards every man lived on 50*l.* per annum, and gave the rest away weekly at his doors. An idle mob is collected round his house, ready to become robbers if the boon is withheld, and the *bees*, labourers and manufacturers, are starved!—The clergy are sportsmen, &c. &c. Men of liberal education *have* pleasurable inclinations, and we wish that the Clergy would not sport, but are the numbers in a game list of certificates those of *all* the clergymen in a diocese? not by a twentieth part. A rigid man orders a fowl to be killed for his dinner, another shoots it himself. A third man is a Justice of the Peace. He introduces humanity and feeling in the administration of the laws, and he very properly tempers the power of the laity who have property; power we say, for there are hundreds of country villages where there are only themselves and their tenants, and where in consequence, if they were cruel, the very lives of the poor *might* be put an end to by starvation and oppression.—Dr. Highmore would also not have lay-proctors, “because when our Lord selected his Apostles, not a lawyer was found amongst them!” (p. 8;) but surely that is the strongest reason why clergymen should not be Proctors, or Chancellors, or Registrars, because they *must* then be lawyers, and, according to Dr.

Highmore, they are as such (to indulge silly vulgar jokes) in a bad spiritual way.

In short, Dr. Highmore in the bitterness of his disappointment rails at the innocent, the Bishops, Clergy, &c. all *en masse*, because men in holy orders cannot become Advocates in Doctor’s Commons. He has exhausted a large portion of learning and ability to insult and disparage those who never injured him, and, of course, made hosts of enemies, for which there was no reason whatever, because nothing but an Act of Parliament in his especial favour could have placed him in the situation desired.

We should not be surprised if a disappointed lover were to publish that he lost his intended bride, because the Bishops and Clergy were not reformed according to *his* ideas.

110. *Life of Archbishop Sharp.*

(Concluded from p. 450.)

WE left Dr. Sharp at his preferment to the see of York.—We have now to consider his acts as an Archbishop, which his biographer divides into three heads, his *ecclesiastical* conduct, i. e. relating to his diocese; his *court*, i. e. his proceedings at Court and in Parliament; and his *domestic*, i. e. the economy of his private life. Each of these (chronological arrangement being disregarded for the purpose of bringing the respective materials under one head) forms a distinct Part or large Chapter. We shall take,

PART II. *Ecclesiastical Conduct.* One rule at his very entrance upon his charge, was *to bestow prebends only upon Clergymen beneficed in his diocese, or the Chaplains retained in his family*; and the other rule was *never to concern himself in the elections of Members of Parliament*. The first rule he chiefly exemplified by preferring those meritorious Clergymen who had small livings in towns; and to the second he steadily adhered, from considering that it would only entail upon him checks and difficulties in his episcopal capacity (p. 121); with the exception of the Borough of Rippon (where he had a temporal jurisdiction), and in which he put his own son. It was his opinion, that “it was almost impracticable for even a parochial Clergyman to engage openly in an election, without impairing his credit and authority

city as a pastor. (p. 130.) However, he took upon him *privately to reprove* and to write letters of monition to Members of Parliament within his diocese. P. 133.

The next steps he took were to get up a Complete Knowledge of the Church and its Revenues, and of the Clergy and their Behaviour. For the first purpose he partly wrote and partly acquired a *notitia* of the diocese, in 4 vols. folio; for the second, he made memorandums in short-hand. His opinions of Clergymen were always guided by their good preaching, unblameable lives, and parochial labours. (p. 140.) What he particularly disliked in preaching was "*railing at the Dissenters*," as he worded it. The prostitution of the pulpit to such unworthy ends, was a thing which he could not endure, nor the men that were guilty of it." P. 144.

He preached often to set an example of that practice to the Clergy, and he was constant in his attendance at church, to induce the laity to do the same.

"He always had a great opinion of the effects of good sermons, viz. those wherein the fundamental doctrines of religion were laid down distinctly, and clearly disentangled of the controversies about them, and wherein the practical duties of Christianity were pressed warmly and affectionately." P. 145.

"The subjects of sermons he wished to be the most weighty points, such as struck at the very root of evil principles and vicious dispositions; such as if a man's conscience be once touched with, it is in a manner impossible for him (if he were given to think and consider) not to be both a moral man and a good Christian." P. 153.

As to those who did their duty *by proxy*, through non-residence, he used to say it would be well for them if they were not rewarded in the other world in the same way. P. 154.

Some interferences of this good Archbishop would not be tolerated in the present day. One instance is quarrels between a Clergyman and his wife, but, we must add, he was reputed to be unfaithful to his conjugal vow.—Another was *prohibition of the Sacrament*, even to a Lord Mayor of York, and noblemen and baronets—to one of the latter for keeping a woman. The delinquent disregarding two letters, the Archbishop handed him over to the Spiritual Court. P. 169.

Now though he proceeded thus

against notorious offenders, he disliked all "*Societies for the Reformation of Manners*," a thing much in vogue about the year 1697.

His Grace's opinions on this subject, besides his conviction that such societies might be made instruments of private malice and officious molestation, were these:

"The principal end for which these societies were formed in Loudon, was to promote piety and all Christian virtues and graces *among their own members*; and the meddling with others who were not of the society, was not brought on till of late, and still it is but a secondary end. Whereas the whole business and design of founding this society at Nottingham, is to reform *others*, who are not of the society, by getting the laws to be put in execution against them. But as for the reforming *themselves*, or the improving one another in holy Christian living, there is little provision made. I must confess I think it is of a great deal more consequence both to a man's self and to the public, that he use all means possible to be devout, humble, charitable, and (in a word) in all things to live like a Christian himself, than to be zealous in informing against *others*, who do not live like Christians. The first is of certain benefit, both to a man's self and others, but the other may be often both indiscreet and vexatious." P. 175.

Of the bickerings, persecutions, and mischief, which such foolish societies would create it is unnecessary to speak, because it puts all men in the power of their neighbours; but as concealment of treason is a civil crime, we do not see that the modern Constitutional Society (for instance), conducted by a man whom we have known from boyhood to be a correct character and man of talents (Sir John Sewell), or the Society for Suppression of Vice, by any means merit the opprobrium lavished upon them. Treason, obscenity, and infidelity, ought in every reasonable man's judgment to be suppressed, and not have a loop-hole to escape, through the honourable delicacy of individuals, to turn informers, or through the expense of prosecution. With only the specific objects in view which have been mentioned, we see no ground for outcry; for not one single principle of liberty or justifiable freedom of discussion is brought into question.

We had before occasion to notice the slander of laying to the doors of the Clergy all the vices of the age; as if little dogs which can only bark and

not bite, were half so effectual to guard a house as mastiffs, who can do both. An active police will in a few weeks do what no enthusiasts can hope for in a whole life; because in dealing with persons "whose consciences are seared with hot irons," adversity or bodily suffering is the only efficient means of reform. All the Clergy can do is, to inculcate good principles. If vice abounds, it is the fault of the Magistracy; and the Archbishop thinks that the Clergy ought not to interfere, for the following reasons:

"I do not take it to be proper for me, as a Clergyman, to take upon me either to erect, or to authorize any society for this purpose; nor do I think it proper to my function, if such societies be set up to do any episcopal act about them, any more than I think it proper to give orders to my Clergy about business that belongs to Justices of Peace.—The truth is, it seems to me that they would receive better directions for the carrying on their work, from the *Charges* that they may hear from the Justices of Peace at the Sessions, than they can from the *Sermons* of the Clergy." P. 176.

The Archbishop thought that any coalition of the Clergy with the Dissenters, upon *religious principles*, was *contrary to the constitution of the Church*, and to the engagements which the Clergy are under to preserve it.

This idea appears to us highly to vindicate those Clergymen who prefer the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," and the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," whatever may be the opinions of many worthy Church-ministers, who are irregular from good intention and no other. The Archbishop, nevertheless, draws a proper line, with regard to Churchmen and Dissenters, viz. that they are only to differ in *religious principles*.

"I am not against the coalition of Churchmen with Dissenters in any matter where they can go together in promoting the common cause of Religion or good manners. So far from that, I heartily wish them well. And it would be the most pleasing thing in the world to me, if we could all be united in one body. And in the mean time, while we continue separate, I would have all possible tenderness and kindness shewed to all good men amongst them." P. 177.

For the service of village churches, his Grace thought persons of regular life, right honest, and well-tempered, to be the fittest ministers; in large and populous towns, those of greater learn-

ing and prudence. (p. 191.) But as his Grace thus acted according to merit, he found, with regard to applications of interest, that there were "*difficulties if he concealed his reasons, and greater difficulties if he gave them.*" P. 192.

It is to be observed, that all these things were done under the full operation of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that a Clergyman had then nothing to do but to consign offenders over to those Courts.

This power was to end; and the Clergy still to be expected to make every body moral. They, however, who think as statesmen, historians, and (in our judgment) critics, ought to think, i. e. abstractedly and philosophically, may be of opinion that institutions professing to regulate affairs *de animâ*, by the ecclesiastical processes, savour of barbarism.

As to toleration, it is an indispensable measure of sound policy, and merely allows persons to follow their own opinions, instead of adopting those of others, who may understand the subject much better. Moreover, we think that Toleration is an indispensable adjunct to Protestantism, because the latter was entirely derived from exercise of the freedom of opinion, which, therefore, it cannot consistently refuse to others. The Toleration Act passed at last; and then the unjustly-persecuted Dissenters, like school-boys at breaking up, made gambols of church-duties, and would almost have exhumated the dead, that they might perform a burial service twice over. They celebrated marriage, a civil concern (where property is at stake), without licence or banns (see p. 362), and their christenings, churchings, and burials, were utterly intangible by law, as is plainly confessed by Lord Chief Justice Holt (p. 362), and therefore the Clergy were left without power.

"Some of the first difficulties he met with in his diocese, were from Dissenters taking advantage of the Act of Toleration to break loose, and assume greater liberties than were designed them by the Act. (p. 358.) Some people thought to *shelter* themselves under it (the Act), from ecclesiastical censures, for not attending the worship of God in any place. Such there were in his own diocese, and though the Act does not in reality destroy or enervate the Bishop's power over such delinquents, yet it makes the exercise of it more difficult, and more liable

liable to be evaded than it was before." P. 363.

Add to this, that the Temporal Courts, by writs of *supersedas* (p. 216), set aside the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, and "the easiness of obtaining these writs of *supersedas* was so well known by the practising attorneys in the country, that they did generally encourage all sorts of people to stand out in defiance of the Church censure." P. 216.

Now when we consider that objections were made to the *marriage* of persons who had not been baptized (see p. 205), we must admit that it could be no means of promoting virtue; and, in our judgment, it was a part of ecclesiastical discipline growing out of popery.

Another case ensued of excommunication, &c. against a person for marrying the sister of his deceased wife, and refusing to separate from her. Here his Grace recommended a Clergyman to talk to them upon the subject, and insist upon a total separation. (pp. 209, 210.) Now incest must, we think, in the view of reason, be limited to connexions by blood; and if *first* cousins can marry, where there is blood, why should mere propinquity be made an obstacle? Indeed we doubt not but certain of the prohibitory degrees were put into the table in papal times, for the purpose of getting more money by the sale of dispensations. In vol. II. pp. 127—134, the subject of these prohibitory degrees is amply discussed, and it is in p. 129 confessed, that impediments *not* existing in the Levitical Law, have been put into the scale, "because all the prohibitions being made purely upon account of nearness of kindred, those persons who are in the same nearness of kindred *must be supposed* to be alike prohibited." (p. 130.) Thus relationship by consanguinity and affinity is made one and the same thing; which doctrine we affirm to be opposite both to nature and reason; for, in fact, a wife's sister is no relation at all, but in custom and prescription, to the husband. The enlargement of the code was of papal manufacture, and we regret that the Reformation had not revised this code as well as others.

We shall now take our leave, with simply remarking one important historical fact; viz. that any desire on the part of Queen Anne to impede the

Hanover succession, and covertly favour the Pretender, as has been repeatedly asseverated, was utterly false and unfounded. (See p. 324.) But there is a singular circumstance attached to this point of history, the appellation of the Pretender as *Prince of Wales*, in conversation with her Majesty, without blame. We have also read that the Queen was worried to death by the factions among her Ministers. It appears from this book, that her Majesty's life was passed in the most painful drudgery of canvassing for votes, &c. She was put into the situation of a hawker or pedlar for custom, or rather of a rider for the firm of her Ministers. How the Queen wheedled the Archbishop is amusing; and it ended very naturally in a hope expressed by her Majesty, "*that he would always do what she desired.*" P. 322.

We assure our readers that there is a fund of information, ecclesiastical, political, and curious, in these important volumes,—that they exhibit an Archbishop like many preceding and existing prelates, who wore his rochet and lawn-sleeves upon the inward as well as outward man.

111. *A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of New Churches, &c.* 8vo. pp. 63.

THE question here agitated, is, whether in the New Churches, Ecclesiastical offices of a certain kind can be legally celebrated; and whether in particular, *marriage*, which carries with it such an important train of interests and consequences, can, in virtue of the Acts of Parliament newly made with relation to these Churches, be legally solemnized; for, says the author, Mr. Harvey,

"It would give me great pleasure to be convinced that there is no chance, that our children or grand-children may find themselves disinherited, and branded with the stamp of illegitimacy." P. 67.

And it is preposterous, that on account of the extent of the parish of Lambeth,

"A poor woman, just out of her lying-in room—residing at Norwood—where a New Church is erected—should be obliged to walk five or six miles, to be churched, and to have her child baptized, whatever may be the state of her health." P. 65.

We are certain, that no interests, no circumstances, render it a wish of any

any Clergyman whatever (Bishop or Curate) to withhold Ecclesiastical offices to any person legally entitled thereto, but that if there are difficulties in Acts of Parliament, it must be owing to omission or neglect of plain speaking. A jargon, certainly, law language has become, and though its high and beautiful reason is apparent, upon argument before the Courts, yet the original Acts themselves show, that there may be stammering and stuttering in writing as well as in speaking.

We have heard, that when Mr. Pitt's Income Tax was first levied, the *Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed* was omitted in the Act; and that a cunning Lawyer, knowing or affirming that it was neither in England or in Scotland, obtained by virtue of the omission, a whole year's exemption from the operation of the said tax. We remember, in our younger days, that the "town of Berwick-upon-Tweed" used to figure away in proclamations, and its titular pretensions have not, as we know, been extinguished by attainder.

Odd things, therefore, obtain in temporal as well as Ecclesiastical documents; but *non omnia possumus omnes*; and we wish that the generalship of Lawyers was brought into action, as well as their *jargon*; for so we call that which must be put into the form of Blackstone's Commentaries, or Reeves's History, before any person can understand a word of it. Some generalship might have been used in the late Marriage Acts. If, as in Registers of Baptisms, the publications of banns had been in this form, "I publish the banns of marriage between A. son of B. and C. Roe, of D. (if any particular residence) in the parish of . . . Batchelor, and E. daughter of F. and G. Doe, of H. in the parish of I. Spinster," &c. then those, who were capitally prosecuting poor celibacy, might have been impeded in their efforts to procure sentence of death by a charitable application to parents for suspension of the proceedings, because his pretended murder by breaking hearts, may be only justifiable homicide with regard to fortune-hunters.

We find in the last Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 76, the following words:

"§ IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in every Chapel in respect of which such authority [of marrying, &c.] shall be

given, as aforesaid, there shall be placed in some conspicuous part of the interior of such Chapel a notice in the words following: *Banns may be published and Marriages solemnized in this Chapel.*"

This entirely removes the objection of Mr. Harvey, because every man who has a marriage celebrated in a Chapel not so authorized, does it at his peril; but satisfied, as we are, that our political sentiments cannot be misinterpreted, we feel, with him, that to render Acts of Parliament intelligible is a humble necessity, amounting only to this, that the writing on a direction post be legible.

One more remark—*De Gustibus non est disputandum*; and we do not like Churches being built in any other than the Gothick style of architecture; nor such words as *Banns may be*, &c. inscribed in any Church or Chapel whatever. It looks to us like "Licensed to deal in Coffee, Snuff," &c.

112. *Scientia Biblica: containing the New Testament, in the original Tongue, with the English Vulgate, and a copious and original Collection of parallel Passages, printed in Words at Length. In 3 vols. 8vo. Booth.*

WHEN persons are proceeding on a journey, it becomes a serious impediment to their progress if they have to diverge every now and then, to make calls and visits; and the Student in Divinity is in a similar situation, if he has to look out all the parallel passages. These, however, it is most important to know, because it is an essential rule in theology, that if one text be explained at the expence of another, which contradicts it, such explanation is unsound; and moreover, these collections of the parallels bring all the heads of doctrine upon particular points, into a focus. But there are things which recommend themselves, and this is one of them. It is therefore unnecessary to enlarge upon obvious conveniences. It is sufficient to make such things known; and to state with regard to this book, in what manner the author has executed his task. We have great satisfaction in saying, that the present work contains *many thousand parallel and illustrative passages*, more than any other compilation in existence.

The Editor shall now speak for himself.

"The Editor solicits attention, particularly

larly to the arrangement of the parallels; which, from the additional labour and anxiety naturally arising in effecting it, will not, it is hoped, be considered as the least valuable part of the work. By a strict attention to the literal meaning of the Sacred text, and by carefully ascertaining the different clauses of a verse, their disposition and connexion, and giving the parallels in their natural order, not only will the more immediate object of the work—the illustration of the Scriptures—be most effectually secured, but material assistance will be afforded to young Ministers in the division and amplification of a text. The parallels belonging to each member of a verse, are printed in distinct paragraphs."

"In St. Luke's Gospel, the arrangement of the parallels is such as to form a complete and distinct harmony of the Evangelists. Immediately after the text, the corresponding passages in the other gospels are given, and are printed between brackets; so that they may be read, either as a harmony of the Evangelical histories alone, or in connexion with the other parallels."

"In order to preserve the punctuation and italic reading of the 'Authorized Translation,' considerable care and application was required; but these will be amply recompensed by the great service which it is anticipated must result from them, *i. e.* in enabling ministers to quote in the composition of their sermon, the passages given, without the trouble of turning to them in their bible; and in pointing out to the unlearned reader those passages which are not found in the original, but are supplied in the translation."

"In citing the various passages of the sacred volume, considerable care has been taken not to do them violence by too great a separation from their context. This has undoubtedly swelled the size of the work, but it has ensured to the reader the genuine meaning of the inspired writings. It is a fact universally acknowledged, that, by abscinding many passages from their respective contexts, the Scriptures may be adduced to support the most preposterous and revolting opinions: and it is to be deplored that too many sincere and conscientious Christians give in to a practice pregnant with so many evils."

"With the view of rendering the work as valuable as possible to the biblical student, the Greek text, printed from Mills' edition of the 'Textus Receptus,' is given with the authorized English translation, accompanied with the various readings, which are highly important to the mere English reader in studying the sacred text." Pref. xxi.

The Author announces an intention of undertaking the Old Testament upon the same plan, as soon as he has obtained five hundred subscriptions. We heartily wish him success.

113. *A Letter to the Publick Orator of Cambridge University, on the Ordination of Non-Graduates, under the Ten Year Divinity Statute; including Observations on a Pamphlet by Dr. Michell, entitled, "A Letter addressed to Lord Liverpool on the Catholic Question, Clerical Residence, and the State of Ordination."* 8vo. pp. 51.

114. *A Letter to the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Bristol, respecting an additional Examination, or the total Abolition, of Ten Year Men, in the University of Cambridge; to which are added, Observations on Mr. Samuel Perry's Letter to the Public Orator, and a Refutation of the Accusations contained therein against the Lord Bishop of London. By Philotheologus. Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 68.*

IN consequence of the lamentable ignorance of the Clergy at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, a statute was made, by which persons of twenty-four years old and upwards were allowed to enter themselves at the University of Cambridge, and, after ten years, omitting the degrees in Arts, to take those in Divinity. In consequence of this privilege, non-graduate Clergymen may become Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity, by only a residence of *three half terms*, and the performance of certain exercises, which are merely formal. Under this statute, therefore, a Mr. Samuel Perry, Schoolmaster, of Shenfield in Essex* (who entered himself in the year 1814 of St. John's College, Cambridge, in order to graduate in the regular way, but relinquished so proceeding, on account of the greater convenience of the ten year statute), applied to the Lord Bishop of London for ordination. This the Bishop refused on account of the non-graduation of Mr. Perry. The latter makes his appeal to the publick, in complaint of the presumed *hardship*; but his opponent replies, that part of the exercises of a ten-year-man being a sermon in the University Church, *the statute was of course strictly limited to persons already in Holy Orders*. He then expatiates upon the further mischief of this statute; and we most cordially agree with him.

The condition of graduation, previous to conferring Holy Orders, is imposed, in order to preserve learning in the Church, and present a seasonable limit to the otherwise indefinite number of candidates for the ministry.

* In justice to Mr. P. it is fit to observe, that he is a classical scholar.

It would certainly be monstrous, that a man could enter himself at a University, he carrying on the trade of a horse-dealer (a very common practice with certain non-graduate Clergymen), keep three half-terms, and at the end of ten years throw up business, solicit Holy Orders from a Bishop, and shine forth a Doctor of Divinity. In our judgement, no man ought to hold a living in England who is not a M. A. of Oxford or Cambridge in the regular way; for it is certainly hard that a man who earned his trifling portion of Latin and Greek at a day-school of fourpence a week, should obtain the same pecuniary benefits, as he whose education at school and the University has cost one thousand pounds.

If a necessity of ordaining Non-Graduates be indispensable, let it be an act of favour in the Bishops, conferred *only* on men of eminent talent, or acquired knowledge, who can return the honour and kindness by reflecting high credit upon the order, and acting in its support. To claim ordination under the ten year statute is, however, a *pulpable absurdity*; and as that alone is the case before us, we can only compliment Philotheologus for his wise and judicious view of the subject.

115. *Sketches of Biography, designed to show the influence of Literature on Character and Happiness.* By John Clayton, Esq. Post 8vo. pp. 402.

THIS is a neat and well-written digest, upon the general biography plan, inculcating good principles, though founded upon the common error of considering negative innocence superior to positive excellence. Many of the characters will not, in the estimation of posterity, exceed the rank of good and worthy men; but the object of the Author is to show what is happiness, and much of this he very justly places in having literary pursuits. He very strongly recommends composition for this purpose, because he observes from Middleton, "that Literature adorns prosperity, and is a refuge and comfort in adversity."

"In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising and fine young man gradually led to dissipation, gambling, and ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly. I

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earnestly advise every youth, who quits that abode of purity, peace, and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, either in England or on the Continent, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible, for he will find a little extraordinary expence so bestowed at the beginning, to be good economy in the end: let him read the best books in the language of the place in which he lives; and above all, let him never retire to rest without writing at least a page of original comments on what he has seen, read, and heard in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate, for a man ceases to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night. His rule of conduct, with regard to society, will then be *good company or none*, and he will find literature the protector of independence, the promoter of peace and refinement, and the guardian of religion, in principle and practice."

"Of the three great sources of earthly enjoyment, reading, conversation, and composition, it is remarkable that two are solitary. Over books, it is not uncommon to yawn in languor and weariness; in conversation with animated and intelligent friends, the hours pass uncounted; but the most soothing, the most absorbing, the most constantly delightful of all occupations is composition; for it can enable a man to forget pain, neglect poverty, and every ill of life except remorse, and the suffering of near connexions. I therefore advise every one to compose at least a journal, but I do not advise all my readers to follow my example by taking the hazard of publication. If fame or profit be expected, there must be anxiety, and there may be disappointment." Pref. vi. vii.

This statement is too highly coloured; for music and drawing are as much sources of innocent felicity as composition; and the process of writing fluently having been acquired, patient compilation bids fairer to form successful authors; but we would no more recommend all young men to turn Writers, than to turn Talkers. "Old heads cannot be put upon young shoulders," and it is utterly impossible for youth to think accurately upon subjects connected with the actual knowledge of life, without which knowledge composition upon general subjects is not worth a straw.

We shall give one more extract, because it is extremely interesting. It is

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an account of the private life of the excellent Bishop Porteus.

"Our hour of breakfast is ten. Immediately before it, the Bishop calls his family together, prays with them, and gives them his blessing. The same thing is constantly done after supper, when we part for the night. In the intervals of breakfast, and in the evening, when there is no company, his Lordship sometimes reads to us. After breakfast we separate and amuse ourselves as we think proper, till four, the hour of dinner. At six, when the weather is fair, we either walk or make a visit to some of the Clergy or Gentry in the neighbourhood, and return about eight. We then have music, in which I [Dr. Beattie] am almost the only performer; my audience is very willing to be pleased. On Sundays we repair at eleven to the small but neat Church, the congregation are exemplary in their decorum—the prayers are well read by the Curate, and the Bishop preaches. After evening service, during the summer months, he generally delivers from his pew a catechetical lecture addressed to the children, who for this purpose are drawn up in a line before him along the area of the Church. In these lectures, he explains to them, in the simplest and clearest manner, yet with his usual elegance, the fundamental and essential principles of religion and morality; and concludes with an address to the more advanced in years." P. 286.

Well does our Author characterize this mode of living, as that which contains nearly all the elements of human happiness, because it implies amiable dispositions, refined society, and time rationally employed in acts of piety to God, and utility to mankind. We would add, that these details of private life, not only furnish the most interesting but most edifying forms of biography, which in our judgment is best composed of such details, anecdotes, and dialogues. Without these we can have no portrait of the character—no distinctive features—no estimate of the peculiar bearings of disposition and habits, and no precise ideas of intellectual powers.

116. *Nineteenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution.* 8vo. pp. 334.

THE Slave Trade is piracy of the most nefarious and unnatural kind; and, by the common law of sense, every man engaged in it ought to be hanged, because his criminality is that both of murder and robbery. New lights are however thrown upon the subject by this Report, which has furnished us with some hopes of adding

further preventives. In the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, settlements have been established, where civilization is making considerable progress. Now this is the very thing desirable. Extend such settlements to the coasts, where there are marts of slaves. Make them sanctuaries for all slaves who can escape, and empower their governors to seize all the pirates and their human cargoes. Make it also a capital felony for any man to purchase a slave, whatever be his nation. But the Report has some masterly arguments concerning the impolicy of the slave system, which shows, that we, as a commercial people, can have no hopes of opening a successful trade while the Slave Trade exists.

"The civilization of Africa never can proceed until the Slave Trade is put down beyond a hope or possibility of return, for the appearance of a slave ship demoralizes the whole neighbourhood." P. 52.

The Portuguese, it seems, a nation full of convents, crosses, and the various theatricals of ultra-religion, authorize the Slave-Trade by Law, and it appears, that they have in more than one instance saved themselves the expense of the purchase-money by attacking towns in the night, killing those who resisted, and carrying off the survivors. P. 54.

Upon these facts the Society make remarks, and as they are very philosophical, novel, and sound, we hope that our readers will peruse the extract. They will previously recollect, that the nations which are in the vicinity of the Slave factories, are kept in a continual state of warfare, by the profit of making and selling Slaves.

"Men will not sow a field to day, which is to morrow to be the place of battle. The present King of the Soolimas, in his conversations with Captain Laing, recurred frequently to the strong temptation to continue the trade in slaves, whilst white men could be found to purchase them; because, money (he said) was got for them so easily and certainly, whilst new modes were doubtful until tried, and might take much trouble to establish. Here is a great and immediate cause of the degradation of Africa, for which Europe is mainly accountable, and which Europe can remove. It is only when a sufficient period shall have elapsed after a total suppression of the Slave Trade for its last effects to have died away, that the time will have arrived, when, with the least decency or pretence to fairness, any one can pronounce a judgment against the capabilities,

lities, either of Africa, for an extended commerce, or of its inhabitants for the arts and institutions of Europe. That the Slave Trade is directly answerable for that alledged inferiority of which it afterwards seeks to take such criminal advantage, is proved by a fact, which has often been adverted to, and in which Africa is an exception to every other quarter of the globe. Civilization elsewhere, naturally growing out of commerce, has been first seen on the shore, and by the river side; and has afterwards crept on by degrees into the more inland country. But Park found the interior of Africa in an advanced condition, compared with the coast; and Captain Laing, in his late journey from Sierra Leone to Soolimane, a distance less than that between York and London, observed the same successive degrees of civilization, approaching almost to different stages of society, as he receded from the Slave Trade and the sea. The Soolimas were more intelligent than the inhabitants of any country through which he had passed to reach them; and the people of Sangara, who lay in a line more backward still, were proved, by their manufactures and their arts, to be proportionably farther advanced. Thus has this horrible commerce reversed a law in the history of the human race, so that the improvement of a nation is measured by the difficulty of its communications. A lawful commerce and a pure religion will be alone sufficient to remove this anomaly and reproach." P. 56 seq.

Every body knows the remarks of Gibbon and other philosophers, concerning the intellectual inferiority (as presumed) of Africans to Europeans.

117. *A Key to the Book of Psalms*. By the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London; Author of "*Tactica Sacra*." &c. 8vo. pp. 328.

WE have before explained the system of parallelism or rhythm (to which in fact the peculiarity of the scriptural style is owing), in our review of Mr. Boys's former work the "*Tactica Sacra*" (see vol. xciv. i. 619). This is an application of the same principle to the Psalms, but more elaborately executed. In the Appendix, No. IV. we have a new discovery, viz. that the rhythm, in which the classical prose writers composed, sometimes at least, partakes of the nature of that species of parallelism, which is called the introverted; i. e. where the last portion answers to the first, the penultimate to the second, as in the following verse.

- a } They provoked him to jealousy
B
b } With strange gods :
B
a } With abominations
A
b } Provoked they him to anger.

Where a a show two sentences in parallelism, and A A and B B clauses in parallelism also. P. 5.

Now Mr. Boys finds analogous composition in the passage below quoted from Velleius Paterculus, and adds, that the natural order of the words may be found by the following rule :

"First, take the words at one extremity of the sentence or clause, then those at the other; then proceed in the same way with the portions that remain, till you arrive at the centre, and the words thus taken will stand in their natural order.

"Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir, profusæ hujus in ædificiis, convictibusque et apparatibus luxuriæ primus auctor fecit."

"Here I begin by taking the words at the beginning, 'Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir.' I then take the word at the end, 'fuit.' The remaining portion will then be, 'profusæ hujus in ædificiis, convictibusque et apparatibus luxuriæ primus auctor.' Here I take the two final words 'primus auctor,' then the two beginning ones, 'Profusæ hujus.' We have then only remaining 'in ædificiis, convictibusque, et apparatibus luxuriæ.' Here I take the last word 'luxuriæ,' and nothing now remains but the central terms 'in convictibusque et apparatibus.' And by this method I say, I get the words in their natural order, 'Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir—fuit—primus auctor—profusæ hujus—luxuriæ—in ædificiis convictibusque et apparatibus.'" Pp. 229, 230.

From Cicero's Orations, and other works, we think that styles were in part formed *mechanically* by rhythmical rules, which are now lost, and the words and clauses sorted and pointed according to those rules, for the purpose of producing a poetical effect. Mr. Boys gives us a perfect parallelism in Livy.

- a | Brutus Ardeam
b | Tarquinius Romam venerunt.
b | Tarquinio clausæ portæ, exiliumque indictum
a | Liberatorum urbis læta castra accipere.

We mention Livy, because it has been noted that some of his clauses absolutely fall into hexameters. Such things could not, if repeated frequently, be matters of accident. Students, who
may

may like to improve upon these hints, will find great use in Mr. Boys's work.

Buonaparte (speaking of business) said, "there is no telling what women will do;" and we shall make a parallelism by saying, "there is no telling what blockheads will think;" a remark we make, because it seems "some such persons have found *danger*" in these Scriptural investigations! (see p. 3.) Others have thought very highly of Mr. Boys's work, and so do we. The book is very instructive and curious, as a key of knowledge hitherto locked up from the world at large.

118. *The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies, and other moral Poems.* By Hugh Campbell, of the Middle Temple, *Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.* 12mo. pp. 170.

A VILLAGE Schoolmaster, who had written a poem upon the Redemption, complained bitterly of *one Milton* (as he stiled him); for when he went to solicit subscriptions, he was reprimanded for his presumption in attempting such a subject, after the said Milton; which rebuke he thought hard, because upon borrowing and examining the *Paradise Lost*, he found that it did not contain so many books and lines as his own poem. We think, that many modern poets entertain the same opinions concerning religious poetry as the schoolmaster, *viz.* that the matter is not the main point; but we on the contrary have been taught to think, that sublimity is the indispensable characteristic of religious poetry, and we know that Dr. Johnson lays down the same position.

Mr. Campbell, who has written some works of reputation in prose, will therefore attribute to our prejudices any apparent neglect of his religious poem. We do not deny animation, generous feelings, and a moral and amiable character to his muse; but on lofty subjects we want "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," "the Master's hand and Prophet's fire." The rest of the poems are chiefly sugar-plums for spinsters. One of these fair-ones had, it seems, the honour of being kissed by the King of France on his public entry into London, and expressed a wish to accompany the Duchess d'Angoulême. Our author says, that had he been the King of France, he should not have been contented with one kiss. Very likely; but we

think such females as thrust themselves among mobs to be kissed, to be forward misses, and more deserving of reprehension than compliment.

119. *The Semi-sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered.* By the Rev. I. T. James, M.A. 8vo. pp. 398.

THIS is a masterly work, and proceeds upon the evident principle that man can, in fact, prove nothing as to demonstration, because he *must* characterize every thing according to his senses; and in short, that metaphysics merely amount to what a particular person thinks upon particular subjects.

For our parts we seriously think, that man is incapable of analysing his own faculties; and that metaphysics are, with regard to such an analysis, what the Aristotelian was to the Baconian philosophy, mere arbitrary assumption. Our reason for so thinking is, that our senses are too defective for the satisfactory elucidation of certain difficult intangible topics; and that a metaphysician is one who sets up to be an astronomer without a telescope. No man can pursue the infinite divisibility of matter to its primary atom, much more dissect the principles and powers which actuate it, so deeply as to inform us in what their essences consist.

According to experiment, all matter is composed of an aggregate of particles, none of which appear to be in absolute contact; and could we pursue the enquiry to the minutest atom of each particle, that would probably be only another similar congeries. Whatever properties, therefore, matter possesses, must be derived from a pervading medium, and until we know the nature of that medium, we can never explain with philosophical accuracy the causes of action. Upon these grounds it is, that we consider metaphysics to be fallacious; and the following extract from the works of the powerful author of *Hudibras*, will show that very strong intellects coincide with us.

"The Metaphysick's but a puppet motion,
That goes with screws, the notion of a notion,

The copy of a copy and lame draught
Unnaturally taken from a thought;
That counterfeits all pantomimick tricks,
And turns the eyes, like an old crucifix;
That counterchanges whatso'er it calls
B' another name, and makes it true or false,
Turns

Turns truth to falsehood, falsehood into truth,

By virtue of the Babylonian's tooth."

BUTLER'S Remains, i. 225.

The interference of Metaphysics with Religion, is however the more especial bearing of the book before us; and that a more empirical quack never meddled with medicine, than this impostor with religion, is self-evident. Physics are a real science, but Metaphysics are the mere construction put upon physical subjects by a particular person. In short, it seems, that our incapability of comprehending the laws of our Being, was one instigating cause of Revelation; and he who sets up to prove it unfounded, takes upon himself to determine the possible actions of God, and in the words of our author (p. 261), "to build up another Babel to storm the heavens."

Before we proceed to that part of the work from which we shall extract, we beg to enter our protest against the jargon of Kant being made "part and parcel" of sound philosophy, because we believe that it is nothing more than a nomenclature of *sesquipedalia verba*, founded upon a mere truism, viz. that we cannot think but according to the modes and forms which Nature has prescribed; i. e. we cannot walk, but upon our legs, nor see, but with our eyes.

The basis of the Kantian system is this:

"The mind only perceives and thinks upon the objects that are without, according to a certain law, or rather certain laws, existing within itself; and which laws may or may not be, as far as human nature has the power of judging, wholly independent of the objects themselves." P. 181.

The inferences deducible from this truism, are however very important. They inform us that we are able to understand nothing except so far as concerns ourselves; and, of course, cannot see the real intention of nature in created objects, further than that limited boundary.

We think our Author peculiarly felicitous in his illustrations of the principles of "*animal or mortal life*," and the "*thinking power*," as in themselves separate and distinct. P. 127.

"Life exists in the vegetable kingdom clearly apart from the thinking power: the same sort of life, too, is seen to exist in

several parts of the animal frame, in those, for instance, which are void of sensation, as the sinews, nails, &c.; these have the tone of life, for they have a power of resisting certain chemical agencies, while so living, which ceases when vitality is removed." P. 127.

The *fœtus in utero*, which is animated, but does not think, is another happy illustration, used by our author. He then proceeds to attack the strong fortress of the materialists, viz. that the powers of mind cease to exist upon the decease of the animal frame, by showing that the said fortress is a mere house of cards:

"The thinking power, it is true, seems never to take its residence in any body, except while it is in that state which is fitted for its agency. But this is all which can be said; and though our breath is thus connected with this thinking power, yet thinking is not breathing; a man can hold his breath at will, but cannot stop his power of thinking—his consciousness of existence is not to be dismissed even for an instant, by any exertion of his will." P. 130.

The physical truth seems to be, that both animation and the thinking principle are divine elementary properties, which, as being divine, are indestructible by man, for though we may destroy instruments of sound, we cannot destroy sound itself, nor any one known law of nature.

Some positions of our Author, we feel inclined to doubt, viz. that no similarity is observable between the *external* object creating an impression on the mind, and the *internal* impression itself (p. 136). From the experiments made in optics, upon the retina of the eye, this remark is not just with regard to visible subjects; and it has been mooted whether it is possible to have an abstract idea of an object, without the intrusion of a representation of it. The dispute however is of no moment, for the well-known instance of a shadow proves that there may be, notwithstanding the Hybernism, existence without actual being. It appears from Dr. Hibbert's admirable work upon apparitions, that the exhibition and exercise of the thinking principle are only affected by organs, not the principle itself, which seems to be unassailable.

Mr. James is a strong and well-informed writer; and his work does him much credit.

120. *Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register, with other Tales.* By Alexander Balfour, Author of "*Contemplation*," &c. 12mo. pp. 277.

METAPHYSICS are the bane of poetry; and it is astonishing that numerous as are the writers of it, none of them seem to know the cause of their failure. Poetry, however, is as intimately connected with imagination, as music is with sound, and expresses itself by figurative representation, like the Orientals and nations in infancy, where abstract ideas are not yet formed into science; and all this is reasonable, for poetry is only the painting of matters of beauty, sublimity, and emotion, as they exist in Nature; in short, poetry is the picturesque of language. It must have effect, or it is good for nothing. Half the poetry which is written, is however nothing more than naked dreary common.

Mr. Balfour, though upon the whole so gloomy as almost to invite misanthropism, avoids metaphysical prosing, and gives us only natural sentiment properly expressed by sensible images, and of course we sympathize with him. Speaking of the pregnant wife of a Sailor killed in battle, which unfortunate female upon receiving the news of his death, died with the shock after bringing forth a posthumous son, Mr. Balfour says,

"By stranger's hands his mother's shroud
was drest; [rest—
And strangers bare her to her house of
Untimely nipt, in youth and beauty's bloom,
No tear of sorrow trickling on her tomb;
No dimpling smile suffus'd the cheek of joy,
No bosom glow'd and bless'd the orphan
boy;
No father's love for him this sprinkling
sought, [brought;
By strangers to this hallow'd fountain
No mother near, the sacred vows to share,
Her heart responding to the pastor's prayer,
The child more helpless than the creeping
worm,
Is left alone to meet life's blighting storm."

P. 10.

Favourable as is our opinion of Mr. Balfour's style of writing poetry, we really do not like the subjects. They are often disgusting *in se*—Chandler's shops (p. 158)—*Old Maids* having bastards by beardless boys (p. 122), &c. It is the rule of the Abbé du Bos, that nothing revolting should be a part of poetry. A man cannot exhibit a bloody head, just cut off, in a Tragedy.

121. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, on the Improvements proposed and now carrying on in the Western Part of London.* 8vo. pp. 37.

THE great increase of the Metropolis and the Watering-places is to be ascribed to the enormous enlargement of monied capital and income, independent of territorial revenue. Hundreds of fundholders, mortgagees, annuitants, pensioners, merchants, &c. &c. and hosts of tradesmen, to supply their wants, buy or occupy houses in town, and from August to November, migrate to the watering-places, or make tours. The country gentlemen, with some exceptions, on the contrary, have given up town-houses, and only reside in London for a very few weeks at hotels, or in furnished dwellings. The late long war, and the national debt, in short, appear to us to have been the main agents of thus extra-peopling the places in question, because the said war and debt have created thirty millions more annual income, the greater part of which is spent within the sound of Bow bells.

With new buildings improvement ought of course to be connected; and, as to the best plan of a crowded city, we have a capital model in Bath. But in that place did not exist the grand impediments which prevail in London, *viz.* the previous destruction of existing property at enormous expence. "London," as our author says, (p. 6), "is so destitute of fine buildings, ornamental gates, &c. that, from its wide, dusty, *un-avenued* approaches, it has more the air of a vast overgrown town, than of a magnificent city." In short, it is plain, that we discover none of the fine buildings until we advance into the heart of the town, and there they are smothered.

London, in fact, has no outside front; and, to show it off, the proper places for its magnificent buildings would be the banks of the river on both sides, the habitations of individuals, streets of houses, &c. being thrown back in the North-side of the Strand. The shores would then be lined with palaces, and have the same aspect, as it has, where Somerset and the Custom-houses now embellish it. That this would be the grandest possible improvement, because it would include the river and bridges in the view, is, in our judgment, undeniable. Wherefore instead of moving decorative

tive buildings to the Mews (as our author proposes, p. 26), we would place them on a line with the Adelphi, fill the bank between Blackfriars and the Custom-house, with Halls of the City Companies, connect wharfs with the Thames by arched tunnels, and hide the yards behind the buildings on the bank; make subterraneous railways to the Custom-house; make Thames-street a Bond-street for city beaux; in short, do many other things, perfectly feasible no doubt, for what is not so to joint-stock companies? who, however, we sadly fear, must go to the Devil to deal with him for the means of executing their projects; at all events ultimately to stay with him, either in remuneration of his aid, or in punishment for swindling.

A great part of London (say the newspapers) is however to be butchered for a certainty, and to be cut out into handsome joints, not steaks and chops, of which it has already too many in the form of streets, courts, and lanes. We beg the projectors not to forget removal of the markets to recesses behind thoroughfares.

An improvement of facility, recommended by our author, is judicious, viz. conversion of the grass-plot round the canal in St. James's-park into an elegant shrubbery or ornamented park. P. 14.

He also reprobates *four palaces* within the space of a mile, enough only for a single one, viz. *Carlton and Buckingham Houses*, St. James's and York-place. In point of fact, Kensington alone presented sufficient domain for the palace of the Sovereign. There are space, insulation, wood and water, ready-made, and (we believe) the capability of a fine frontage, as a finish of Hyde-park, without sufficient vicinity to be annoying.

Two great evils, the insufficiency of the Strand and Thames-street for thoroughfares, ought to be removed. Our author observes (p. 20), that owing to the bend of the river being convex on the Middlesex side, and only concave on the other, a very convenient road to the City might be made on the Surrey bank, and much nearer, because it would only be the chord of the arc, formed by the river. At present the Strand and Thames-street are barely wide enough for the shadows of the objects, which try to pass them, because shadows may yield to pressure,

but it would be as easy to squeeze a shoal of herrings, a mile long and broad, into the same length of the Paddington Canal, as to make the present width of these two streets sufficient for the passengers. We therefore think (so intolerable are the nuisances) that abatement of them, even at the national expence, would be justifiable.

122. *Faustus: his Life, Death, and descent into Hell.* 12mo. pp. 251. Simpkin and Co.

THE tale of the supposed league of Faustus with the Devil has given rise to many a romance, and has been several times dramatised, and received with applause on our own boards; but in every case the original tale has been so perverted, as to be hardly recognized.

This volume, as the title page imports, is "translated from the German," but who was the German author we are not informed; though we are told that a bad French translation was published soon after the appearance of the original German. The latter was adorned with excellent engravings, a specimen of which, illustrating the account of the Corporation feast, forms the frontispiece of this English version, and is well executed.

But we must proceed to the "*Life.*" The ambitious Faustus imagining that the study of the sciences was the nearest way to honour and reputation, discovered the art of printing. This discovery being received with lukewarmness, he was reduced almost to beggary and starvation. To avert the horrors of such a situation, he travelled from Mayence to Frankfort to sell one of his Latin Bibles to the magistracy. At this time Mayence was greatly agitated in consequence of the dreams of Father Gethart, a Dominican Monk, respecting the lovely nun Clara, niece of the Archbishop. Meeting with disappointment at Frankfort, Faustus determined upon entering into a league with Satan, and, according to custom, drew the horrid circle. On this day his Majesty gave a *grand route*, the particulars of which are finely detailed. The Prince's table was supplied with the luxuries of the souls of "*two popes, a conqueror, a celebrated philosopher, and a recently canonized saint;*" whilst the "*mean and vulgar herd*" were fain to content themselves with the common food, lately arrived from the French and German armies. After dinner,

dinner, as usual, the Chairman makes a speech, and informs his guests of the occasion of the festival. In this Satanic speech, his infernal Majesty prophesied that the invention of printing would create sects, and by raising the heat of the sectaries, tend to dispatch a few more souls to the shades below. From this specimen, we have no very high opinion of this royal prophet's talents, for though the invention of printing has given rise to numerous sects, it has been a blessing rather than a curse. Instead of feeding the cannibals of his Satanic Majesty's "wide domain," it has prevented man from falling into that degrading ignorance and bigotry which was the source of all previous evils.

Having sprung out of the circle, and exclaimed "I am thy Lord," Faustus resolved to fill the cup of pleasure, and command the fulfilment of his wishes. The senate of Frankfort hearing of the splendid visit of the Devil (who they thought "a secret envoy of his Imperial Majesty") to Faustus, came to the resolution of purchasing the Bible of Faustus, previously refused, and invited them to a dinner at the Mayor's house. It was now Faustus's turn to act the hero; and accordingly to make the City a present of the Bible on gallant conditions. See p. 57.

At page 59 the Devil (Leviathan) owns that he had never seen the ugly people of Frankfort equalled, except by "the inhabitants of an English town, when dressed in their Sunday's best; envy, malice, curiosity, and avarice, said he, are here and there the sole springs of action, and both places are governed by a pitiful mercantile spirit, which prevents them from being grandly wicked or nobly virtuous." We suspect that these invidious remarks upon the good people of Norwich, are the unnecessary interpolations of the translator, as his preface is dated at Norwich;—but we trust not.

Having previous to the feast seduced the Mayoress, upon promise of a title to her husband; a very ludicrous farce, acted by way of revenge, was planned by Leviathan at the instigation of Faustus. The frontispiece is an excellent illustration of this "Corporation Feast." After this adventure they journey to Mayence, and the Devil contrives that Faustus should seduce the lovely Clara previously mentioned.

The Devil then led Faustus through

a series of adventures, at different places, of the most disgusting description, the latter sometimes acting the hero, murderer, and seducer. There is scarcely a crime in the whole calendar not mentioned in these volumes, either as committed by Faustus, or of which he was an eye-witness. At France he was present at the assassination of the Duc de Berri, and the barbarous and cruel execution of the rich Duc de Nemours. Of the latter event we have the following pathetic account.

"The tyrannic King had given orders that the Duke's children should be placed under the scaffold, so that the blood of their father might drop through the boards upon their white robes. The cries which the wretched parent uttered at the moment his darlings were torn from him, struck terror to the hearts of all around. Tristan alone, who was the executioner, and the King's most intimate friend, looked on with perfect coolness, and felt the sharpness of the axe. Faustus imagined that the groans of the unhappy parent would excite heaven to avenge outraged humanity. He lifted up his tearful eyes towards the bright blue sky, which seemed to smile upon the horrid scene. For a moment he felt himself strongly tempted to command the Devil to rescue the Duke from the hands of the executioner, but his troubled and agitated mind was incapable of coming to any resolution. The Duke fell upon his knees, he heard the shrieks and lamentations of his children, who were beneath the scaffold; his own infamous death no longer occupied his mind; he felt, for the last time, and felt only, for these unfortunates; big tears hung in his eyes—his lips trembled—the executioner gave the fatal blow—and the boiling blood of the father trickled down upon the trembling children. Bathed with paternal gore, they were then led upon the scaffold. They were shown the livid headless trunk, were made to kiss it, and then reconducted to their prison, where they were chained up against the damp wall, so that whenever they took repose the whole weight of their bodies rested on the galling fetters. To increase their misery, their teeth were torn out from time to time."

In the "cursed isle" of England they saw crimes committed with so much coldness and impunity, that they quitted it with hatred and disgust. The character of "these gloomy islanders" is spiritedly drawn by the Devil in the blackest colours, but with very erroneous ideas of our greatness.

After seeing that almost all the Courts

Courts of Europe resembled each other in wickedness and crime, they journey to Rome, where the scenes, acted under the protection of him who claims infallibility, are of the most depraved class. The object of Leviathan here was to exhibit the clergy to Faustus as the most depraved, the most exalted in rank being the most wicked. The Pope is made to commit crimes which, besides our want of room, we will not outrage decency to mention.

After this they again visit Mayence, where Leviathan, after harrowing up the soul of Faustus by a recital of his crimes and their consequences, strewed the bloody members of Faustus about the field with fury and disgust, and plunged with the soul into the depths of hell, where his conduct is still more bold, and where he receives the severest torture.

We cannot but regret the publication of this work, as being likely to lead the minds of youth into the vortex of crime; for every vice is represented as easy and successfully accomplished. It carries its antidote, however, in the Devil's sermon at the end, and in the Translator's preface; but these things youth are inclined to consider as cant and hypocrisy.

The tale itself is vigorous in conception, rich in invention, and glowing in description; the characters are well sustained in every page; and gradual advancement of Faustus to the gloomy heights of despair well exhibited. The work reflects great credit on the translator for the spirited manner in which it is executed.

123. *Davy on Divinity.*

(Continued from p. 443.)

WE cannot more properly resume Mr. Davy's Discourses on this most important subject, than by using his own narrative:

"The Editor might advert here to his former labours*, and to the means by which he effected them; particularly to the late Specimen of this Work, in One Volume, printed by himself. But being now too far advanced in the Decline of Life to undertake

* Alluding to his "System of Divinity," printed by himself in 1795, &c.; 26 volumes, 14 copies only,—(see p. 441.)—It is deposited in the University Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge,—in the New Institution, London,—in the Library of the Cathedral Church, Exeter, &c.

the manual labour of the Press, and at no time able to multiply copies sufficient for public service (taking off but one page at a time), he now declines all attempts in that way: and (sacrificing, in this expence, the reserved provision for his latter days), he now presents to the public (in every way unsupported, after every solicitation for assistance), an improved copy of his last Volume; the whole extent of his former labours being too extensive (in his inferior state) to produce, upon his own strength only.

"The following subjects, being extensively applied, are, therefore, divided into Parts or Sections, that the attention of the Reader may not be wearied;—and also, that he may pause to consider one argument before he proceeds to another.

"The Work itself, and the success of it, is humbly submitted to the Great Disposer of all things."

We do not find that the volumes have as yet been ever offered for sale; but the worthy and intelligent author has gratuitously distributed more than 160 copies of the work, with the following separate introduction:

"To the KING—To the Right Reverend the ARCH-BISHOPS and BISHOPS of ENGLAND—To the VICE-CHANCELLORS of our Universities—To the Professors of Divinity in each, and other distinguished Personages in the Kingdom, this Copy is humbly inscribed."

There is given a List of "the dissent," with the following Circular Letter:

"Be pleased to accept (as tendered with due deference) the accompanying Volumes; containing the select proofs, from our best Divines, on the subjects therein specified:—The Contents will shew the nature of the work, and the Index will render it of general and easy application.

"Five Hundred, only, of the inclosed are printed, to the extent of the Editor's ability;—who, being now advanced beyond the 80th year of his age, and not expecting (in his inferior state) to see the full dispersion of it, unsupported, by the tedious process of a formal sale, thus humbly presents it.

"The seasonableness, the necessity, and advantage of this work is truly manifest; for, though the Being of God is self-evident, and we have many well-founded tracts, and excellent scattered proofs, with controversial defence, on the subjects of Christ's Divinity, the Holy Spirit, and the Sacred Trinity; yet, we have no collected, consolidated body of arguments on these high points: and the Index (in order to the application of them) must be truly profitable.

"No expence hath been spared, in its production, to render it acceptable to the publick; and if its intrinsic merit should be considered worthy of encouragement, the Editor must leave it to the publick, and to the addressed in particular, to devise ways and means for its more extensive circulation; and himself would consider the remainder of his days happily employed in the improvement of it, should his life and faculties be prolonged for the purpose.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble
Servant, W. DAVY.

*Lustleigh, Moretonhampstead,
near Exeter, Devon."*

"N. B. The Editor, desirous of dispersing his work into the hands of the most judicious, hath, in the foregoing List, directed it according to the best advice of his friends. And if any one, not included therein, should be desirous of a Copy for himself or friend, it will be regularly sent, upon due intimation."

A Preface of 13 pages forms a "Prelude or Introduction to the several Subjects;" which are comprised in four divisions, each called a "Sermon," but containing numerous "Parts," or Subdivisions:

"I. On the Being and Nature of God.

"II. On the Divinity of Christ.

"III. On the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

"IV. On the Sacred Trinity."

Here we take leave of this pious and industrious Octogenarian; heartily hoping that the short remnant of his days may be cheered by the applause and the bounty of the good and the affluent.

124. *A Critical Dissertation on the Nature, Measures, and Causes of Value; chiefly in reference to the Writings of Mr. Ricardo and his Followers. By the Author of "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions," &c. &c. Post 8vo, pp. 255.*

WE were conversing over wine after dinner twenty years ago, with a commercial man of note, and quoting Adam Smith with warmth of feeling, when our Host observed (as we then thought illiberally), that if we wanted sound information on the subject, we must go to the Royal Exchange. We are now, however, of opinion, that our Host was in the main, right; and that, in point of fact, there is no such science whatever, in things, as Political Economy; that the whole *reality* is merely an affair of demand and supply, as ob-

taining in civilized nations; and that there are no stable principles, or can be any, on the subject, further than these, that when the buyers exceed the sellers, things rise in value; and that when the latter exceed the former, they become cheaper; and that, the phenomena, which political economists convert into laws of science, are no more than shifting circumstances, growing out of the operation of demand and supply.

Prices of corn, which shall never fluctuate—equality of demand and supply, so that there shall be always a profit, and never a glut—self-acting regulations of the prices of labour and provisions, which shall not encroach upon the profits of capital—the exchange always in favour of ourselves—these are excellent well-intentioned theorems, but which are ever and anon tossed in a blanket with great scorn, by lawless circumstances, that no power of Political Economy can reach.

For our parts, we think that attention to the principle and operation of demand and supply might produce great business good; but that Political Economy, as now professed, is empirical, and will never effect any practical utility whatever; for more than two thirds of it consists of jargon, which envelopes the subject in smoke of scholastic quibbles (like the French dissections of the parts of speech, Chambaud and his adnouns) about things intuitively comprehended, such as rent, profits, capital, &c.; which discussions for all practical purposes are as useless, as experiments on the decomposition of water are to a man who merely wants to know its quantum of power in driving one, two, or more water-wheels.

We know that we are treading upon dangerous ground; and that we may be attacked with a heavy fire of Algebraic and Mathematical A's, B's, and C's, with "if one shoe costs in labour one stocking, then two shoes will buy two stockings," and so forth. But we are of the Bacon school of philosophizing; we know that the country went on in a thriving way before Adam Smith was born; that the course of business is not affected in any form by his work, and that, certain evident points excepted, Political Economy is Aristotelian, unsupported by experiment, and a mere philosophical romance, because business neither is nor

can be conducted upon its pretended principles. Every body knows the lines of Hudibras,

"For what's the worth of any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring."

And every body must also know, that when Adam Smith calls *value* "the power of purchasing other objects," he only says the same thing as Butler has, viz. it has money's worth, which is a truism. But the same Adam, that Adam the *first man*, whose Paradise was *Political Economy*, also says, that a "commodity, which is in itself continually varying in its own value, can never be an accurate measure of the value of other commodities;" to which our author, p. 177, adds the following, viz. "that a measure of value, which cannot be practically applied, is worthless."

The Author before us is a good shot, and much havoc has he made among the best game in the preserves of Mr. Ricardo and others. To drop figure, he is an excellent logician, and his style for its precision and clearness is exceedingly good. He shows with relation to value, that every thing practicable appears to be simply and substantially this alone.

"If I know the value of A. in relation to B. and the value of B. in relation to C. I can tell the value of A. and C. in relation to each other, and consequently their comparative power in purchasing all other commodities." P. 96.

Still, value is in every way uncertain, and utterly dependent upon circumstances. For instance, Pottery is very marketable at Surinam. In exporting it, we must add to the prime cost the interest of that cost, the expence of freight, chance of breakage, insurance, custom duties, &c.; thus we give it an artificial value. When it is brought into market, the purchasers have no money, and the Pottery is bartered for Rum. A second calculation is then made of the sale-price of Rum in England, freightage, leakage, custom duties, &c. as before. This is the mode in which mercantile business is conducted, and value is then a mere result of calculation.

But things *may* have a stationary value. Mr. Smyth (Berkeley MSS. p. 99) says, that in the time of Edward I. eggs were twenty for a penny, which neither rose nor fell for 160 years, i. e. down to the reign of Henry VI. Now we find from the *Lex Mercatorum* of

Malynes, that in the time of the Saxons, an ounce Troy of silver was divided into twenty pieces at the same time called *pence*; and so an ounce of silver was at that time worth no more than 20*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* which continued at the same value until the time of Henry VI. (See Wingate's *Arithmetick*, p. 8, ed. 1720.) Eggs, therefore, during these 160 years, became a standard of value, because by comparing the money prices of other articles with the quantity of eggs, which such money-prices would purchase, and then valuing the eggs by twenty for a penny, he gets at the precise worth of those other articles.

In the same manner, at present, if we can find out two articles even exchangeable for each other, in the same ratio, we then, in our opinion, have got weights and scales by which we may ascertain (if we may so say) the specific gravity of value,—a Philosopher's stone forsooth, for which the Political Economists so labour in their Alchemical studies.

125. *Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus.*

126. *Maps and Plans illustrative of Thucydides.* 8vo. Vincent, Oxford.

IF we were desired to mention a series of works calculated to assist the student in his progress, we should refer him to some publications which have lately appeared at Oxford.

Of these, the two Atlases before us are not the least useful. They contain not only the general maps necessary for the study of Grecian history, but also plans and sections illustrative of particular passages in the Authors above-mentioned. To tell the inquirer that he will here find maps of Greece, Egypt, and the Archipelago, will not induce him to desert D'Anville, Rennell, or Barbié du Bocage: but to inform him that Scythia, with the track of Darius, the Herodotean world, the battle of Marathon, the bridge of Xerxes, the pass of Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, Central Asia according to the Satrapies, Libya with its physical geography specified, Thrace (including Macedonia and Epirus), Sicily (with notices of the founders of the separate cities), Sybota, Stratos, Olpæ, Pallene (with the siege of Potida), Amphipolis, Pylus and Sphacteria, the battles in the Cressæan Gulph, the siege of Platæa, with variations to suit
its

its progress, Syracuse, Acarnania and Etolia, with a Chronological table of the period between Herodotus and the Peloponnesian war,—to inform him of this is to tell him, that these chorographical treasures, long locked up in expensive publications, are now given to the world. Gail and Rennell are the principal authorities, and the engraver has executed his task with ability. The size is folding quarto, which in fact occupies only the space of an octavo.

127. Skelton's *Engraved Illustrations of Oxford*.

(Continued from vol. xciv. part ii. p. 266.)

IT is a maxim with some of our acquaintance to purchase *only* the first number of periodical works, and they insist that by so doing they have the best specimens of each. However they may be borne out in some cases, (for we confess the idea is not altogether groundless), most assuredly had they selected the first, good as it is, as containing the cream of this publication, they would have found themselves the dupes of a theory, false when indiscriminating. Mr. Skelton has not only kept his faith with the publick (and as times go this is no little merit), but has treated it with liberality. Half the volume is now before us, and in its progress we have observed with great gratification an improvement in each successive number. The result of such conduct is a high reputation, and is in itself an earnest of like continuance.

The six numbers published contain, Frontispiece composed of various interesting architectural details—Wroxton Abbey, a curious specimen of an old English mansion—Stanton Harcourt Church, and the interesting buildings in its vicinity—The Spencer aile in Yarnton Church, managed with much skill and taste—The Sepulchral Effigies in splendid attire, of the Wilcotes in Northleigh Church—The antient entrance to Shirburn Castle—The details in Stanton Harcourt Church—The West end of Bloxham Church, with its beautiful spire, and the passing clouds behind, touched in a masterly manner—East end of Dorchester Church, the point from which it is drawn so happily chosen, as, if adopted, might become in our opinion very effective as a scene for the theatre—Shirburn Castle, a pleasing view—N. E. view of Adderbury Church—West

entrance to Ifley Church, a most admirable plate—Interior of Ewelme Church, showing the font, with its immense cover of elegant tabernacle work—Roman entrenchment near Dorchester—S. E. view of Dorchester Church—The Chaucer and Suffolk Monuments in Ewelme Church, a splendid display of architectural ornament—West entrance to Bloxham Church. This chaste specimen of the pointed style of Edward I. is a door-way formed of three receding arches struck from the same centres, the uttermost supporting canopies in gradation so as to contain the twelve Apostles; and over the apex a larger one, within which is seated the Saviour, about to judge the world. An Angel on either side supports the emblems of his passion, one having the cross, the other the spear and crown of thorns. On his right are the just arising from their tombs, the lids of which, we may remark, are wider at the head than the feet, and marked longitudinally with the cross; and on his left the wicked falling into the infernal regions, represented by the immense jaws of an imaginary monster.—Ifley Church, from the East a curious architectural example—The former Church of Banbury—The Market-place of Watlington, a most elaborate plate—Four canopied Stalls in Dorchester Church, apparently of the time of Edward II. These contain six specimens of sculpture, which Mr. Skelton has most justly “presumed” have been “wrong described by Warton,” who conceived that they alluded to the History of Birinus, whereas they are events in the New Testament—Chapel of the Abbey, and the Mansion, in Thame Park, an elegant picture—The Belfry of Burford Church. This is extremely well engraved, the valuable lights most effectively preserved. It is moreover a very curious and highly instructive specimen of interior decorative architecture, of what is termed the Norman style.

Besides these superb engravings, are the following vignettes: South door of Great Tew Church—Steeple Barton Manor-house—Demolished Church of Bladon—Paten in Cassington Church—West end of Cogges Church—Map of the Roman remains in Stonesfield and its vicinity—Plan of the Roman villa discovered at Northleigh—Section of the pavement of ditto, and its sub-strata—Stone pulpit in Combe Church—Rectorial

—Rectorial Farm-house and Church of Deddington—Architectural details, collected in the Garden of the Vicarage at Ensham—The Church of Ship-ton upon Cherwell—Antient Chimney-top on the Manor-house at Old Woodstock—Part of a Monument in Stanton Harcourt Church—The Church of Clifton near Dorchester—Barn on the site of Dorchester Priory—South porch and beautiful buttress of Dorchester Church—West door of the North aisle in ditto—Exterior view of the Jesse window in ditto—Font in Chalgrove Church—Quadrangle of the Hospital at Ewelme—Free-school at ditto—Porch and Tower of the Church of ditto—Font in Warborough Church—and a very curious capital of a column in Bloxham Church.

In the descriptive part, Mr. Skelton seems to be wholly unassisted; yet such has been his indefatigable research, that he has actually presented us with a vast deal of novel information respecting this unaccountably neglected county. It contains fourteen Hundreds, and of these we have Wootton, Dorchester, Ewelme, and part of Bloxham, of each of the parishes of which he has contrived to say something. He has sedulously consulted Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, without being blindly governed by his assertions, and agreeably surprizes us with interesting biographical notices from MSS. in the Bodleian.

The bronze Paten in Cassington Church is, we have no doubt, of Flemish manufacture, being aware of the existence of others of the same character and of the same date, though the subjects be different.

The British word *Cwm* should not be written with two *ms*.

The authorities from the register of Deddington Church, of marriages solemnized by Magistrates during the Usurpation, are curious illustrations of the feelings of that time.

Several portraits of individuals of note are enumerated, as preserved in the manor-house of Kidlington, which had hitherto escaped notice. A very ample account is given of the Roman discoveries at Northleigh and its vicinity, and a detailed description of the costume of the superb effigies of the Wilcotes. Under the head of Woodstock, mention is made of that branch of the Pembrokeshire Owen family that took the name of Merrick, of

which a much more extended memoir appeared in our Part i. pp. 403-407. To this we may add, that the Parliament in 1643 made an order on the 29th of June for the sale of the sequestered goods of Dr. afterwards Sir Wm. Merrick, the Judge of the Prerogative Court.

Future antiquaries are wisely cautioned to bear in mind that some of the antiquities with which Yarnton Church is enriched, did not originally belong to it, but were there deposited by Alderman Fletcher.

The account of Dorchester, the British name for which is *Caer ddwr*, is very satisfactory. The genealogy of Jesse, though perhaps unique in the mullions of a window, was nevertheless employed on other occasions; it ornaments the roof of the cloisters to one of our Cathedrals, and we have seen it adopted for the lattice work of a Roman Catholic confessional. The figures of the Virgin and Child in that at Dorchester, have been entirely obliterated.

Mr. Skelton informs us, that "Edwine Earl of Mercia was provoked by the unkind usage of the Normans to break out into open insurrection, in which he was assisted not only by his brother Morkar, but *Blidon* king of Wales." *Blidon* is evidently a corruption of *Bleddyn*, of which name there were two Welsh princes, *Bleddyn ab Cynvyn*, and *Bleddyn ab Maenarch*. The former of these is the one alluded to; he had been made king of North Wales, jointly with his brother *Llewelyn*, by Edward the Confessor in 1064, and became sole sovereign of that district, as well as of Powys, in 1068. He was assassinated in 1073.

Our limits do not permit our going more into detail in reviewing this handsome publication; but we are happy to find our prediction, that the list of subscribers would greatly augment, amply verified.

128. *Essay on the Beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure.* By Robert A. Slaney, Esq. 12mo. pp. 238.

FEW books possess information more useful than this cheap and small volume, or throw greater lights upon the respective subjects, of which it treats. The ground-work of each is laid upon the first authorities in Political Economy; and it will therefore be most novel and instructive to sink one or two

two shafts, in Mr. Slaney's mine, where we can find new veins of ore.

In p. 59, he proposes Life Insurance Offices for the Poor, in country towns, "where small sums from 30*l.* to 300*l.* should be insured. The capital required would not be very large; and if well managed, the establishment would pay all its expenses."

"Private buildings should not be too costly for the sake of durability. It has been remarked, that the French build more solidly than the English; but the compound interest of the difference expended will, by the time the habitations of the latter require renovation, build for them a new dwelling, with all the improvements, which experience and ingenuity have suggested in the interim." P. 102.

Upon this head, we would observe, that in this country, enormous sums have been vainly expended in building upon bad plans. Many a villa at a watering-place is built for half the sum which a country mansion costs, and yet is far superior in appearance and convenience. When houses were, like castles, fortifications, there might be a justifiable reason for massiness of construction, but ninety-nine country seats out of a hundred are new fabricks within the century past; and successors will build anew, as their forefathers have done.

The following remarks concerning a simple improvement in cottages, ought to be attended to:

"The chimnies and ovens belonging to cottages are generally so placed towards the outside, as to lose all advantage of the warmth they communicate to the surrounding air. This might be easily corrected. The flue of a constant fire, conducted through an upper room, would keeep it always free from damp, and supply a ready place to dry wet-shoes or clothes. At all events the outside shed may be built against the back of the chimney, which will prevent mouldiness or decay from attacking any thing there deposited." P. 107.

This principle of flueing, under a proper precautionary construction against fire, might be usefully extended to offices and servants rooms, in countries where fuel is dear. The back of a kitchen-chimney might at least save the cost of a fire in a servant's hall, saddle house, &c.

The rage for fanaticizing the poor has been practised in Wales for a full century, with no other effect than introducing religious feuds, which are always implacable. The same expe-

rimient is now making here, and is abolishing, as fast as possible, all festivals for the working classes.

"It seems probable, says Mr. Slaney, that the tendency to intoxication so prevalent among the poorer classes, arises, in some measure, from their having no place of exercise or amusement on their holiday; for at cricket matches this is seldom the case. It is not unusual to hear persons belonging to the richer orders of society railing severely and inconsiderately against the pastimes of the poor, and attributing vice, drunkenness, and debauchery, to fairs, wakes, and ale-houses. Such nuisances (say they) ought to be abolished. Now the desire of recreation to an uneducated man, who works hard all the week, is surely as natural, as it is to one who has the advantage of education and reflection, and who possesses all those gratifications, which wealth and leisure afford." P. 130.

"At present, owing to the inclosure of open lands and commons, the poor have no place in which they may amuse themselves in summer evenings, when the labour of the day is over, or when a holiday occurs. The consequence is, the peasant either sits sullenly at home, trespasses on the woods and fields of others, or goes to the public house, where he loses his money, and spends his time in gambling and drinking." P. 200.

The experiment is easily made. In some counties cricket and field sports still subsist. Are there more or fewer public houses, or greater or less amounts of malt-duties, paid in counties of equal population, where field sports exist or are suppressed?

Here we take our leave of Mr. Slaney; and cordially recommend his work to the perusal of country gentlemen, who will find both their wealth, influence, and happiness increased by adopting its instructive rules.

129. *The Antiquary's Portfolio, or Cabinet Selection of Historical and Literary Curiosities, on subjects principally connected with the Manners, Customs, &c. of Great Britain, during the middle and latter Ages, with Notes.* By J. S. Forsyth. 2 vols. 8vo. Wightman.

THIS Work is misnomered. It should be J. S. Forsyth's Portfolio. The Antiquary makes his collections from manuscripts, records, scarce works, and scholars' books. Mr. Forsyth takes whole pages from the Memoirs of Evelyn and Pepys, Blackstone's Commentaries, Histories of England, and other works, quite familiar to the publick. Some of the extracts we have seen in Newspapers and

and Magazines. What is worse, in the few abstracts from Calendars of Records, and such works, the orthography of proper names is modernized, and the Latin falsely translated. We find, in vol. i. p. 75, "*expeditencur*," a term applied to clogs, translated by, *impressed for the King's use*! In p. 77, our Author gives the following abstract of two records:

"12 Hen. VI. Pro Johanna Astley nutrice Reg. de concess. Q. doliorum vini annuatim.—23 Hen. VI. Pro matre Fosbrooke nutrice sicca Reg. idem."

Our Author here translates *Dolia* by hogsheads, not casks; and with respect to the quotation from the record, we referred to our friend, Mr. Fosbroke, who has informed us that the record alluded to is the Clause roll of the 23 H. VI. m. 17, and that the words are "*cum concesserimus carissimæ et delecte Matilde Fossebrooke, quondam siccæ nutrici, &c.*"; so that Matilda Fossebrooke is the original orthography, and in the muster roll of the [presumed] Agincourt Army of Hen. V., preserved in the Chapter House, Nicholas Fossebrooke is named as one of the Esquires, then serving in France, and so it is written in other Clause-rolls and Inquisitiones post mortem. Our Author himself, in vol. i. p. 206, calls a well-known Baronet, "Sir Watkin Williams Wynd," as if he meant to insult him, by a poor jest, but of such an intention we acquit him. The typographical errors are numerous—any attempt to call this book, therefore, the book of an Antiquary, or one of authority, is quite out of the question. As a *scrap-book*, it is not, however, without a considerable portion of entertainment, and had it been thus modestly denominated, might have well passed off with the light things of the day.

130. *Two Discourses upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, preached in the Parish Church of St. Luke, Chelsea. By the Rev. H. Blunt, A.M. Curate of Chelsea, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.* Rivingtons. pp. 48.

BY all serious Christians these two discourses will be perused with no common earnestness. Logical in argument and elegant in diction, Mr. Blunt presses forwards with modest firmness, as a zealous Christian Mi-

nister, anxious to discharge a bounden duty, in behalf of thousands committed to his more immediate spiritual instruction.

"In complying with the request of a portion of the congregation, by printing the accompanying Discourses upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper (observes our young Divine), I am desirous of stating my thorough conviction, that they are indebted for whatever degree of interest they may have excited to the important subject of which they treat; and the only motive which could have been sufficiently powerful to have induced me to submit them to the perusal of my fellow-parishioners, is the hope, that from local circumstances they may be read, although advancing no claims to originality, where more elaborate productions would be disregarded; and that, under the divine blessing, they may be instrumental in affording correct views of this most important Christian ordinance to some of the less informed classes in this populous parish."

It is the peculiar merit, the characteristic excellency of all Mr. Blunt's vicarial labours, that, like the two orthodox discourses now before us, they "advance no claims to originality;" or, in plainer language still, that they inculcate no new-fangled doctrines. Mr. Blunt appears to be a young man endowed with strong intellectual powers improved by careful study and meditation, powers happily influenced to exert themselves for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

131. *A Treatise on the Properties and medical Application of the Vapour Bath, in its different Varieties and their Effects, in various species of diseased Action. By J. Gibney, M.D. &c.* London, 8vo. Knight and Lacey.

THE hot springs of the Tumuli of Abano, near to Padua and the Euganean hills, the Bohemian Vapour Baths at Carlsbad, those of the antient Baia close to the Palace of Nero, of St. Germano, the sudorific grottoes, called "*Bains de Neron*" at Trittoli, close to Avernus, and the natural vapor baths, which exist in other parts of the earth's surface, not only shew the occurrence of this form of remedy in nature, but a distribution, equally applicable in frequency and situation to the peculiar demands of the human race. The oven-like sudatories and hot porous stones of the Mexicans,—the vapor rooms of the Turks and Persians,—the conical sweating

sweating chambers of the Moors, Spaniards, and ancient Irish, vaporized by throwing water on heated stones,—the dry and humid vapour baths (of the former class are such as consist of the fumes of mercury, sulphur, camphor), and, like the Balnea Laxonica of the Greeks and Romans, *donettes de vapeur* impregnated with aromatic woods, balsams, and the oil of fragrant leaves and flowers,—the alkaline, opiate, carbonic acid gas, and the chlorine baths of acid Scott and Mr. Wallis,—the electric etherial spirit lamp and aromatic baths, followed by the Massing and shampooing of India and Egypt, which means mere kneading of the body with oil, as a cook kneads butter into pie-crust, —all point out the monstrous diversity and multiplication of imitations of the natural prototype to which art has had recourse.

But, for all this, in this country warm baths, in any form, are only accessible to persons in good circumstances. In country towns, persons in any circumstances whatever must do without them. Public baths are known only at Leeds, except those established in London by the generosity of Mr. Cochrane. Now, in a country like England, where half the diseases arise from cold, moisture, and alterations of the atmosphere in temperature, the neglect and want of public warm and vapor baths is a very great evil, and one which ought to be remedied. In this island, indeed, cold baths in summer, and warm in the other seasons, should be used habitually as in the burning climates of the East, and the very opposite regions of the North, Russia, Finland, Sweden, &c.

Dr. Gibney's is an elegant volume, containing a useful history of every variety of vapor bath, and an instructive treatise on the application of them in diseases.

132. *Harry and Lucy, concluded; being the last Part of Early Lessons*. By Maria Edgeworth. 4 vols. 12mo.

THIS Work will add to the well-merited reputation of the Authoress, who in the Preface mentions as one strong motive for concluding it, that it was begun by her father above fifty years ago, when no one of any literary character, excepting Dr. Watts and Mrs. Barbauld, condescended to write for children. In the present day,

however, we have no cause for this complaint, as writers of well-tryed abilities have risen up, the friends of youth, who combine religion and morality with science in the service of children.

Though in illustration of a maxim we approve, we could wish the following sentence expunged from an otherwise well-written Preface:—"The Gods sell every thing to labour, and mortals, young or old, must pay that price." We quite agree with the writer, that attempts to cheat children by the false promise that knowledge may be obtained without labour, is vain and hurtful, whilst we are of opinion that much is done in the present work to render the path to science smooth and agreeable. To most persons Harry's and even Lucy's abilities and acquirements will appear above their age, but if they were not in some measure so, they could not be the medium of imparting information; and Miss Edgeworth evinces her knowledge of young people, when she remarks that they learn with peculiar ease from each other, because the young teacher has not forgotten his own difficulties, and knowing exactly where they lay, he sees how to remove them, or assist another over the obstacles.

133. *Mariamne; an Historical Novel of Palestine*.

THIS Novel, inscribed by permission to Sir Walter Scott, displays considerable ability, and the principal characters are well sustained. The opening chapter presents a very striking and dramatic scene, and others of the same description are interspersed in the course of the work; the characters are so very numerous, as to render the plot at times intricate, and if it were the fashion in such cases to give at the commencement a list of the dramatis personæ, and some explanation of the characters, it would greatly assist the general reader. This deeply interesting page of ancient history is not new to the dramatic writer, having afforded more than one Tragedy, under the title of *Mariamne*, the one by Elijah Felton, performed at the Theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields in 1723, being highly successful. The dreadful visitations of Providence inflicted on the monster Herod, whilst they are fully borne out by history, bring the tale to a close in strict harmony, as to
his

his character, with poetic justice. If the arch-fiend, Salome, and others, her assistants, in plotting so deep a scheme of villainy, had in some way received the punishment due to their crimes, the *denouement* would have been more complete. The interest is, however, well sustained to the end, and we think these volumes will please the generality of readers of this description of writing.

134. *The Camisard; or, the Protestants of Languedoc; a Tatr.* 3 vols. 12mo. Whittaker

In 1703 the persecutions of the Huguenots, or, as they were contemptuously called, Camisards, commenced under the command of the Marshals Montrevel and Julian. During these persecutions, the Protestant Baron de Courcy was deprived of his property at Valleyargues; and the restoration of himself and only son (brought up, ig-

norant of his birth, as Isidore De-lormne) to his property, affords the subject of these volumes.

In page 230, we have a new version of the miracle of the Popish Saint hanging his cloak on the sun's beams; it is here attributed to a shepherd boy of the mountains of Languedoc!

The occasional warmth in the expression of sentiments in extemporaneous speaking, is compared "to the frost work on windows, or the momentary forms seen in the fire, that present such different appearances to the imaginations of different beholders."

This novel, though very respectable, contains but few of those flights of genius, which characterize the novels of the higher classes. The incidents are rather intricately interwoven, but the adventures in general are tame. The last chapter betrays great poverty of invention.

134. Mr. GISBORNE has published an elegant *Essay on the Recollections which are to subsist between earthly Friends reunited in the World to come*, to which are subjoined some controversial treatises. This *Essay* does not in the least detract from the author's legitimate and lasting reputation. In treating of a subject no where preached in Scripture, he has shewn great acuteness in his explanation and combination of separate texts, and illustrated his opinions with many beautiful passages of his own. We do not know a writer from whom greater profit may be derived, than Mr. Gisborne: his *Survey of Christianity* (though other works are recommended to students in divinity), is the best compendium of any subject ever produced; nor are we able to mention a better elucidation of the origin and effects of evil, than his *Testimony of Natural Theology*.

135. Dick's *Christian Philosopher* is an excellent view of the connexion of the Arts and Sciences with Religion: too many references, perhaps, are made to *Essays* of his own, previously printed, and to *Encyclopædias*, which are in every body's hands. In treating of *Natural Theology*, he might have improved his work materially, by abstracting that of Mr. Gisborne. In another edition, he will do well to lop away many egotisms; to give the list of books promised at p. 239, and which should have appeared in the Appendix; and to shew some regard for the prejudices of his southern, as well as his northern, readers. For the promise of a supplementary volume, we cannot thank him, highly as we think of this; for to

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multiply treatises is unfair to the public, who buy them, and can hardly originate in any thing but selfishness: one volume may be made to contain all the facts on any subject, and of reflections we have rather a low opinion. For that vanity which would render the community tributary to its fancies, we have no respect, considering ourselves, in all literary causes, as counsel for the purchaser.

136. Several pious volumes have been reprinted at Glasgow, under the title of *Select Christian Authors*, with introductory *Essays*. We have seen *Thomas à Kempis*, *Adams's Private Thoughts*, *Gambold's Works*, and some others. The *Essays* are principally by Messrs. Wilberforce, Daniel Wilson, Erskine, Gordon, Chalmers, Thomson, Irving, Brown, Foster, and Montgomery. This Series might be so extended or compressed, according to the fancy of different individuals, that it is difficult to say any thing of the selection, but what all must be glad to hear, that all Churches are included. Those who bind the volumes will have to complain of the narrow margin, and the ill arrangement with regard to the duplicate titles.

138. Mr. BOYS has published three parts of a very neat little periodical, which he entitles "*Laconics*." It will consist of printed extracts from the most celebrated writers of all ages. It is expected to be concluded in twelve monthly parts, the first of which is embellished with a steel plate, containing Portraits of Montaigne, Selden, Cowley, Lord Chesterfield, and Dean Swift.

LITERATURE

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

Dec. 7, 14, 19. Terence's Comedy of *Andria* was this year performed by the King's Scholars.—The *Dramatis Personæ* were well sustained, as follows: *Simo*, Dunlop; *Sosia*, Latimer; *Davus*, Heath; *Mysis*, Blackall; *Pamphilus*, Anstice; *Charinus*, Page; *Byrrhia*, Hall; *Lestra*, Sutherland; *Chremes*, Pigott; *Crito*, Gwilt; *Dromo*, Fitzharding.—The youthful actors sustained their parts with great spirit. Mr. Heath, the *Davus* of the evening, did ample

justice to the part allotted him. The conversation with *Mysis*, and the summary vengeance of *Simo*, were irresistibly comical. Mr. Hall gave much effect to the humour of the piece; and the two Seniors were highly respectable.—On the third night the performance was honoured by the presence of the Duke of York, the Bishop of London, Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.—A Prologue and Epilogue were recited as usual: in the latter of which the Club-houses are satirized.

PROLOGUS.

DUNLOP.

Salvete! nobis benevoli et Terentio!
Quoscumque, Eliæ ritè servantes fidem,
Juvat vetustis interesse lusibus.

Atqui (fatemur) nonnihil veriti sumus,
Ne, quod placere cæteris accepimus,
Et vos, scientioris alicujus gregem,
Alibi teneret forsitan Prælectio.

Nam creavit isthæc indies opinio,
Errasse totâ huc usque Majores viâ:
"Jam tempus adfert (clamitant) mores novos;
Aliamque rerum postulat scientiam!"

Musæ videtis quàm gravi in periculo
Versentur—ut per vim atque contumeliam
Ubique notis exuuntur sedibus!
An nosmet istud erimus auctores mali?
Saltem hic, precamur, integrum culmen sui,
Normamque literata, non operaria,
Servaverit Minerva! Nos scientiam,
Haudquaquam omissis cæteris, unam tamen
Habuimus olim, et nunc habemus maxumam,
Se quisque ut ipsum noscat: isto scilicet
Pacto arbitantes optumè ac facillumè
Institui ad omnia posse vitæ munia.

Hoc, usa Græcis semper exemplaribus,
Veri atque Honesti consecratis fontibus,
Consueta nobis præstat Institutio:
Hoc universis civibus prodest magis;
Auguet, tuetur, servat hoc Rempublicam.

Quod restat, advortatis huc animos velim:
Hâc nocte saltem doctus attentis dabit
Prælectionem, si placet, Terentius.

EPILOGUS.

CRITO, *Gwilt*, solus.

Demiror—nusquamne mihi caupona? columnæ

Herculeæ hâc steterant, si memini, plateâ;

Ne plus ultra olim peregrino— (*Prodit DAVUS, Heath.*)

Oh! Dave! quid istuc

Ornati est?—*Dav.* Dî me denique respiciunt.

Quid tibi verò agitur?—*Cri.* Cauponam querito ubique.

Dav. Cauponam dixti, sordide? plaude tibi,

In me qui incideris.—*Cri.* Quâ tandem?—*Dav.* Urbana reperta

Quippe a me discas: vilis vulgus amet;

Privata ingenuis hodie vivaria.—*Cri.* Novi:

Senoti Jacobi qualia vicus habet;

Res ubi civiles agitant;—*Dav.* Propria, obsecro, soli

Ista Senatores semper habere velint?

Nonne alios, vivunt quocunque, domique sulque
 Pertæsum est? parilem hi jure merentur opem.
 Ergo ausculta. Homines chartas consumere nati
 Frædere communi mille coire solent:
 Excipit hos grandis, vastaque innixa culinæ,
 Atque instructa omni commoditate domus.
 Delecti e numero, rerum quos, et patinarum est,
 Nullo permissio vindicæ, summa penès.
 Est quoque Curator scitissimus—hoc ego fungor
 Munere.—*Cri.* Curator tune vocaris?—*Dav.* Ita est.
 Qui servus fueram, servus nunc impero: nullus
 Segnitie locus hic: dux ego, quicquid agunt.
 Solus et annonam, impensas, rescripta, tributum,
 Procuro.—*Cri.* Qui sis, jam bene notus eris.
Dav. Qui grege de nullo fuerit, contemptus et exlex
 (*Prodit PAMPHILUS, Anstices.*)
 Omnino.—*Cri.* Quisnam hic? Pamphile, tune foris
 Tam cito! quò properas?—*Pam.* Ad conciliabula nostra;
 Ut soleo.—*Cri.* Hui! nec te jam nova nupta tenet?
Pam. A mensâ atque toro possim divortia ferre;
 A mensâ et chartâ stat mihi nulla pati.
Cri. Dî magni atque Dææ! at, nuptis tam barbara passis,
 Quid tandem innuptis fiet amabilibus?
Dav. Actum aiunt secum; et pejori lege queruntur
 Conjungi Monachus in sua jura novos.
Cri. Inventum inventorum hoc est; hoc jam omnia vincit.
Pam. Immò; vivendi hæc unica causa venit.
 Non hodie inservit miles, neque navita honori;
 Mercatorve lucro: majus utrique bonum est.
 Quis penitens Rerum Naturam exquirere vellet,
 Ni data Athenæi festa, epulæque, forent.
 Nemo Orientalis, nemo est Academicus, Alpes
 Nemo peregrinans transit in Italiam,
 Hanc qui non requiem poscat sibi. Comoda nescis,
 Mille voluptates, deliciasque loci.
 Quin referam—ante focum lecti mollissima pluma,
 Quali olim haud fultus Sardanapalus erat.
 Membra reclinatus, cubitisque utrinque levatis,
 Oscito, dormito—nam sibi quisque vacat.
 Nunc hos, nunc illos leviter percurrere libros,
 Fabellam, vitam, drama, poemation,
 Censurasve juvat; narrare, audire vicissim,
 Contineant chartæ quicquid in urbe novi.
Dav. Tum vero patulam semper servare fenestram
 Lecta cohors—*Pam.* Multum hinc plebis in ora jocos.
 At notos—nutu—nictu—risuve saluto:
 Reddere personæ congruus cuique meum est.
 Lux hæc inter abit:—quintâ dein scribitur hora
 Passim: unus labor hic sollicitat placidos.
 Nulla dies nobis sine literâ.—*Cri.* At, oro, paratus
 Qualis sit cœnæ?—*Pam.* Protinus ista peto.
 Symposium en! lautum—tecti in penetralibus altis
 Bis senos, ut par, mensa rotunda capit.
 Rarius hoc—conclave patens plerumque subimus;
 Inaspit hic chartam quisque, legitque locum.
 Tum præest aut carnis solidæ repetita voluptas
 Ad libitum; aut uni portio sufficiens.
 Insuper et vini per sobria pòcla, triental
 Ebiberit.—*Cri.* Parcè permodicèque tuus.
Pam. Sanè—sed laquear, lychni, et pretiosa supellex
 (Non sua, confiteor, non aliena tamen)
 Vel Regem efficiunt—nullâ et mercede ministri
 Donandi.—*Cri.* Laudo hoc—optima conditio est.
 Quin me duc; nam tecum hodie cœnare—*Dav.* Quid, audax,
 Inceptas? umbris accubuisse nefas.
Pam. Quod licet, inespexisse dabo, et per singula ducam:
 Arcetur dapibus turba profana.—*Cri.* Grave est.

Dav. Multa prius curæ—ora—ambi—suffragia capta :

Qui to proponat, quique secundet, opus.

Fecerit arbitrium de te tandem urna ; periculum

Magnum hoc—exsiliat calculus ater, abis !

Cri. Non Cereris—Bacchique mihi mysteria tanti ;

Pam. Quin abeo—infelix, atque profane, vale—

[*Exeunt* PAM. et DAV.]

Cri. Haud inventa tamen nostratibus ulla novabunt

Ingenium, hospitibus semper, ut ante, ferum.

Ad vos confugio—securus quippe repulsæ est,

Qui vestram implorat pauper et hospes opem.

A valuable genealogical MS. of the Paston Family was lately sold by auction, by Mr. Evans, for 74*l*. It was emblazoned in the highest style of miniature painting, and compiled from the pedigrees of all those noble and illustrious families into which they have married. At the same time, Gibson's "Camden's Britannia," illustrated with a profusion of plates by the late John Cade, Esq. F.S.A. sold for 73*l*.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

On 19th of Dec. a meeting of the shareholders of this joint stock company was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a council of twenty-four, to direct the affairs of the University. The provisional committee begged leave to recommend twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen. It was also announced that they had concluded a bargain for a large space of ground at the end of Gower-street, near Euston-square, and that a sum of 30,000*l*. had been paid down for it, and that applications had been made to six architects, to send in designs for the buildings, which were about to be undertaken. After some discussion, scrutineers were appointed, and the ballot commenced, when the following gentlemen were elected :—Hon. James Abercrombie, M.P., Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P., George Birkbeck, M.D., Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., T. Campbell, Esq., Right Hon. Lord Dudley and Ward, I. Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., Olinthus G. Gregory, I.L.D., G. Grote, jun. Esq., Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdown, F.R.S., Zachary Macaulay, Esq. F.R.S., Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. F.R.S., Jas. Mill, Esq., Most Noble the Duke of Norfolk, Lord John Russell, M.P., Benjamin Shaw, Esq., John Smith, Esq. M.P., Wm. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S., Henry Warburton, Esq. F.R.S., Henry Weymouth, Esq., John Wishaw, Esq. F.R.S., Thomas Wilson, Esq.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This Society has taken the Mansion near the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for-

merly occupied by Sir John Welsh, and now the property of the Wax-chandlers' Company, for the purpose of forming reading-rooms, and of building a theatre or lecture-room on the garden behind. The lectures are now given twice a week at Albion Hall. Mr. Cromwell, who is, we are given to understand, a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, will soon give a gratuitous course of lectures on Topography. Dr. McIntyre, of Stockwell Park, Fellow of the Linnean Society, is now lecturing gratuitously on Botany, and on the last lecture night, notwithstanding the severity of the season, made a fine display of plants.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

At the close of Dr. Blundell's introductory lecture at Glasgow, that gentleman communicated, to a numerous class, a successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins. A woman had lost a large quantity of blood after labour; her life was in imminent danger; and, in fact, from all the symptoms, there was no probability that she could live more than three or four hours. Mr. Doubleday, of the Blackfriars-road, who attended her, having read in the *Lancet* of the operation of transfusion, which Dr. Blundell lately performed with success, determined to make a trial of it. He accordingly took a quantity of blood from the arm of her husband, and having made an opening into the median vein of the right arm, proceeded to inject the blood with a syringe, in the manner described by Dr. Blundell, in the late experiment. The operation was performed without the least difficulty; and as soon as three charges of the syringe, or six ounces of blood, had been injected, the woman, who was a native of the sister kingdom, exclaimed, "By J— ! I feel as strong as a bull !" The syringe was replenished several times; and upon the whole, fourteen ounces of blood were injected. Mr. Doubleday then very judiciously discontinued the injection, as the patient began to experience a slight pain in the head. The woman shortly after declared that she felt herself well enough to get up and walk. Not one bad symptom has supervened since the operation.

ANTIQUARIAN

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

On the Composition of ancient Earthen Vases, commonly called Etruscan. By Professor HANSMAN. Read before the Society of Gottingen.

(Continued from p. 552.)

As the appearance of the coating of vases proves its fusion, it may be concluded, that the matter was either fusible of itself, or had been rendered so by intermixture with some other substance. Nor does it seem improbable, that in order to form this coating, a substance was applied, which either occurred in the different countries in which those vases were manufactured, or was easily procured by commerce.

I instituted various experiments, with the view of determining this substance, which entirely failed, because I followed the common opinion, that the black coating of the antique vases was laid on and burned in, in the same way as the pigments are in the manufacture of our better sort of earthen ware. I applied various carbonaceous substances, vegetable as well as mineral, reduced to a sufficient degree of tenuity by levigation, either by themselves or by means of a fluid, or mixed with fusible substances, to vessels either dried in the air or baked; and these I exposed, after enclosing them in other vessels, to various degrees of heat in a pottery-furnace. These vessels, so coated, came, without exception, from the furnace, with red, yellow, or white colours, according to the quality of the clay, and the different degrees of heat. I applied liquid bitumen in other experiments, but with no better success.

When I had almost despaired of accomplishing my object, it occurred to me, that perhaps the method which is used for covering iron-work with a black coating might be equally applied to earthenware. The experiments in which I made use of mineral bitumen succeeded very well. I dissolved *asphaltum* in *naphtha* or mineral oil, and applied the solution, by means of a pencil, to earthen vessels, once baked and again heated; by which a black coating like varnish, intimately attached to the surface of the vessels, and precisely similar in appearance to the black coating of the ancient Grecian vases, was immediately produced. The degree of heat at which the solution is to be applied, should be such as is sufficient for melting the asphaltum. I exposed the vessels, after the coating was laid on, for some time to heat, by which the *naphtha* is evaporated, and the varnish is completely dried. *Liquid bitumen*, applied in the same manner, gives a similar but less bright varnish. The solution of *asphaltum* by means of *naphtha*, is also preferable on this ac-

count, that very different degrees of saturation may be produced. A thin solution affords a transparent varnish, by which dusky colours are produced, passing more or less into red, according to the different colour of the clay. If the application of this solution be repeated, very different varieties of varnish may be produced, from a brown colour to a perfect black. If a saturated solution be applied, a dull black colour is produced at once.

In the same way that the surface of vessels is covered over with varnish, various figures are painted upon it by means of a pencil. The paintings may be made more perfect, in proportion to the degree of heating which the vessel undergoes; for the varnish enters in this manner the sooner into the pores of the clay, and loses its fluidity, on which account the delineations are more distinct. But the more the vessels are heated, the more quickly must the paintings be applied.

As it is only the outside that requires to be covered with varnish or paintings, vessels may easily be heated for this purpose, by filling them with burning charcoal or hot embers. But, if vessels, having little depth, are to be painted within, they must be previously heated in a proper furnace, or among hot cinders.

Although the black coating produced in this manner upon the surface of earthen vessels, agrees in many of its qualities with the varnish of the antique Grecian vases, and it is not improbable, that a similar substance, and a similar mode of painting, was used in their manufacture; yet the varnish prepared in the manner above described, differs from the ancient varnish in this respect, that it does not resist a very great degree of heat; nor have I as yet succeeded in my efforts to discover by what means the faculty of sustaining the power of an intense heat could be given to varnish prepared of *asphaltum*. However, it is evidently not impossible, that time may have done something in this respect, which art could not produce.

It is well known, that *asphaltum* and *naphtha* were among the substances known to the ancients, and that they were applied by them to various purposes. Pliny, in fact, relates, that inscriptions made with *jet* (*gagates*) upon earthen-ware, are not effaced*. But from what we learn with regard to this *gagates* of Pliny, it is to be inferred, that it was not the *jet* of modern times, but *asphaltum*; which renders it probable, that the art of making a coating for earthen-vessels of that substance was

* Natur. Hist. lib. xxxvi. cap. 34.

known to the ancients. The varnish and paintings, indeed, which occur in the sepulchral vases of the Greeks, do not seem to have been applied by the Romans to earthenware manufactures; for no traces of them occur among the numerous remains of Roman pottery*. A covering, however, in some respects similar to it, but consisting of vegetable pitch, was used by the Romans in their wine vessels, the preparation of which is accurately described by *Columella*†. I do not doubt, that a varnish made from *asphaltum* in the manner above described, and the mode of painting founded upon it, to which the name of *enamelling* is applied, might be used with advantage in modern pottery, as for ornamenting vessels, covering tiles, &c.

Besides the black varnish, some other colours are seen in Grecian and Etruscan sepulchral vases; for example, white, yellowish white, red, brown, rarely bluish green or livid‡. In the vases, whose paintings are made of the varnish itself, particular parts only of the paintings consist of these colours; for example, leaves, flowers, architectural ornaments, the drapery of figures, the wings of winged furies, horses, chariots, &c. In other vases, which are evidently covered with black varnish, certain ornaments are sometimes laid in upon it with other colours, especially white. The nature of these pigments is as follows:—1. They are, without exception, opaque, and belong to the paints, called in German *Deckfarben*. 2. They seem prepared either from earth or metallic oxides; for example, the white pigments from argil; the red from oxide of iron; the brown from oxide of iron, mixed with oxide of manganese. 3. They are not vitreous, but have an earthy aspect. 4. They are not intimately united with the baked clay; they fall off, and may easily be abraded; they are partly dissolved in acids§. 5. They are usually laid upon the black varnish, which appears evident enough when particles of the paint have fallen off, or are abraded, by which the black varnish is discovered. From these properties, it may be inferred, that the antique painted vases have not been baked in the same manner as our earthen-ware is, along with the pigments, but have had the pigments applied to them after being baked||.

We shall now, in the second place, speak of the *mechanical method*, in which the varnish and paintings have been applied.

All that I have observed with regard to this matter, during a diligent examination of Grecian and Etruscan vases, as well as all that has already been observed by others, agrees well with the opinion expressed above, regarding the composition of the varnish.

Some antiquaries have thought, that the paintings of Grecian vases have been perfected by the assistance of the moulds, to which our workmen gave the name of *patrones**. Others have supposed, not that the whole paintings, but the ornaments, have been made in this way†. I cannot, however, give my assent to these opinions. If the figures or ornaments had been perfected by the aid of moulds, vases would undoubtedly be sometimes found in the same place, with the same paintings. But although similar representations are not unfrequently seen in different vases, there have never, in so far at least as I know, been found two vases, whose paintings correspond in every respect, which has already been remarked by *Grivaud*‡. If the ornaments which might have been made by means of moulds more easily than the more diversified and complex figures, be attentively examined, certain irregularities and slight blemishes will often be found, which would undoubtedly have been avoided, if moulds had been applied in the painting of vases.

From certain marks to be observed in the paintings and varnish of vases, it may be inferred that the black paint has not always been applied once only, but sometimes repeatedly. The first coating is not always accurately covered by the succeeding one; nor is it rare to find different shades of colour in the same vase. The parts of vases, not covered by the black varnish, very frequently are of a red colour, which is darker than the peculiar colour of baked clay, and has also a certain degree of lustre; properties which have probably been produced by a single application of a thin varnish.

In vases, whose figures are of a black colour, the outlines have first been drawn with a pencil, and the minor parts of the figures then filled up with paint; a mode of painting, which is plainly discernible, for example, in some Locrian vases§. In vases, which have red figures upon a black ground, a similar mode of painting is often observable. In them, the outlines of the figures are covered with diluted paint, and the filling-up of the black ground is then

* Consult Broecchi, sulle Vernici usate dagli Antichi. Bibl. Ital. t. vi. p. 453, 463.

† De Re Rustica. lib. xii. cap. 18.

‡ Hirt, in Boetticher's Vasengemälden. Bd. i. Heft. 3. p. 27. Millingen, Peint. Ant. p. 5.

§ Hirt, in Boetticher's Vasengem. Bd. i. Heft. 3. p. 27.

|| Grivaud. Ant. Gaul. et Rom. p. 195.

* Hamilton was of this opinion; but he afterwards thought otherwise. Boettiger's Vasengem. Bo. i. Heft. 3. p. 46, 58.

† Rossi, First Letter to M. Millingen. Peint. Ant. p. 6.

‡ Jorio, Sul Met. d. Ant. nel dipingere i Vasi, p. 9.

§ Rossi, First Letter to M. Millingen. Peint. Ant. p. 10. Jorio. loc. cit.

perfected *. In some vases, the ground-colour does not completely touch these outlines; in some others the ground-colour passes over the outlines here and there; sometimes connections of the outlines are observed †; defects which clearly shew the mode of painting. It may also be recognised by the circumstance, that the black colour is less intense in the places where the outlines have afterwards been covered by it than in the other parts ‡. According to the observation of Meyer, a first shading of the paintings with a red pigment, is rarely seen §. In some vases, it is obvious, that the outlines of the figures have been cut out with some sharp instrument. Instead of cut lines, dotted ones sometimes occur ||. Jorio has observed, that, in some vases, it is evident that the figures have been first painted naked, and afterwards covered with the drapery;—a mode of painting which was much in use even in the time of Raphael.

In vases with red figures upon a black ground, the internal delineation of some parts of the figures being of a deep colour, have undoubtedly been made last. After the laying on of the black paint has been executed, other colours have sometimes been added to the paintings, as has already been noticed above. All the paintings of the ancient Grecian vases have been done with a very fine pencil. If the black varnish has in reality been made in the manner above described, the greatest quickness has been requisite in applying it, according to the experiments described by me; and, therefore, the nicest address in the workman. A blunder committed, if it could not be covered over, was irreparable. Although a wonderful steadiness and sureness of hand is manifest in the paintings of vases, yet blemishes produced by haste are not unfrequently seen.

We are, in the third place, to treat more especially of the operations required, after the application of the paints, for finishing the paintings.

We have shown above, that it is probable vases have not, after being first covered with a coating of varnish and other pigments, been again baked, like our modern glazed earthen-ware. Consequently, no further operations were necessary for finishing them. In some vases, however, engraved delineations occur, which penetrate through the black varnish, and present the clay-colour of the base; in others, similar lines are seen, which pass through the pigments laid upon the black varnish, and lay the latter bare.

These ornaments, which are of rare oc-

currence, could only have been produced, after the pigments had been applied, by means of a sharp stile.

In some vases, there occur letters either painted or cut out with a sharp instrument, which either exhibit the name of the painter, or notify the object of the painting.

The painted letters have been done in various ways *. 1. In the most ancient vases they are black, upon a red ground. 2. In more recent ones, the ground on which they are laid is sometimes white or red; or, 3. In the same manner as the figures, they are circumscribed by a black ground, and have the colour of burned clay. The engraved letters upon some of the more ancient vases are found either in the red ground, or in the black varnish.

6. *Of the composition of those Vases which are entirely Black.*—Among the antique vases dug up in Lower Italy, as well as in the districts of ancient Etruria, there occur some which have a black colour not only on the surface, but even internally, concerning the nature of which I have already spoken. In these vases, the fracture of the mass is earthy, and of a pure black colour. On minute inspection, not only black particles, with a pitchy lustre, but also sometimes argillaceous ones, of a yellowish colour, are seen: from which it may be inferred that the vases have not been manufactured of black clay, but that some black heterogeneous matter has been added to the mass. The smooth surface of these vases has a certain lustre, similar to the black varnish of painted vases.

At first sight it might be thought that the black colour of the mass had been produced by *oxide of manganese*, in the same manner as in some of our earthen-ware manufacture, first made by Wedgwood; but this opinion is confuted by experiments made with a view to determine its nature.

The mass of these vessels has a distant resemblance to the famous Ipswich crucibles, which are formed of a mixture of clay and *graphite*, and but slightly baked. The graphite, however, gives the clay an iron-colour, and the surface of the vessel a metallic lustre; whereas, on the contrary, the external colour of those antique vases passes into pitchy, and the lustre is like that of varnish.

It is well known, that a black colour may be given to clay by means of charcoal vapour. Some sorts of earthen-ware receive a black colour from the vapours of mineral coal: and charcoal-makers blacken their smoking pipes, by putting them into the pile. But that their black colour has not been given to these vases in a similar way, may be inferred from this, that they have been baked in a very small fire, and that the black colour is not equally diffused through the whole mass.

Jorio, loc. cit. p. 19.

With

* Jorio, loc. cit. p. 13.

† Rossi, loc. cit. p. 6.

‡ Boettiger's Vasengemalden, i. p. 58.

§ Rossi, loc. cit. p. 4.

|| Sul Met. d. Ant. nel dipingere i Vasi, p. 10.

With the view of finding out their true nature, I made some experiments, in which I observed the following circumstances:—

1. In the flame of a blowpipe, the black colour of the mass is soon destroyed. The mass of vases assumes a reddish yellow colour, which, in a stronger heat, passes into greyish-black, which is probably affected by the reduction of the particles of oxide of iron: fusion then follows, by which a greenish or blackish gloss is produced. 2. With borax, the black particles of the mass afford a yellowish-green colour, which, however, on cooling, nearly disappears,—a phenomenon which may be observed, if any substance contain the smallest quantity of oxide of iron. No vestige of a violet-colour, indicating the presence of oxide of manganese, could be observed. 3. If a little of the black mass, reduced to powder, be added to nitre in a platina cup, detonation takes place. Sparks are seen, which are always renewed;—a phenomenon which is long observed, when the combustible particles are much enveloped in those of the clay;—a circumstance which causes the combustion to go on slowly. If any acid be mixed with the salt left by this detonation, carbonic acid gas is produced by effervescence. 4. In muriatic and nitric acid, the black particles of the mass do not undergo any change.

From these experiments it may be inferred, that the black pigment in the mass of these vases, is a combustible substance, and, in fact, either carbonaceous or bituminous.

From these experiments I proceeded to others, the object of which was, to produce a substance similar to the black mass of the antique vases; and in this I succeeded. I made use of the same substance which I had applied to the making of varnish, namely, *asphaltum*; and of that remarkable variety coming from the Dead Sea, which was already known to the ancients. Of this, reduced to powder, I added some to the clay used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes and stone-ware, intimately mixing with them a sufficient quantity, to convert the white colour of the clay into grey. Of this mass I formed cylinders, which I dried in the air, and smoothed at the surface. I gradually heated these cylinders in a crucible placed among burning embers, to the degree at which asphaltus is melted. In this manner the clay was thoroughly penetrated by the liquid asphaltus becoming perfectly black, and, at the same time, the surface of the cylinders became of a shining smoothness, as if varnish had been applied to it. The mass of these cylinders agree perfectly in every respect with the black substance of the Grecian and Etruscan vases.

This, then, being the case, and since the black varnish of the painted Grecian vases is intimately connected with the substance

which gives the colour in the vases which are entirely black; and as the black have, without doubt, been manufactured in the same places with the painted ones; it becomes probable, that the problematical black varnish of the painted vases, also, has been produced in the manner above described, or in one very similar to it.

The examination of the black vases of Grecian and Etruscan origin, led me to explore the nature of the ancient sepulchral vases of the Germans; and I have observed, that, in many of them, there exists similarity to the former, not only with respect to figure and external circumstances, but also in the whole composition and fabric of the mass. The result of my investigations on this subject, I propose to publish at another time.

From these inquiries into the nature and composition of the vases, commonly called Etruscan, it follows:

1. That the manufacture of earthen vases appropriated to funeral occasions, had been widely propagated at a remote period of antiquity, with little deviation from a general plan, in so far as regards their principal circumstances.

2. That these vases have been formed with much particular diversity, in regard to less important circumstances, such as, the quality of the clay employed, and differences in the forms, ornaments and paintings, not only in the different countries and at different times, but also in the same countries, and at the same periods.

3. That the finer sort of these vases are superior, in regard to the preparation of the clay, and the elegance and variety of the forms, as well as the case of the paintings, to all others of the kind, whether of Roman or of modern manufacture; insomuch, that the pottery of the most remote ages forms the model of that of the present times.

4. That the art of manufacturing those vases, as practised in very remote times, is much more worthy of estimation than our best performances in that way, since the ancients were not in possession of many assistances which are applied to the art by us; and because some things which are now done without difficulty, by means of certain instruments or machinery, were, in those times, perfected by means of the hand alone, by the greater dexterity of the artist.

5. That certain circumstances were peculiar to the very ancient art of making and ornamenting those earthen vessels, which have evidently been lost in later times; of which may be mentioned in particular, the composition of a very thin varnish, which gave a heightening to the colour of the clay in a greater or less degree, and afford a very thin, firm black coating, retaining its lustre to the most remote ages, and capable of resisting the action of acids and other fluids

fluids; so that the modern art of manufacturing pottery-ware may be materially improved, not only with regard to the forms and ornaments, but also the preparation and application of the materials, by a diligent and continued examination of those very ancient vases.

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ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN
LONDON.

As the workmen employed by Mr. Chadwick, the architect, were lately digging near the foundation of the New Trinity Church, they discovered a Roman vase of a very peculiar form. Shortly afterwards they struck against one of very considerable dimensions, which could not be accurately ascertained, as it was unfortunately broken to pieces, and the fragments were carelessly shovelled away, but from those which remained, it is judged that it was about four feet high. Many fragments of Roman pottery, chiefly a light sort of stone ware, have been dug up there. It is supposed that this spot is contiguous to that which Bagford mentions in his letter to Hearne, as the place where a number of Roman remains had been found. Mr. Chadwick added the first specimen to the collection of Mr. G. Gwilt, the architect and antiquary. The latter gentleman has formed a small museum of the various Roman antiquities which have been recently discovered in the Borough in digging the sewers. In digging near his own house in Union-street, amidst a variety of Roman remains, was found a very singular vessel, which in shape has some resemblance to a gallon stone bottle with a very small aperture. The aperture is perforated with small holes, and it is evidently adapted as a sort of watering-pot acting upon the principle of the common implement used in taking samples of liquor from casks, in which the fluid is retained so long as the orifice at the top is kept closed by the finger, but from which it flows as soon as it is removed. From the nature of the ware, which is black, the workmanship, and the situation in which it was found, no doubt whatever is entertained of its being a Roman utensil. A Samian cup and several specimens of Samian ware, were found near the same spot. Some of the fragments resembled those found in digging in Lombard-street, near Birchington-lane, in 1786*.

In digging for the erection of a steam-engine at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, a human skeleton was discovered, and between the legs was found a vessel with several Roman coins, chiefly of the lower empire, in it.

Near the Dissenters' burying-ground was found, not long since, a Roman hypocaust, or *fluë*. In the whole line of Union-street

and Blackman-street were found various remains.

On the South side of St. Saviour's Church, a Roman tessellated pavement was found by some of Mr. Gwilt's workmen; but he was only enabled to remove a few fragments. A number of Roman coins were found; but those of which we have learned were chiefly of the Lower Empire. A copper coin of Antoninus Pius, with a Britannia on the reverse, was found in St. Saviour's churchyard. The head is in excellent preservation, and the execution is such as is perhaps not excelled by any modern coin—certainly not by any of our own.

In the course of the excavations for the new London-bridge, a quantity of Roman mortar was found, which, it was conjectured, had belonged to some Roman embankment which had fallen into the river at one time.

From the remains found in various parts, there can be little doubt (though it is not mentioned in our histories), that Southwark was a very flourishing Roman station. In the works carried on in the course of the restoration of St. Saviour's church (which has been so absurdly stopped by a party of the learned parish dignitaries), a quantity of Roman bricks was dug up near the Spiritual Court, and were found worked in with the flint in the walls. The greater part of these antiquities have been collected and preserved by Mr. Gwilt. Indeed his success as a collector has occasioned several rivals to take the field, and watch the works at any new sewers, drains or excavations, in the expectation of meeting with something curious. The foremost of these is Mr. Gaitskill, the magistrate; but Mr. Gwilt has hitherto beaten off all competitors by superior liberality amongst the workmen. He has obtained one funeral urn, with an inscription, which is likely to puzzle the Society of Antiquaries. Every antiquary who has yet been allowed to see it, has, it is said, given a different construction and hypothesis upon it to his brethren.

It is probable that in carrying on the new streets, and in digging to form the improvements of the Metropolis, discoveries may be made, which, if they come within the knowledge of the learned, will serve to elucidate the site of the Roman London, or Augusta, which is now a matter of such wide conjecture.

In forming the late new buildings at the India-house a considerable extent of ground was cleared to what was considered the Roman site, where a Roman road was discovered. Mr. Fisher, of the India House, the celebrated Antiquary, who gave an account of the superb Mosaic pavement, discovered in Leadenhall-street in 1803, has examined the spot very accurately, and promises to give to the public a paper upon the subject, in which he will endeavour to set forth a new hypothesis as to the site of the Roman city.

There

* See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII.

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There can be little doubt that many antiquities have been destroyed or dispersed from ignorance of their nature, and that many interesting remains, which might have furnished matter useful perhaps to the historian, have recently been broken up without any notice having been taken of them.

In making the new buildings lately behind the Cold Bath Fields Prison, a number of piles were dug up, and some stone work was found, which we understand appeared to be the vestiges of a bridge of great antiquity. In making the new buildings by the old Pancras church, the mounds which were accounted by Dr. Stukeley to be the remains of a Roman camp*, and which is highly probable, notwithstanding the wildness of his other conjectures respecting it, have been

* See *Itinerarium Curiosum*.

SELECT POETRY.

THE POWER OF HOPE.

AN ODE.

HOWE'ER unwelcome thoughts intrude,
Or doubts perplex, or hopes delude;
Do trusted Friends betray,
Or children disobey;

Does Fortune prove ungenerous—still
In spite of every pressing ill,
In spite of all that's felt or done,
We freely, fondly muse upon
Success and happiness in store,
A fairer scene, a brighter day,
Than all the scenes that charm'd, or days
that went before.

Sweet Hope, the solace bland of woe,
The balm of anguish and distress,
Fair guest of prisoned loneliness,
How much to thee do mortals owe
Of all the comforts they possess:
'Tis thine from Sorrow's pallid cheek,
To wipe the pearly, tender tear,
And soothingly to speak
Of joys unfelt as yet, but near;
'Tis thine to chase Despair and Dread away,
And on the heart to pour the sunshine of
the day.

'Tis thine, as 'twere, before our eyes
To picture vivid fantasies,
To show us what we have not seen,
And make us what we have not been,
Or rich perchance, or great, or wise;
'Tis thine, when storms begin to low'r,
T' exalt our future 'bove our present state,
And by the touch of magic pow'r
Ideal forms substantiate;
'Tis thine to point to other homes and plains,
And scenes and realms, where Mirth and
Goodness sports and reigns.

How oft have I believ'd thy wiles,
And courted, Hope, thy heav'n-lit smiles;
For I have been from early youth to thee
An enthusiastic votary;

entirely obliterated. The Spitalfields Mathematical Society, learning that the Roman camp in the fields beyond White Conduit House would soon be obliterated by the brickmakers, have had a drawing of it taken.

With respect to some later antiquities, less care has been taken. In taking down the ancient church of St. Katherine, to form the new St. Katherine's Dock, the tomb of John Duke of Exeter was opened. The cranium is small and retiring. The teeth are remarkably perfect. It appeared that his tomb had once before been plundered of the lead. His will, in which he bequeaths to the high altar of the church "a cuppe of byrol garnished with golde, perles and precious stones to be put in the sacrament," and a number of other valuable effects, is to be seen amongst the Tower records.

What duties have I not foregone,
That I would, could, and should have done,
While feasts of gay delight thou didst declare,
Thou would'st, ere long, for me prepare!
And, tho' thou ne'er the truth didst tell,
Thou didst delude with such a 'witching air,
That I still called thee kind, and thought
thou meantest well.

I said, I thought, thou meantest well:
And so again thy promises believ'd,
And so was I again deceiv'd:
At twenty-three this strong fallacious spell
Still binds me to itself—e'en now
Sungilt and fair, the prospect lies
And scarce a cloud obscures the skies:
Thus—thus am I constrain'd to bow
At thy blest shrine, sweet Hope! oh come!
For once my day-dreams realise,
And e'er, as thou wert wont, my bosom make
thy home. G—C—E B—V—N.
L—dd—g—n, Rut—shire.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

THE moon shone bright on the green fern
and brake,
Her silvery beams had illumin'd the lake,
And the Convent bell chim'd on the air,
To summon the Nuns to the vesper prayer.
It pealed forth a dull and solemn sound,
I seem'd to be treading on holy ground.
All Nature appear'd at rest and still,
Save to the slow murmuring of the rill;
But yet could I hear the cadence of song,
That the breath of the zephyr swept along.
It flow'd on the breeze all sweet and holy,
And waken'd the Muse of Melancholy;
As the lone echo was winging its flight
Around, 'mid the darkness and gloom of
night,
Not far from a clear running stream, full
shone
The Moon's pale light on a marble stone.
I look'd

I look'd thereon with a watchful eye,
And there was writ a mournful elegy;
Nature was hush'd in the silence of sleep,
And the trembling willow had seem'd to weep.
The fairness of Luna was darkly hid,
Beneath the night's dull cloud was canopied,
And my spirit of soul was sunk in gloom,
While pondering over the warrior's tomb.
I mus'd—and thought that I saw arise
The dread vision of Death before my eyes.
I mus'd—and saw his grim aspect appear
Beside a black pall spread over a hier;
Near him stood Time with his scythe—
looking on, [were gone.

And mocking the days and the years that
My hair stood on end, and my heart felt dead,
I gaz'd on again—but the visions had fled—
I cast my eyes round with a look of despair,
And heard but the gush of the midnight air;
No cipher was sculptur'd here to tell
The name of the Hero who nobly fell;
No idle trophy here had deck'd his grave,
No pompous display of Heraldry, save
The lion couchant, the colour, and spear,
To tell that a Warrior's tomb was here;
The love of a Briton was well express'd,
For a Briton had left him here to rest;
"This Hero in his Country's cause had stood,
And for his Country had shed his blood.
Proud Fame had aroused his passion of heart
In the conflict where Death had play'd his
part;

He had fought right well; ' full many a day
Had he borne the heat of the battle fray,
And was one of England's brave sons who fell
In Victory—as will her records tell,
He fell (if her History speak the truth)
He fell in the bloom and the prime of youth,
Valour with him had led on to the fray,
And Valour with him had held forth her
saway."

This was the noble epitaph
Which mark'd the hero's cenotaph;
There now he lies beneath the sod,
O'er which perchance he once had trod,
With triumph beaming in his eye
Before the vanquish'd enemy.
That eye which oft with fire had shone,
When Glory crown'd the deed he'd done,
Was now obscured; his mortal worth
Had now for ever clos'd on earth.
The heart that once exalted high
The charms of love and harmony,
When free from care and free from strife,
Or perils of a soldier's life,—
The heart that once had held command
Had rous'd the lion of the land;
Had felt love, valour, fame, and all
That honours man—exalts the soul
Above the needy trash of care,
Above the crouching arm of fear,—
Has now for ever ceas'd to beat,
Lies mould'ring 'neath the traveller's feet,
Lies free from worldly hope or pain,
To pass to nothingness again.
The laurel that once crown'd his brow
Gives place unto the cypress now.

Peace to his manes! his soul has fled this
earth,
Where mortal man must perish with his
worth.
J. H. B.

THE DEATH OF ELI.

1 Sam. iv.

HEARD ye that burst?—'twas the groan
of the dying. [flying.
Heard ye that din?—'twas the rout of the
Heard ye that shout?—'twas the tumult of
war

Fitfully borne on the ear from afar.

Louder and deeper than groan of the dying,
Tumult of battle, or rout of the flying,
Clangor of cymbal or clash of the sword—
Heard ye that shout? — " 'Tis the Ark of
the Lord ! "

Heard ye that sound as of wailing and woe
Pouring afar from the ranks of the foe,
—" God is come down to withstand us, and
where, [despair?"
Where can we hide us from shame and
Hark! 'tis the bray of the battle, again
Israel's army is vanquish'd and slain;
And 'midst the wild tumult and slaughter
forsaken,
The glorious Ark of the Covenant, taken!

Where has that mourner of Benjamin fled,
Fear in his features, and earth on his head?
Bears he that message of wonder and fear
To Eli, " who sits by the way-side to hear."

Trembling and faint, and well stricken in
years,

Long has he waited with failings and fears,
And the flushing of life his pale brow has
forsaken, [taken.
As he hears that the Ark from his people is
D. A. BRITTON.

On an Infant sleeping in the Mother's arms.

O LOVELY babe! how sweetly sleep
Sits on thy eyelids, and how calm
The breathing of thy coral lip;
Upon thy cheek, how fresh and warm
The roses glow, while on thy brow Peace seems
To dwell, and hush thee in its silent dreams.
Soundly thou sleep'st, to grief unknown,
Pillow'd on thy young mother's beating
breast;
Who looking on thy face, partly her own,
And partly his, her heart's sole guest,
With fondest feeling; from her eyes
Beam forth warm wishes, prayers, and sighs;
As hope or fear her breast bids fall or rise.
Sleep gently on, for never more
Wilt thou so softly and so sweetly sleep,
As now in childhood; ere the war
Of manhood wakes thee up to weep.
Ere care and trouble gather on thy brow;
Ere with thy age encroaching, grief doth
grow.
L. W. W.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A letter from Murcia, dated Dec. 2, states that, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the waters of Carthagena, the number of Colombian corsairs, large and small, is very considerable. All our ships, whose cargoes are valuable, become their prey, and, to complete our misfortune, those which are not laden they sink or burn. We see landed on our coast, every day, the unfortunate crews of ships taken, sunk, or burnt. On the 3d inst. the Commissary of Marine of Almeida received advices from different maritime points on the coast of the kingdom of Grenada, in which it was announced, that on the second, and on the morning of the third, fifteen vessels had been captured. These corsairs, having resolved to annihilate our mercantile navy, have taken their measures so well, that no ship can escape them. They have armed small boats, which pass along the coast touching the land, enter our ports, and carry off ships. This has just happened at *las Roquetas* close to Almeida, where they have seized in the port a large three-masted vessel, which had taken refuge there.

RUSSIA.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polotsk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years' war; at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting, at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

AMERICA.

The following is an abstract of the MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, Mr. Quincy Adams, communicated to Congress at the opening of the Session.

The Message is appropriately introduced by an expression of gratitude to the Author

of all Good, for the blessings of health and abundance, and peace, which he has deigned to bestow on the American people. It is also mentioned as a just topic of congratulation, that with a small but unhappy exception, the European countries are at peace, and most of their Governments are acting upon the principle, that the proper end of political institutions is the happiness of the people.—In adverting to the Foreign Relations of the United States, the President naturally directs his first attention to Great Britain. He notices the important changes lately effected in our system of commerce and navigation. The system of the United States, he says, is a liberal one. Ten years ago they offered to other maritime nations to place their respective shipping on an equality as to tonnage and import duties. This offer was after a time accented to successively by England, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanse Towns, Prussia, Sardinia, Oldenburg, Russia, and, in a modified degree, by France. Some restrictions yet remain which it is desirable should be removed.

The next topic to which Mr. Adams adverts, is one which, however popular in America, will carry little weight with it elsewhere, we mean the claims of America on France, Naples, Denmark, &c. for indemnity on account of the robberies perpetrated by Buonaparte.

A more gratifying part of the Message, is the announcement of a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between the United States and Colombia, and an intimation that similar treaties will soon be concluded with several of the other South American Republics. It is also an important piece of information that the United States have been invited to send Representatives to the Congress about to be assembled at Panama, and have accepted the invitation.

After a slight notice of the Commission appointed under the treaty of Ghent, and of that appointed to settle the indemnification for captured slaves, the President proceeds to treat of the internal concerns of the Republic. He recommends a new Bankrupt Law, and a new law for the regulation of the Militia; and gives the following view of the American Finances:—

Receipt (independently of Loans) 22,000,000 Dollars.

EXPENDITURE.

Debt paid off	-	8,000,000
Remunerations for past services	1,500,000	
New Fortifications erected	1,500,000	
Augmentation of Naval Force	500,000	
		Pur-

Purchase of Indian Territory	500,000
Roads and other Improvements	1,000,000
Interest of the National Debt	4,000,000
General Expences of Government	7,000,000
	24,000,000

Thus it appears that though eight million dollars of debt have been paid off, only two of these have been required to be raised by Loan; consequently, the Revenue has afforded a surplus of six million dollars applied in extinction of Debt. At this rate, the whole remaining Debt, which is only 81,000,000 dollars, would be paid off in 13½ years.

The organization and discipline of the Army, the President says, are effective; and he highly praises the new Military Academy and Artillery School. From these he passes to the Treaties with the Indian tribes (prudently deferring the disputed questions on the *Creek Treaty* till a future Message), and winds up this branch of his remarks with a notice of the surveys made by the Engineering Department, with a view to the opening new communications to the interior, &c.

The next great object is the Navy. The President dilates upon the employment of the cruising squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific seas, and the suppression of the Slave Trade and of Piracy, not forgetting an incidental compliment to the Marquis De La Fayette, who was conveyed across the Atlantic and back under the American Flag; and it deserves to be noted that as Mr. Adams had warmly applauded the maintenance of institutions for a Land Army, so

he strongly urges a permanent Naval Peace Establishment.

The communications by post in the United States are wonderfully extensive, and yet the Post Office Establishment now (for the first time) produces a surplus receipt of 45,000 dollars.

The remainder of the Message avinces in Mr. Quincy Adams a very laudable zeal in the cause of science. He speaks handsomely and justly of "the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia have devoted the genius, the intelligence, and the treasures of their respective nations to the common improvement of the species" in geography and astronomy, and holds those Governments up as splendid examples to be followed in this respect by the American Legislature. He, in like manner, quotes the examples of England and France, in their scientific improvement of weights and measures, suggests the endowment of a University, and the construction of an Observatory, and recommends certain enlargements of the Executive and Judiciary departments, as required by the great increase of population, and the wide ramifications of foreign intercourse.

Mr. Adams sums up his discourse with the remark, that "Liberty is Power." We rejoice to see, in the Message of Mr. Quincy Adams, a spirit of candour, and a readiness to do justice, not only to the good intentions, but to the liberal conduct of the British Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A gentleman in *Arbroath* has in his possession a document anent the Abbey of *Aberbrothock*, which shows the extent of patronage that had once belonged to that magnificent building, with its religious establishment, and the privileges that the Abbot enjoyed. Cardinal Beaton was Abbot from about 1524 to 1540. The last commendatory Abbot of *Aberbrothock* was John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chatelherault, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. This Abbey was erected into a temporal Lordship, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, son to the former, upon 5th May, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom Patrick Maule of Panmure, gentleman of the bedchamber to King James the Sixth, purchased it, with the right of patronage of all the parishes thereto belonging. The Abbots of this place had several privileges which others did not enjoy. They were exempted from assisting at the yearly Synods, and Pope Pius II. declared his resolution in 1461 to excommunicate all those who would

trouble them upon that head. Pope Benet, by his bull, dated at Avignon, grants to John, Abbot of *Arbroath*, the privilege of making use of, and wearing the pontifical ornaments; and they had the privilege of giving the minor orders. King Robert de Bruce granted ten marks Scots to this Abbey.

The *Caledonian Canal Navigation* is now opened between the Eastern Sea at Inverness, and the Western Sea at Fort William, to the depth of 15 feet water on the shallowest parts.

The success of the *Darlington Railway Experiment*, and the admirable manner in which the loco-motive engine does all, and more than all, that was expected from it, seem to have spread far and wide the conviction of the immense benefits to be derived from the construction of new railways.

A plan for making a Railway from *Scilly* by way of York, through the Vale of York to *Newcastle*, with a branch to *Sunderland*, is under consideration. It is proposed to be effected by a Joint Stock Company, who will previously fix with the landholders for the right of passage, and so render an immediate resort

resort to Parliament not absolutely necessary. It is conceived that, giving the landowners double the annual value of the land for the first 20 years from breaking ground, and treble for the next 20 years, and afterwards quadruple, and limiting the Company not to take beyond a certain fixed rate of charge, will induce the landowners to promote a measure so highly advantageous to themselves and the public. It is calculated the present distance between the extreme points may be reduced about 12 miles; that the rate of charge will not exceed 8d. per ton per mile; and that the speed with which articles will be conveyed will be six miles per hour.

Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, has informed Captain Manby, that in the recent tremendous gale, eleven persons were saved by his mortar from a stranded vessel on that coast. We understand that 318 lives have been preserved by that method of affording relief.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A recent Gazette contains several notices of projected improvements in the City, in Westminster, and the suburbs. In the eastern parts several new roads are intended to be formed; and in the north, a new road connecting the Hackney-road with Kingsland-road. In the City a new street is projected from Moorgate to the Bank, (connecting Finsbury-square with the centre of the Metropolis). To the westward a new street is to be formed, from Lincoln-Inn-Fields to Holborn, (which will complete the passage from the latter street to the Strand, through the intended opening at Pickett-place, Temple-bar). It is intended to enlarge Hungerford-market, improve the adjacent quays, and establish a fish-market, (so long wanted in that part of the town). And the parish of Lambeth, having gained so large a population, is to be accommodated with a new bridge, from the Church to the Horseferry-road, and a street from the same to Stafford-place, Fimlico, which will connect the Borough in a straight line with Hyde Park-corner. And further westward, it is intended to make a navigable canal from the Thames to Kensington.

The only two houses which abutted on that ancient site called the Sanctuary, at the upper end of Prince's-street, leading to Tothill-street, are at length levelled with the ground. Workmen are also now employed in preparing the foundation of the intended new Parliamentary Mews, by lining the excavations with lime, in order to insure its dryness and durability.—It is understood, that in addition to the improvements thus proceeding in this renowned part of the metropolis, there will presently be another new square, facing the northern side of the Ab-

bey, and corresponding, in some degree, with the fine enclosure which runs parallel with the entrance to the Sessions-house. Westminster will here assume, in consequence, an entire new aspect. The houses at present in Gardener's-lane, together with many now standing in King-street, are likewise to be pulled down.

The pulling down of the old King's Mews fronting Pall-Mall East, and by Charing-cross, and the old houses, sadler's shop, public-house, &c. commenced December 29. About half the Mews area, that portion next St. Martin's-lane, has been enclosed with wood fencing, for the temporary accommodation of the military, &c. The improvements preparatory to making the grand opening from the Haymarket to St. Martin's Church, will proceed forthwith.

Considerable curiosity has been lately excited by the appearance of an immense structure now building by Messrs. Taylor and Wright of the Borough, for the manufacture of pins, in the Borough-road, close to St. George's Market, the west side of which faces an opening to the London-road. The dimensions of the building is in length 185 feet, in width 40 feet, and in height 50 feet, and contains upwards of 120 windows, besides loopholes. The pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery, to be worked by steam, at the rate of 10,000 per minute, chiefly for the export trade.

Rennell v. Bishop of Lincoln.—In the Court of Common Pleas, judgment in this case has been delivered.—The question was, whether the wife and administratrix of the late Rector of Weldon and Prebend of South Grantham, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, had a right of representation to the living of Weldon. The Judges, in giving their opinions, took a retrospective view of the history and constitution of the Church for upwards of 600 years.—Mr. Justice Park observed that Archbishops appeared to be anomalies in ecclesiastical history, having been first set up as an encroachment on the legates of the Popes; but, after the reformation, the encroachment, though an anomaly, was continued down to the present day.—Mr. Justice Gaselee was of opinion that judgment ought to be given for the plaintiff, thereby giving the widow the right of presentation to the vacant living. The other three Judges were of a different opinion, and judgment was therefore given for the defendant.

An action was lately brought in the Court of Common Pleas by a Printer, to recover 84*l.* from Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of *Harriette Wilson's Memoirs*, for work and labour done. The claim was proved, but the Counsel for the defendant maintained that the work "was so immoral, so licentious, so much calculated in every way to injure the true interests of society, that no man engaged in assisting to bring it before the

the public could maintain an action for compensation for the labour he had employed to such a shameful purpose."—The Lord Chief Justice fully entered into and admitted the objection. "He who has lent himself," he said, "to the violation of the laws of his country, in this gross and shameful manner, shall not be allowed to claim payment for what he had done in execution of such a criminal purpose;" and he even went so far as to say—"that every servant, however small his connexion with such a work, is equally liable in law with the master, if the work be of an injurious tendency."—The plaintiff was nonsuited.

There is at this time a meeting held in West Smithfield, consisting of between three and four hundred of those infatuated people professing to be the followers of Joanna Southcote. The subject of faith held forth at a late meeting was, "The coming of the promised Shiloh!" One of the enthusiasts who mounted the rostrum, declared, with the most profound sanctity, to his credulous hearers, "that this was the appointed time of the birth of Shiloh, as verified to him by a glorious vision!" He further asserted that he was confirmed in his

belief, in consequence of his having laid his hand on Johanna Southcote when she lay dead—that he felt the blessed Shiloh kick!" &c. &c. There is a trumpeter amongst this motley group, who, at intervals, sounds—what appears to be a silver trumpet (in form like that of the trombone); after making three distinct sounds, the congregation simultaneously rise and vociferate aloud, "Shiloh! Shiloh! Shiloh!" This was repeated several times.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 26. On this day a Christmas Pantomime, as usual, was brought forward, entitled *Harlequin, Jack of all Trades*. It was full of fun and laughter; but the chief attraction was the scenery, by Stanfield, which was truly beautiful.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Harlequinade called *The Magic Rose* was produced, which embraced all the various changes incidental to pieces of this description; but it was destitute of any novel or peculiar interest. The scenery was truly excellent.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Dec. 23. — 46th reg. Capt. Clarke to be Major. — 60th, Major Fitz Gerald to be Lieut.-col. — To be Majors: Capt. Pearse, Capt. Manners. — 65th, Capt. Maclean to be Major. — Unattached: Brevet Major Lord Hotham, Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. — To be Majors of Inf. Capt. Holmes, 90th Foot; Capt. Brooksbank, 26th Foot.

Dec. 24. His Most Christian Majesty to be Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and to have all the rights and privileges belonging to the said Order.

Lord Ponsonby, now Secretary to the Senate of the Ionian Islands, to be Minister Plen. to the United Provinces of Rio Plata. — A. Cockburn, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen. to the King of Wurtemberg, to the same office at the Colombian Republic.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Rice, Dean of Gloucester Cathedral. Rev. C. Benson, Preb. of Worcester Cathed. Rev. T. Davidson, Preb. of Worc. Cathed. Rev. C. T. Collins, Timsbury R. co. Somer. Rev. R. Huyshe, East Coker V. co. Devon. Rev. F. C. Massingberd, South Ormsby with Kettlesby, Driby, R. and Calceby V. annexed, co. Lincoln. Rev. — Mayson, Orton R. co. Cumber. Rev. R. Pole, Shevioc R. co. Devon. Rev. W. Scarborough, Market Harborough Perp. Cur. co. Leicester. Rev. W. Sweete, Lenham V. co. Kent. Rev. Dr. Williams, Bradford Abbas V. with Clifton Maybank R. co. Dorset.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

T. S. Caldwell, esq. Police Magistrate at Union Hall, vice Allen, resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24. At Cottingham, Yorks. Thos. Whitaker, esq. of Howden, to Mary, only dau. of Stephen Gee, esq. of the former place. — 26. At Redenhall, Norfolk, Gloucester Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliz. widow of F. F. North, esq. of Rougham, Norfolk. — 28. At St. Dunstan, Stepney, George Ranken, esq. of Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, to Eliz. Browning, dau. of Wm. Bayne, esq. of New Grove, Mile End. — At St. James's Church, Geo. Tappen, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-

square, to Mary-Ann-Eliz. only dau. of Thos. Watson, esq. of the Custom House. — At Christ Church, Middlesex, the Rev. B. Young, of Wartling, Sussex, to Eliz. Susanna, eldest dau. of John Holloway, esq. *Lately.* At St. Saviours, Southwark, Samuel, son of the late Rev. John Fitz Brand, Rector of St. George's the Martyr, to Eliz., only dau. of the late Jekin Elwin, esq. of Dover, Kent. — At Odcombe Church, John Allen, esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, to Mrs. Doun, relict of the late W. Doun,

Deum, esq.—At Clifton, Capt. Royds, 52d reg. to Georgiana, dau. of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick, near Manchester.

Dec. 5. At Cheltenham, George Best Robinson, esq. son of Sir Abercrombie Robinson, bart. to Louisa, dau. of late Major-gen. Robert Douglas.—6. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. G. Smith, esq. of Sheerness Dockyard, to Anne, dau. of James Serle, esq. deceased, late Receiver-Gen. for co. Southampton.—At Madeley, co. Salop, Rev. Edw. Pryce Owen, Vicar of Wellington, to only dau. of late S. Darby, esq. of Coalbrook Dale.—At Llandegfan, H. Fringle, esq. of Beaumaris, Anglesea, to Mariel Eliza, dau. of Bodychan Sparrow, esq. of Leamington, co. Warwick.—7. At Harrow, R. F. son of P. Fitzherbert, esq. of Bristol, to dau. of late J. K. U. A. Simpson, esq. formerly of Mercey Hall, Kent.—At Dresden, the Infanta of Lucca, to Prince Maximilian of Saxony; the King, at the Royal Family, the Russian Archduke Constantine and the Princess Locwiz, being present.—8. At Padworth, Newman Smith, esq. son of Christ. Smith, esq. M. P. to Mary-Anne, dau. of T. Bacon, esq. of Padworth House, Berks.—At East Grinstead, co. Sussex, the Rev. Joshua Stratton, Vicar of Halston, Kent, to Susannah, dau. of late Mr. W. Head.—Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. of Coldbrook Park, Monmouthshire, to Eliz. Anne Pakington, dau. of late Wm. Russell, esq. of Powick Court, co. Worcester.—At Easby, Yorkshire, Lieut.-col. Henry Lane, to Hon. H. F. Dundas, dau. of Lord Dundas.—10. James Alex. son of Augustus Manning, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, to Augusta Mary, dau. of late Gen. Sir Chas. Shipley, Governor of Grenada.—Henry J. Edgley, esq. of Thornton-heath, Croydon, to Miss Albin, of Upper Seymour-street.—At Sandon, co. Stafford, John Stuart Wortley, esq. jun. M. P. to Lady Georgiana Ryder, dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.—At All Souls, Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. Stephen Gilly, Rector of North Farnbridge, Essex, to Jane Charl. Mary, only dau. of Major Colberg.—13. Haslar Capron, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances Georgiana, dau. of Sir F. M. Ommanney, M. P.—Major Horatio George Broke, of Broke Hall, Suffolk, bart. to Frederica Sophia, dau. of Jas. Mure, of Great George-street, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Waddington, esq. of St. Remy, to Janet, dau. of the late Colin Chisholm, esq. M. D.—At Edinburgh, Francis Grove, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Emily, only child of the late George Ure, esq. of the Med. Estab.—15. At Paris, Geo. e, M. D. to Frederica Clavering dau. of Col. Chas. Fraser, E. I. C.—At St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, John Newport, esq. to Louisa Matilda Salmon, of the same place, dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, Rector of Rodney Stoke.—

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dan. Heneage Finch Hatton, of Weldon, co. Northampton, to the Lady Louisa Greenville, dau. of the late Hon. Robert F. Greenville.—At Wouston, near Winchester, the Rev. Arthur Philip Percival, son of Lord Arden, to Charl. Anne, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Geo. Legge, Chanc. of Winchester.—At Chippenham, co. Cambridge, Joseph Sidney, son of John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham Park, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Major-gen. Gent.—17. At St. Marylebone, Wm. Knight Dehany, esq. solicitor to the Excise in Scotland, to Eliz. Favell, dau. of Vice-Adm. Scott.—At Lewisham, Rob. Shirley, esq. of the Lodge, Kinfare, Staffordshire, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thos. Britten, esq. of Suffolk-lane.—19. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. Rich. Bayley Bowden, R. N. to Jane Stanley Stanley, dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Stanley, Vicar of Ormskirk, Lancashire.—20. At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Charles Baukhead, Sec of Leg. to the United States of America, to Maria Horatia, third daughter of Sir John Dean Paul, bart.—At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Jas. Adamson, esq. solicitor, of Ely-place, to Mary Eliz. dau. of J. Seabrook, esq. of Hatton-garden.—21. At Sunbury, Augustus Lernout Whitmore, esq. to Julia Maria, eld. dau of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, of that place.—At St. Pancras, Lieut. James Gordon, R. N. to Eliz. relict of Arthur Humphreys, esq. late of Bombay.—22. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Ric. Smith, esq. of Buckden, Hunts, Sec. to the Bishop of Lincoln, to Mary, dau. of Rich. Edwards, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Francis E. J. Valpy, M. A. of Trinity College, Camb. son of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, to Eliza, dau. of John Pullen, esq. of Canonbury.—At Dunmow, in Essex, John Maryon Wilson, esq. of Fitzjohns, son of the late St. Thos. Maryon Wilson, bart. to Charl. Julia, dau. of Geo. Wade, esq. of Dunmow.—27. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Nich. Wanostrocht, esq. of Alfred House, to Eliz. dau. of Rich. Heale, esq. of Peckham Lodge.—At St. Mary's, Bedford, the Rev. Peter La Trobe to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Right Rev. T. W. Foster.—At Camberwell Church, the Rev. Sanderson Robins, to Eliz. dau. of the late Thos. Holland, esq.—29. Rev. Thos. E. Pipon, of Knaupp-hill House, near Wells, to Jane Mary, dau. of W. Dumaresq, esq. of Pelham-place, Hants.—At Wyke Church, Thos. Pryn, esq. to Miss Maria Purvis, dau. of Rev. Dr. Dupre, of Weymouth.—At Christ Church, Surrey, the Rev. Edw. Pota Neale, only son of J. P. Neale, esq. to Anna Maria, dau. of J. Dunlap, esq. of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.—31. At Marobam, Berks, the Rev. Wm. Buckland, D. D. Canon of Christchurch, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Mordaunt esq. of Sheepshead House, Abingdon.

OBITUARY.

LADY HOLLAND.

June 12. At her house, in the Terrace, Piccadilly, Harriet, relict of Sir Nathaniel Holland, first and only Baronet of Wotton, Berks.

This lady was the third daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, fifth baronet of Parham, Sussex, by Anne, second daughter of Hugh Boscawen, first Viscount Falmouth. She was married first to Thomas Dummer, esq. of Cranbury Park, near Winchester, who left his vast estate to his widow for life, and afterwards to the late William Chamberlaine, esq. Solicitor to the Treasury. Possessed of this immense wealth, amounting, it is said, to 18,000*l.* per annum, she next bestowed her hand on that eminent painter, Mr. Nathaniel Dance, son of George Dance, esq. architect of the City of London. The fortune commanded a baronetcy, which was conferred on him, Nov. 27, 1800. That the painter might be forgotten, he assumed the name of Holland, and even, it is said, bought up and destroyed many of the beautiful productions of his pencil. He died suddenly in 1811 (see vol. lxxxi. pp. 489, 666).

Lady Holland's will was registered in the Prerogative Court, on the 12th of July, when probate, under the sum of 500,000*l.* was granted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, the nephew, sole executor. The will, dated the 12th of March, 1818, and most of the codicils, (of which there are nine,) are in her Ladyship's own hand writing, and duly executed. The legacies are considerable: amongst the principal are these:—To her sister, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, 50,000*l.*; the Hon. Miss Brudenell, 50,000*l.*; nephew and niece Bishopp, 30,000*l.* each; Lady Charlotte Rivers, 60,000*l.*—the interest for life, and principal to her children; the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, 10,000*l.*; the Rev. Thomas Penton, vicar of Wellow, 10,000*l.*—These sums are all in stock of 3 per cent. consols. To the Duchess of Dorset (niece) her best diamond neck-lace and cross, ear-rings, tiara, and bandeau: to Lady Rivers all the rest of her diamonds and trinkets. The Earl of Cardigan is residuary legatee of the personal, and sole devisee of the real estates.

REV. THOMAS STEDMAN, M. A.

Dec. 5. At Shrewsbury, the Reverend Thomas Stedman, M. A. This truly amiable and venerable man closed a long and exemplary life, in the 80th year of his age, and the 42nd of his ministry, as vicar of St. Chad's in that town.

He was born at Bridgnorth, and his early friend was the late Rev. Job Orton, a very

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worthy dissenting minister, by whose persuasion and advice he went to Pembroke College, Oxford; and on entering into orders became curate to Dr. Stonhouse, rector of Little Cheverel, Wilts, to which he afterwards had the charge of the curacy of Great Cheverel, where one of his parishioners was David Sanders, the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," celebrated by Mrs. More. In 1775 he obtained the living of Wormington, in Gloucestershire. In 1783 he took the degree of B. A.; in which year he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Chad, and proceeded M. A. 1787.

In bearing this public testimony to the virtues of the deceased, we shall be as brief as truth and justice will permit: studiously avoiding, from a motive of regard to the same sacred principles, all indiscriminate and exaggerated praise. Such a sketch requires no other than the faithful and impartial hand of truth, in order to be recognized by its warmest friends and admirers.—We conceive that one or two characteristic traits will suffice for this purpose: the first and foremost of which should stand recorded, *his exemplary moderation*. And here it is not too much to assert, that there has rarely, if ever, existed, a person who more thoroughly and uniformly breathed the genuine spirit of Christianity. Hence, entertaining, as he did, a cordial attachment, and maintaining, on all occasions, a steady adherence to the doctrines and practice of that Church of which he was for so many years an unpretending ornament, he could, at the same time, open wide his arms to embrace his conscientious brethren of other religious persuasions. In fact, his views were neither narrow, nor selfish. He was careful not to suffer the *spirit* of our religion to evaporate, in scrupulously weighing and adjusting, by his own standard of orthodoxy, differences of faith and opinion. Provided those differences had sincerity, free from acrimony and party-spirit, to recommend them; he was content, as far as he himself was concerned, to determine the controversy, and satisfy his own scruples, by throwing into the opposite scale, the full weight of charity and candour. In the unlimited exercise of these paramount feelings, he cared not if he sometimes even lost sight entirely of all religious differences of opinion. Nay more, he *loved* to overlook and forget those shades of difference, which to some minds may, perhaps, appear too formidable to be thus summarily disposed of. And, it may be here added, if he ever evinced so strong a feeling as *hatred*, it was against bigotry and intolerance.—So much liberality of feeling, combining with, or rather

rather emanating from, a general kindness of disposition, and peculiar suavity of manners, it is almost needless to observe, secured to their amiable possessor the respect and esteem alike of Churchman and Dissenter. Although of retired habits and unambitious pursuits, he enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of several distinguished persons both in and out of the Establishment. Among the former may be mentioned Eishops Hurd and Percy; the present Bishop of Limerick; Drs. Adams and Townson; Alexander Knox, and the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. &c. And among the Dissenters, his disinterested friendship for and long intercourse with the Rev. Job. Orton, the friend and biographer of Dr. Doddridge, appears to great advantage from his "Letters to a Young Clergyman" (himself) from that excellent minister and candid Dissenter from the Church of England.

Our partiality for the deceased having drawn us, we fear, into greater lengths than are, perhaps, consistent with the nature of a sketch, or with the modesty and retiredness of his character, we hasten to a conclusion, by observing whether in the Pulpit, in his parochial labours, or in his general intercourse with mankind, he enforced, he recommended, and graced the cause of religion and virtue. Goodness was the settled habitude of his mind, and beamed in his countenance. He lived in the affections of his flock; and at his somewhat sudden, though gentle removal, he received at their hands the most unequivocal marks of respect. Shops and private dwellings stood closed on the morning of his funeral. His pall was supported by eight of the Clergy of the town; upwards of fifty respectable Parishoners voluntarily followed his remains to the grave; and even the commercial pursuits of a large town seemed partially suspended in the payment of this last tribute of affectionate respect to the virtues of the deceased venerable pastor.

Among other useful publications, the following have been well received:—"The Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners," 12mo.—"Letters to a Young Clergyman (i.e. the Editor) from the late Rev. Job. Orton," 12mo. 1783.—"An Address to the Poor belonging to the several Parishes within the Town of Shrewsbury and the Liberties thereof," 8vo. 1786.—"A Letter to the Inhabitants of St. Chad's Parish in Shrewsbury, on occasion of the late fall of their Church," 8vo. 1788.—"A Letter to a Parishioner on the Doctrine of the Atonement," 8vo.—"Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge," &c. 8vo. 1790.—"Letters from the Rev. Mr. Orton and the Rev. Sir James Sothhouse, Bart. to the Rev. T. Stedman," 8vo. 1800.

Mr. Stedman was a much-valued Correspondent in our Magazine; and he also

favoured Mr. Nichols with some original Letters of eminent persons for his "Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century," and kindly promised more for a fifth volume, which is actually in the press.

MR. GEORGE NICHOLSON.

Nov. 1. At Stourport, aged 65, Mr. George Nicholson, Bookseller. We cannot forbear some brief record of a man whose worth and talents entitle him to notice; whose name we hesitate not to place with the names of Doddsley and Baskerville.

Possessing, like them, an ardent thirst for literature and science, like them also he has enriched our libraries with many valuable works. The "Literary Miscellany," in 20 vols. is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of Printing; and of his taste and judgment as an Editor. The "Cambrian Traveller's Guide," is remarkable for its accuracy, and evinces much patient investigation; it has already obtained the meed of praise from contemporary critics. In a Treatise "on the conduct of Man to inferior Animals," (which has gone through four editions,) we have evidence of his humanity of disposition; and numerous Tracts calculated to improve the morals, and add to the comforts of the poorer classes, are proofs of the same desire of doing good. In short, he possessed, in an eminent degree, strength of intellect, with universal benevolence and undeviating uprightness of conduct.

"— Aie Pudor et Justitiae soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando alium inveniet parem?"

JOHN BAKER, ESQ.

The late John Baker, esq. of Hampstead, (whose death is recorded in p. 380) was the 2nd son of Mr. William Baker, a man of amiable character and manners, of great classical and mathematical learning, and more than 40 years master of an academy at Reading, and younger brother of Mr. William Baker, a learned printer of London, author of "Peregrinations of the Mind," &c. (of whom see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iii. p. 716).—The late Mr. J. Baker was born at Reading, in 1748; and being destined to the practice of medicine, was apprenticed to an Apothecary in Salisbury-Square, London, to whose business he succeeded in 1773, which he carried on with great respectability for 30 years. He retired from his profession in 1803; and settled himself first at Camberwell, and afterwards removed to Hampstead. He was an active Member of the Society of Apothecaries, of which Company he served the office of Master in 1822;—and took a very warm interest in the welfare of the Philanthropic

thorpe Society, proving himself for many years a very efficient Member of the Committee. His widow, the only daughter of the late Lake Young, esq. of Walton-on-Thames, and Watling Street, survived him only two months. (See p. 572.)

GEORGE ROBERT CHINNERY, Esq.

Oct. 18. At Madrid, George Robert Chinnery, esq. He was one of the Officers of the Treasury, and his talents, diligence, and urbanity were likely to ensure his progress to a distinguished situation in that establishment. Mr. Canning (whose genius entitles him to be esteemed the Mæcenas of his own æra) however, saw his merit and respected his talents, and induced Mr. Chinnery to accompany him as Secretary on his embassy to the Court of Portugal. Mr. Chinnery was a Student of Christ Church, and in 1810 gained a Newdigate Prize—"The Statue of the Dying Gladiator," which will be found in vol. lxxxii. p. 1. He took his degree of M.A. in June, 1814.

GENERAL A. CAMPBELL.

Lately. General Archibald Campbell. He entered the service on the 20th July, 1773, as an Ensign in the 36th Regiment of Foot; obtained, on the 14th December, 1776, a Lieutenantcy in the same Corps, and was promoted, on the 20th December 1777, to a Company in the 74th Regiment of Infantry, with which Corps he served in America six years and a half. He was appointed on the 28th of April, 1784, to a Majority in the same Corps; and was placed, on the 25th of May, 1784, on half pay. He was appointed, on the 20th of October, 1796, Major in the 8th Regiment of Foot, was made, on the 1st March, 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and, on the 1st of January, 1798, Colonel in the Army. He was appointed, on the 10th of July, 1799, Colonel of the late Breadalbane Fencibles; and a Brigadier-General in the West Indies, where he served four years; and was placed, on the 25th of June, 1802, on half-pay. He was raised, on the 1st of January, 1805, to the rank of Major-General; on the 4th June, 1811, to that of Lieutenant-General; and, on the 27th May, 1825, to that of General. He was appointed, on the 23d of January, 1812, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Augustus, which appointment has become vacant by his death.

This Officer was personally present at the siege of Penobscot, in North America, in 1779, where a British force of 8 or 900 men resisted the joint efforts of a strong American squadron of ships, and an army of 7 or 8000 men, for 20 days, and ultimately forced them to raise the siege; also at several actions of smaller note during the American war. He was at the siege of St Lucie, when it surrendered, after a siege of five

weeks, to the army under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1796; at the taking of the enemy's works, and strong position in the Island of St. Vincent, which was carried by assault, on the 10th of June, 1796. He commanded in St. Vincent in 1799 and 1800; and also the Colony of Surinam, in South America, until it was delivered up to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens.

REAR-ADMIRAL BINGHAM.

Dec. 10. Joseph Bingham, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White. He was on the point of proceeding to the East Indies—Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships on that station. This respectable and worthy Officer had just completed his arrangement in London prior to his departure for Portsmouth, where he was to have hoisted his flag on board the *Warspite*, when, in consequence of getting wet through, he was seized, on the 2d instant, with a sudden attack of erysipelas, which, notwithstanding his previous state of perfect health, baffled the skill of his physicians, and terminated fatally.

Rear-Admiral Bingham was born about the year 1769, and entered the naval service in 1781, as a midshipman on board the *Dublin*, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Arch. Dickson, which ship formed part of Lord Howe's fleet at the relief of Gibraltar, and in the partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Spartel, October 20th, 1782. He afterwards served successively in the *Ariadne*, *Proserpina*, *Druid*, and *Solebay* frigates, on the coasts of Iceland and Newfoundland, in the British Channel, and at the Leeward Islands. On the latter station he joined the *Jupiter*, of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of the late Sir William Parker, by whom he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, we find Mr. Bingham serving as third Lieutenant of the *Ganges*, 74, Captain A. J. P. Molloy. In that ship he had the good fortune to share in the capture of the General Dumourier French Privateer and her prize, the *St. Jago*, a Spanish Gallion, of immense value. He was subsequently appointed to the *Cæsar*, of 84 guns.

In the partial action between Earl Howe's fleet and that of the French Republic, on the evening of May 28, 1794, Mr. Bingham was senior Lieutenant of the *Audacious*, of 74 guns, which ship, it will be remembered, engaged la *Revolutionnaire*, a three decker, in the most spirited manner, and fairly beat her out of the enemy's line.

The *Audacious* received so much damage in this unequal conflict, as to be under the necessity of returning to port to refit; and was thereby prevented sharing in the glorious triumph obtained over the enemy on the first

first of the following month. Lieutenant Bingham, however, whose good conduct in the foregoing gallant affair had been duly represented to the Admiralty, was soon after advanced to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Cormorant Sloop*, in which vessel he proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he captured *l'Alerte*, of 14 guns, and several other armed vessels. His first commission bears date April 20, 1796.

In the ensuing autumn, Captain Bingham, after commanding for a short time the *Hannibal* and *Sampson* ships of the line, and *Jamaica*, of 26 guns, was removed into the *Leviathan*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of his friend Commodore Duckworth; with whom he continued until an eighth attack of the yellow fever obliged him to invalid, and return to England in a packet.

Captain Bingham's next appointment was in 1798, to the *Prince George*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir William Parker, on the coast of Spain. He afterwards accompanied that officer in the *America*, of 64 guns, to Halifax, and from thence proceeded to the West Indies.

On the 13th December, 1800, the *America* struck upon the Formigas rocks, and received so much damage as to render her unfit for any other service than that of a prison-ship, into which she was subsequently converted.

On the 27th of the same month, the court-martial assembled in Port Royal harbour, to try Captain Bingham for getting his ship on the Formigas, delivered the following sentence:—

“The Court is of opinion, that the sole cause of the above accident is the great errors in the charts on board the ship, particularly a French chart of 1787, and that published by Hamilton Moore in 1784.”

“And the Court is of opinion, that no blame is to be attached to Captain Bingham, his Officers, and Ship's Company, for the said accident; and that after the *America* struck, every possible exertion was made by Captain Bingham, &c. &c. for her preservation.”

Our Officer returned to England as a passenger in the *Hind* frigate, April 25, 1801; and in the spring of the following year was appointed to the *St. Fiorenzo*, of 40 guns, in which ship he was ordered to the East Indies, where he captured *la Fleche* French Corvette, and the *Passe par Tout*, a vessel that had been fitted for the purpose of landing three French Officers on the Malabar Coast, to endeavour to stir up the Mahratta Chieftains to war. Captain Bingham, as soon as he found what business they had been upon, with his usual activity and zeal in the service, sent off expresses in various directions, by which means the three Officers and their dispatches were taken at Poonah.

From the *St. Fiorenzo*, Captain Bingham was removed, in 1804, to the *Sceptre*, of 74 guns, in which ship he continued in the same station till 1808, when he returned to England, accompanied by two homeward bound Danish East Indiamen, captured by him off the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Sceptre* was paid off soon after her arrival; but after undergoing the necessary repairs, was again commissioned by Captain Bingham, and in the summer of 1809, accompanied the expedition sent to the Scheldt under Sir R. J. Strachan, and the Earl of Chatham. Whilst in that service, Captain Bingham caught the Walcheren fever, of which he afterwards had such violent and repeated attacks, as to be under the necessity of resigning his command, and coming on shore for the recovery of his health. He was not again employed until 1811, when he obtained the command of the *Egmont*, another third rate; and in her, after serving for some time on the coast of America, and in the North Sea, proceeded with the flag of Sir George Hope to the Baltic, from whence he returned home, in company with the fleet confided to the care of this country by the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

The *Egmont* was subsequently employed off the Coast of France, and bore the flag of Rear Admiral Penrose, when that Officer led his squadron into, and forced the passage of the Gironde. She was paid off in the month of August, 1814.

Captain Bingham was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, August 12, 1819. He married Sarah, second daughter of his old friend and patron the late Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. by his wife Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Collingwood, of Greenwich, esq.

In private life he was beloved for his integrity, sincerity, and domestic virtues, and his memory will be long cherished with affectionate regard by his brother Officers, and a large circle of acquaintance, as well as by his beloved family, who are left to mourn his untimely and irreparable loss.

CAPT. J. D. COCHRANE, R. N.

Lately. Captain John Dundas Cochrane, R. N.—perhaps the most extraordinary pedestrian traveller upon record; and nephew of that distinguished and respected Officer—the Hon. Adm. Sir Alexander F. J. Cochrane, G. C. B.

He entered into the cock-pit of a man-of-war at the very early age of *ten*; and was subsequently scorched by the hottest sun in some of the worst corners of the West Indies, during a period of nearly ten years' service, without experiencing a head-ache. At the conclusion of the general peace, he traversed on foot the Countries of France, Spain,

Spain, and Portugal; and in 1820 he offered to undertake a journey into the interior of Africa, to explore the source of the Niger. To accomplish this object he proposed following the plan adopted by Mungo Park;—that of accompanying the caravans in some servile capacity;—not even hesitating to sell himself as a slave, if that miserable alternative was necessary to accomplish the object he had in view.

The Admiralty, however, to whom he made the request, either from regard to the safety of his person, or because they considered such an expedition foreign to their department, were unfavourable to the plan. Finding that he was not likely to be employed afloat, much less ashore, he determined (having procured 2 years absence) to undertake a journey, varying only the object and scene, similar to that of the unfortunate Ledyard, viz. to travel round the Globe, as nearly as it can be done by land, crossing from Northern Asia to America, at Behring's Straights—all this, too, on foot, his circumstances admitting of no other mode. His leading object was to trace the shores of the Polar Sea along America, by land, as Captain Parry has been attempting to do by sea.

At Narva, he met with a black gentleman, who offered him the use of a carriage and four to Petersburg. At Kipene he found that this black gentleman, with the two carriages and four horses each, had been his father's and his uncle's servant thirteen years before! and now represented himself a resident and retired merchant of St. Petersburg. Arrived at that Capital, he parted with his sable friend, who proved to be, in reality, a servant of the young Prince Labanoff, who had been entrusted to conduct his master's carriages.

Having obtained letters of recommendation, and protection from the Emperor, (with an instruction, in case of necessity, to apply for money to the respective Governors at the places he should pass,) Captain Cochrane set out to traverse Siberia to Kamtchatcha, or Behring's Straights, with the intention of penetrating from thence to America, but had not proceeded far, when, as he was travelling through a rough forest, he was attacked by robbers, who first stripped him naked, and then left him tied to a tree, from which disagreeable situation he was released by a boy, who happened to be passing that way. His ardour, however, was by no means abated.

Sometimes he passed the night in a cask; (he had done so before in the fortresses of Spain and Portugal;) here usurping the place of crockery, there that of wine; here in the land of liberality, there in that of non-entail. Now accompanying Jews and Pedlars;

then riding in a nobleman's carriage; now working as a sailor, and messing with the crew; then attending the fêtes of the nobility. As he approached the frontiers of Siberia, he began to give way to groundless, though, perhaps, natural apprehensions;—and, indeed, as he neared such a supposed scene of cruelty and misery, became completely agitated. Although he felt thankful for the past, he could not be unconcerned for the future, reasonably doubting how, where, and when his pilgrimage would end.

At Krasnoufinsk, he received a compliment very gratifying to his feelings. A deputation of the inhabitants requested he would remain a couple of days to be present at a dinner to be given in honour of the *first Englishman who had visited* the place;—but which Capt Cochrane declined for various reasons. After encountering and surmounting numerous dangers, all of which are fully described in his "*Pedestrian Tour*," he succeeded in reaching Kamtchatcha, where he remained seven months. While there, however, he became fully aware of the impracticability of his plan, and returned to Europe. But not, however, till he had chosen a fair partner to relieve the tedium of travelling.

In the course of this extensive journey, he states that he travelled upwards of 6,000 miles, at an expense which certainly fell short of a guinea.

CUTHBERT POTTS, ESQ.

Cuth. Potts, esq. (whose death is recorded in p. 569) was the only surviving son of Mr. Cuth. Potts, of Herwick-upon-Tweed, who was one of the earliest contributors to the *Gent.'s Mag.*—He married first in 1774 or 1775, Mary-Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Moses Rich, esq. and niece to ——— Rich, esq. the Comedian, &c., who died 1780, by a cold caught on New-year's Day, when there was a remarkable high wind, leaving no issue.

His second marriage was on the 27th Jan. 1784, to Margaretta Etheliuda Thorpe, younger sister and co-heiress to the lady of the late Thomas Meggison, esq. of Hatton-Garden. T. M. was also first cousin to Cuth. P. esq. By this marriage he had several children, excepting three, they died quite infants;—the names were, Laurance, Holker, Cuthberta-Ethelinda, and Michael le Fleming.

Cuthbert Potts was the last survivor of three; his eldest sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, died 14th Oct. 1801, in her 66th year. Mrs. Jane Potts, died 14th Jan. 1819, in her 76th year, unmarried; both sisters died and are buried in Greenwich, in the family vault of Mr. Rowland Jones.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Nov. 22. Aged 71, the Rev. *Joseph Shaw*, Head-Master of the Free Grammar School, Stafford. He retired to rest somewhat indisposed on Monday evening, and was found a corpse on the following morning. The Rev. J. Shaw was father of the Corporation of the borough of Stafford, and had been a resident in the town forty-five years, having been appointed Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School in the year 1780. He was a native of Bootle, in Cumberland, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free School in that parish. In early life he was distinguished for that devotion to classical literature which characterised him through life, and by which he attained such eminence as a teacher. From Bootle he was removed by his parents to Hawkshead School in Lancashire, where his classical acquirements soon raised him to the rank of first assistant in that reputed establishment. From thence he removed into Cheshire, and officiated there as stipendiary curate until his appointment to the Head Mastership of Stafford Grammar School. If we mistake not, the present Viscount Granville was placed under his care by the late Marquis of Stafford, and not a few of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of the County have been his pupils.

Nov. 25. At the Vicarage-House, Great Barton, Suffolk, aged 67, the Rev. *Nathan Orman*, Vicar of that parish and of Wiggen-Hall St. Peter, Norfolk. He was for 35 years Curate of Mildenhall, Suffolk. He was presented to the living of Wiggenhall in 1794, by the Lord Chancellor; and in 18—, to that of Great Barton, by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. He died universally respected by all who knew him, leaving two sons and three daughters, to lament the death of a kind and indulgent father.

Nov. 26. In his 72d year, the Very Reverend *John Plumtree*, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, and Vicar of Stone and Wichford, co. Worcester. He was descended from an ancient family at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire; was educated at Eton, and became Fellow of King's Col. Camb. in 1775, where he proceeded B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780. In 1778 he was presented to the Vicarage of Stone, in Worcestershire, by his Majesty; in 1787, was elected Prebendary of Worcester; and in 1790, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester presented him to that of Wichford. In 1808, on the promotion of Dean Luxmore to the Bishoprick of Bristol, he was made Dean of Gloucester. In Feb. 1825, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, at the advanced age of 82 (see vol. xcv. i. p. 651). Though his works were not numerous, they were sufficient to distinguish himself as a scholar of the first eminence. Some of them are as follow:—

"*Ecloga Sacra, Alexandri Pope vulgo Messia dicta, Græce reddita. Accedit etiam Græce Inscriptio Sepulchralis ex celeberrima Elegia Thomæ Gray,*" 4to. 1796.—"*The Elegies of R. Peto Albinovanus, with an English Version,*" 12mo. 1807. [Anonymous].—"Divine and Moral Precepts for the Conduct of a Christian towards God and Man. By John Hamond, father of Dr. Henry Hamond," 12mo. 1810.

Dec. 5. Aged 73, the Rev. *George Gerard Hayter*, Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts. to which he was presented in 1762, by the Bishop of Sarum.

Rev. *Matthew Lamb*, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M. A. May 16, 1800; and in 1801 was instituted to the Rectory of Eydon, by the King.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 26. In Guildford-street, aged 74, Patrick Hunter, esq.

In child-bed, at Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, Lydia, wife of Mr. John Kerby, bookseller, Oxford-street.

Nov. 27. Aged 73, Wm. Williams, esq. of Clarendon-place, Maids Vale, formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

Nov. 28. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, aged 79, Eliz. Anne, widow of Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.

At his apartments in St. James's-palace, aged 29, Edw. Cockett, esq. First Clerk in the Office of the Board of Green Cloth.

Lately. At Kensington, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Whittaker.

Dec. 18. In Abingdon-street, aged 71, Mrs. Dorothy Smith.

Dec. 22. At Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 74, Mrs. Swiney, relict of the late J. Swiney, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

Dec. 24. Aged 57, Susan, relict of the late Wm. Hicks, esq. of Nottingham-street, St. Marylebone.

Dec. 25. Aged 49, Stephen Shute Rowe, esq. late of 64th Reg.

Dec. 26. Aged 22, Mary, only dau. of Mr. Hughes, of Addington-pl. Camberwell. In Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, aged 21, Lewis Willimott O'Neill, esq.

Dec. 27. Mr. Bengough, formerly a performer at Drury-lane Theatre, and lately at the Surrey, and the Cobourg Theatres.

Suddenly, aged 56, W. Randall, esq. of Lambeth and Battersea.

Dec. 28. At Camberwell, aged 34, Eliz. wife of Mr. Philip Dacres Hart, leaving eight young children to deplore her loss.

At Dr. Williams's Library, Red-cross-street, in his 75th year, Richard Holt, esq. of King's Road, Gray's Inn-Lane. He had been attending a Quarterly Meeting of the Trus-

Trustees of that Institution, and had just seated himself at the dinner table, when he fell back in his chair, and instantly expired.

Dec. 10. In Fleet-st. Mr. W. Wetton, book-seller. He was a man of great integrity and worth; and likely to obtain affluence by his own honest exertions.—He had hitherto been working only for laurels;—but he had patronage on the right side, which will, we hope, be continued to his widow.

Essex.—*Lately.* Aged 68, John Russell, esq. of Stubbers.

Dec. 25. Aged 55, Mary, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Bond, Vicar of Margeting, Essex.

Dec. 29. Aged 65, Mrs. Anne Nottidge, dau. of the late Josias Nottidge, esq. of Bocking.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Nov. 24.* At Cheltenham, the Dowager Lady Smith, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, Bart. of Newtown, King's County, and Harcourt-street, Dublin.

HANTS.—*Dec. 18.* At Shirley House, Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Sir Cha. Rich, Bart.

HANTS.—*Dec. 17.* At Sandwater, near Rickmansworth, Mrs. Eliz. Morgan.

KENT.—*Dec. 7.* Of apoplexy, aged 52, Mr. Gamon, of Albion-place, Maidstone. He had, for nearly 30 years, filled the office of Surveyor of the Assessed Taxes for the East Division of the Lath of Aylesford, the North Division, Malling Division, and Hawkhurst Division.

Dec. 11. At the Manor House, Tunbridge Wells, Chas. Denshire, esq. formerly Major 7th Hussars.

Dec. 19. At his Seat, Kevington, aged 81, Joseph Berens, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 9.* Aged 81, Joseph Neville Fry, esq. of Loughborough.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 31.* At Hampton Court Palace, in his 80th year, Thomas Fauquier, esq. many years Sec. to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen Charlotte.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec. 23.* Aged 59, John Benton, esq. of Houghton House.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Dec. 12.* At Welling-

ton, suddenly, in his 89th year, Mr. Rich. Jones, senior.

Nov. 21. At Taunton, aged 81, Cath. widow of W. Demsey, of Brinsop Court, co. Hereford, esq. Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty, and Lieut.-Col. 49th Reg., and sister of the late Sir Chas. W. Malet, Bart.

Dec. 14. At Bath, in his 64th year, John Wilson Allen, esq. formerly of Stanhoe Hall, co. Norfolk.

Dec. 14. Mr. P. Vigne, Professor of Mathematics in Bath.

Dec. 15. In the Royal Crescent, Bath, Charles Clifton, esq. youngest son of John Clifton, esq. of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

SURREY.—*Dec. 22.* Mary Sophia, dau. of Launcelot Chambers, esq. of Morden.

SUSSEX.—At his Residence, on the Marine Parade, Brighton, Sir Samuel Falkiner, Bart. of Anne Mount, co. Cork.

At Hastings, in her 26th year, Mary, wife of John Farley, chemist, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, London.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 3.* At Moss-side of Mounie, aged 105, Alex. Angus.

Dec. 21. At Lochwinnoch, in his 96th year, Matthew Burns. He was remarkable for the clearness of his vision, being able to read a small print bible without glasses, nearly to the last. He saw the fifth generation, was married at 20, and lived with his mate sixty years.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 11.* At Karis, East Indies, aged 25, Lieut. Wilford Bulkeley, 4th Light Drag. son of G. W. Bulkeley, esq. of Belgrave Terrace, Piclico.

Lately. At Hayti, in his 35th year, Jabez Sheen Birt, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Tewkesbury. This gentleman left England about ten years since, with an appointment as body-surgeon to the Emperor Christophe; but having quarrelled with his sable Majesty, he commenced private practice, and established an Apothecaries' Hall, whereby he amassed a fortune of 40,000*l.* the whole of which, it is understood, has devolved upon a young female, a native of Gloucester, whom he induced to follow his fortunes.

Dec. 11. At Avignon, the Hon. Mrs. Long.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARIES.

P. 79. The will of Charles Earl Whitworth was proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on the 30th of May, by the Most Noble Arabella-Diana, Duchess Dowager of Dorset, the sole executrix (since deceased). Her Grace was the universal legatee. The personals were sworn under 70,000*l.* It is dated the 20th Dec. 1815. His Lordship's Barony of Newport Pratt, is the twenty-eight Irish Peerage that has become extinct since the Union in Jan. 1810.

P. 271. By the demise of the Duchess of Dorset, the Earls of Plymouth and Delaware, divide thirty-six thousand a year. Knole, in Kent, was judiciously bequeathed to the former, he being the richest man of the two, on the express condition that his Lordship should expend six thousand pounds per ann. on this favourite residence of the Sackvilles for several centuries.—*Sussex Herald.*

P. 275. 479. The will of Adm. Lord Radstock

stock was proved, with eleven codicils, in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on Sept. 12, by the oaths of Lord Radstock, his son, and the Hon. Sir James Allan Park, Knt. two of the executors, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. the other executor, having renounced the trust. The personal property is sworn under 80,000*l.* The will in the first place confirms the settlement heretofore made upon Lady Radstock, of 400*l.* per annum, bequeaths her 500*l.*, all the household furniture and stock (except plate and pictures) in the house in Portland Place, and the interest for life of 8,000*l.* In the plate also she is to have a life interest; at her death it is to be reserved for his unmarried daughters, and subsequently to form part of the residue. To his son above-mentioned, in consequence of advances already made to him, amongst others a sum of nearly 2,000*l.*, on his attaining twenty-one (the whole of his Lordship's own patrimony), he makes no further absolute bequest than 1,000*l.*, as a proof of his entire affection and regard: and his daughter

Emily Susan Westley is stated to have had 4,000*l.* advanced to her on her marriage. The residue is left to all his other children, and, in case of their death under twenty-one, and unmarried, or without issue, 1,000*l.* is given to Mrs. Morier, Lady Radstock's sister, and the remainder divided equally between the said Emily-Susan Westley and Granville-George Waldegrave. By the codicils, there is a further bequest of 3,000*l.* Consols to her Ladyship for life, with reversion to his son, who has also an immediate bequest of 5,000*l.* Consols, and a further provision of one or two thousand pounds is made for Emily and her children. The will is dated the 25th Jan. 1820. There is no mention of any real estates.

P. 474. Rev. Wm. Marr, died Oct. 28.

P. 474. b. The Rev. Rich. Perryn was son of the late Hon. Sir Richard Perryn, knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Vice-Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester. The death of the Reverend Gentleman occurred at Trafford Hall, Cheshire, the seat of his son, on the 31st October.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1824, TO DECEMBER 13, 1825.

Christened	{ Males - 12,915 }	In all	Buried -	{ Males 10,825 }	In all
	{ Females 12,719 }	25,634		{ Females 10,201 }	21,026
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	867	40 and 50	1831	80 and 90 622
under 2 years	6419	10 and 20 877	50 and 60	1746	90 and 100 78
Between 2 and		20 and 30 1485	60 and 70	1772	100
5 years	2061	30 and 40 1698	70 and 80	1568	101

Increased in the Burials this Year 781.

DISEASES.		Hæmorrhage	- - -	31	Teething	- - -	408	
Abscess	- - -	89	Hernia	- - -	20	Thrush	- - -	59
Age, and Debility	- 1528	Hooping Cough	- - -	420	Tumour	- - -	7	
Apoplexy	- - -	317	Hydrophobia	- - -	4	Veneral	- - -	5
Asthma	- - -	816	Inflammation	- - -	2198	Total of Diseases - 20,672		
Bedridden	- - -	2	Inflammation of the Liver	130	CASUAL TIES.			
Bile	- - -	6	Insanity	- - -	198	Broken Heart	- - -	2
Cancer	- - -	95	Jaundice	- - -	27	Broken Limbs	- - -	1
Childbed	- - -	215	Jaw locked	- - -	2	Burnt	- - -	36
Consumption	- - -	5062	Lethargy	- - -	1	Choaked	- - -	1
Convulsions	- - -	2632	Livergrown	- - -	3	Drowned	- - -	139
Croup	- - -	82	Measles	- - -	743	Excessive Drinking	- - -	3
Diarrhoea	- - -	8	Miscarriage	- - -	1	Executed*	- - -	4
Dropsy	- - -	813	Mortification	- - -	279	Found Dead	- - -	11
Dropsy in the Brain	- 751	Palpitation of the Heart	- - -	2	Frighted	- - -	2	
Dropsy in the Chest	- 65	Palsy	- - -	116	Killed by Falls and se-	} 95		
Dysentery	- - -	5	Paralytic	- - -	35		veral other Accidents	
Enlargement of the Heart	12	Pleurisy	- - -	8	Killed by Fighting	- - -	1	
Epilepsy	- - -	40	Rheumatism	- - -	18	Murdered	- - -	1
Eruptive Diseases	- - -	10	Scrophula	- - -	10	Poisoned	- - -	5
Erysipelas	- - -	20	Small Pox	- - -	1299	Scalded	- - -	5
Fever	- - -	809	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	15	Shot	- - -	1	
Fever, (Typhus)	- - -	86	Spasm	- - -	58	Stabbed	- - -	1
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	1	Stillborn	- - -	904	Strangled	- - -	1	
Fistula	- - -	5	Stone	- - -	20	Suffocated	- - -	3
Flux	- - -	10	Stoppage in the Stomach	21	Suicides	- - -	42	
Gout	- - -	26	Suddenly	- - -	125	Total of Casualties - 354		

* There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 14; only 4 have been reported as such.

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OBITUARY.

COMTE DE LACEPÈDE.

Oct. 6. At the age of 68, Bernard Germain Etienne Laville, Count de Lacepède. He was born at Agen, of a noble family, Dec. 16, 1756. Intended by his family for the career of arms, he entered the Bavarian service; but the irresistible impulse he felt for the study of natural history, made him abandon the field of honour for a milder fame—that of excelling in the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory; the magic of his style threw a lustre over his subject worthy of its sublimity. Ray had drawn an outline of the wisdom of God in the works of the creation: it was left for Buffon to fill it up, and paint those wonders with all the colours of a brilliant imagination. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and we cannot wonder that Lacepède should place himself under so great a master, and soon become his favourite and most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacepède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the King's Garden at Paris. He occupied this post when the Revolution broke out. He had already published the "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which announced the continuation of Buffon. His work was traced on a similar plan to that of the great master, but Lacepède's enthusiasm for him did not blind him to his defects. The principal object of Buffon seemed to be to strike his readers with admiration, and to amuse rather than to instruct. He contented himself frequently with the external character of a subject of natural history, without examining its internal organization. Comparative anatomy was then merely the *skeleton* of a science: though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders. Comparative anatomy was in this state, when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared: they greatly extended the bounds of science, and opened a new field for the patient and indefatigable scrutinizer into the mysteries of nature. Lacepède was one of the first in France to appreciate the superiority of their system over that of his Professor, and to introduce it into his work. But he had soon reason, to find, that, even then, comparative anatomy was in a very imperfect state; it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments—to reject false theories—to form new ones consonant to

those laws observed by the Great I in the vast multiplicity of his creations—to embody those laws; and form of them systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation.*

M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols. 4to. 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in the principles he thought right, he steered his course without attaching himself to any party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses, his known probity and honour could alone save him in the conflict of factions. He was elected, in 1791, President of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig Club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution."

M. Lacepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history, as he perhaps owed to it his personal safety during the horrors of the Revolution. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lacepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As President, it was Count Lacepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as

* We may also refer to his work, now so ably in the course of translation, and published by Mr. Whittaker.

the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word *Peace*, at the head of the Senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms; after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacépède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies, which he ought never to have forsaken. In private life, M. Lacépède was a model of the social virtues, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The sciences were not the only objects of his meditation: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also entered the regions of fiction, and published, we believe, two novels only, *Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired. He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the *Annals du Museum d'Histoire et Naturelle*, and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*.

He enjoyed general good health, and was very regular in his attendance at the sitting of the Institute. His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he had never had the small-pox, when he took the infection some few weeks since; it was unhappily of a very malignant kind, and carried him off, to the great loss of science, and the regret of a numerous circle of acquaintances, in whom his affability and gentleness inspired lasting sentiments of friendship. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society, anxious to pay this last tribute to the memory of genius and virtue.—*Literary Gazette*.

SIR JOHN STEWART, BART.

Lately. At his seat, Killymoon, Co. Down, 20. Tyrone, through a fall from his pony, which he had been driving near his deposed, Sir John Stewart, Bart. The horses took fright, and ran away with

him; being enfeebled by long and severe indisposition, he had not strength to restrain them, and was thrown out on his head, which caused a concussion of the brain. He was promptly attended by several surgeons, but this great and good man never spoke after the fatal accident, though he lived for three days.

Sir John had been returned six times for the county of Tyrone, and had been a member of the Irish and Imperial Parliament for 40 years, during which time he was a steady, uniform, and zealous supporter of the Constitution in Church and State. He filled the offices of Counsel to the Revenue Board, Solicitor General, and Attorney General; and of him it was truly observed, by an aged Statesman—"that he was one of the few men who grew more humble the higher he advanced in political station." The County of Tyrone will long remember, with gratitude, his public services. Owing to his exertions and support, Omagh, the County Town, has been long the most improving Town in the North of Ireland, and every part of the country bears marks of the improvements which have been made under his fostering care. Numberless, indeed, are the friends he has left to deplore his loss; and those in Tyrone, we have no doubt, will manifest their feeling to the father by supporting his son. He had the command of a troop of cavalry, and a corps of 140 foot, called the "Newmills Volunteers."

Sir John was married in the year 1790, to Miss Archdall, sister of General Archdall, M. P. for the county Fermanagh, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Hugh, the eldest, succeeds to the title and estates.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR T. P. HANKIN.

Oct. 26. At the Cavalry Barracks in Norwich, aged 59, Lieut.-col. Sir Thomas-Pake Hankin, Knt. commanding the 2d or Royal North British Regiment of Dragoons stationed there.

This highly-respected officer joined the regiment as Cornet, July 21, 1795; was promoted a Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1796; Captain, Oct. 18, 1798; Major, April 4, 1808; Lieut.-col. in the Army, June 4, 1814; and Lieut.-col. commanding the Regiment, Oct. 11, 1821. He served in that distinguished corps at the battle of Waterloo, where he sustained a severe wound in the knee. Upon His Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1822, Lieut.-col. Hankin, then in the command of the regiment there, amongst other gracious marks of the approbation of his Sovereign, received the honour of Knighthood. He was twice married, first to the only daughter of Captain John Beade of the 25th Regiment, who died within a year after their union; secondly, to Miss Masgetts of

of Huntingdonshire, now his widow, by whom he has left no family.

He was son-in-law to Captain Read, who was brother-in-law to Dr. Wilmot; and so firmly persuaded were Sir T. P. Hankin and Captain Read of Dr. Wilmot's being the author of *Junius*, that the former in October 1813 informed his first cousin, Olivia Wilmot Serres, *soci-distant* Princess of Cumberland, in a letter to her daughter, that had he known she was engaged about the life of Dr. Wilmot, he could have furnished many useful documents as to *Junius*, for her work.

His gallant and noble disposition is well known by his superior officers, by whom he was universally respected.

Amidst his military pursuits the gallant Colonel did not neglect the *belles lettres*.

His remains were deposited in the Cathedral of Norwich, with the military honours becoming his rank, and with those attendant marks of universal esteem and regret which his public services and his private worth so justly merited; and they were followed from the barracks and the grave, not only by the officers and men of the regiment, but by the most respectable personages in the city and its neighbourhood. Lord Stafford, Mr. Edmond Wodehouse the Member, and Sir R. J. Harvey the High Sheriff of the County, Major Storey, R.M.; Doctors Yellowly and Wright, Messrs. Kerison, Harvey, Hudson Gurney, Deere, Hawkes, &c. with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Steward, and Sheriff of the City joining in the procession. The Rev. Dr. Fisher, the senior Prebendary, officiated at the funeral, the psalms and anthems being sung by the Choir, attended by the band of the regiment.

Mrs. W. P. L. WELLESLEY.

Sept. 12. At Richmond, aged 35, Mrs. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley. Although her death was unexpected at the moment it occurred, she had been long lingering. On the 19th the remains of this amiable, unfortunate, and much-lamented lady, were removed from Richmond, on their way to Draycot, in Wiltshire, the seat of Lady Tilney, there to be deposited in the family vault. The melancholy procession consisted of the hearse, in which the coffin was borne, drawn by six horses, and three mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each. The first coach contained Mr. Scarborough and Mr. Wright, and in the two following were the nurse, three maid-servants, coachman, and footman of the late lamented lady. The two Misses Long, and Mr. Bicknel, the late unhappy lady's steward, set off for Draycot post on Monday. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was to join the mournful procession on Thursday at Chippenham, within five miles of Draycot.

Two days previous to the removal of the remains from Richmond, intelligence reached her friends that it was the determination of Mr. Long Wellesley to come over from France to attend the funeral, and this circumstance gave them all great pain and uneasiness. Some considerations, however, suspended Mr. Long Wellesley's determination of coming over, if he ever felt such a disposition; for on the day before the removal of the remains, a courier arrived at Richmond from Mr. Long Wellesley in France, to state that he should not attend the funeral, but bearing a peremptory order from him, that his three children, two boys and a girl, should be given up to the courier, to be conveyed to France, there to be brought up and educated under the auspices of their father. The Misses Long, sisters of the late unfortunate lady, who from the period of her separation from her husband to her death, have constantly resided with her, immediately on the death of their amiable sister, removed to another house, taken for the temporary purpose in another part of Richmond, and thither they removed with them the three children. On the arrival of the courier at the house of the Misses Long, he demanded the children, according to the written order which he produced; but he received a direct refusal to deliver them up from these ladies, and he obliged to retire. On Tuesday the Misses Long set off from Richmond for Draycot, there to join their mother, Lady Tilney. Previous, however, to their departure from Richmond, whither they intended to return after the funeral, they determined to adopt every precaution to prevent the children from being carried off by stratagem or by force. Accordingly, anticipating that Mr. Long Wellesley might, at some unreasonable hour, suddenly intrude himself with violence, and carry off the children during the absence of the Misses Long in Wiltshire, these ladies applied, through their law agent, to a magistrate, for the aid of a peace-officer, to remain in their house at Richmond, in care of their house and all its inmates until their return; and accordingly, an active and discreet police-officer was sent down, with directions to take into custody any person, be he whom he may, who should attempt to use any violence towards the property, the house, or its inmates. One of the children is a girl not five years old.

The 7,000*l.* a-year, awarded by the decree of the creditors, will go to the support of the children of Mr. Long Wellesley; in this case he will lose the 4,000*l.* per ann. his late wife made over to him. The property, on the day of marriage, exceeded in value 40,000*l.* a-year.

Some of the youthful companions of
this

this ill-fated lady say, that she frequently expressed an opinion that she was too rich to be happy, or likely to meet with a match of disinterested affection. We believe, that her marriage was one not of affection, but of importunity—that she yielded to a long and indefatigable siege; and not without the most pointed and daring threats, that the determined lover would not yield but with his life.

From the moment she first appeared in life, she was distinguished by kindness of heart, and affability of manner—her spirit was forgiving, and her feelings were warm and affectionate.

HENRY KNIGHT, Esq.

Sept. 19. At Tythegston Hall, co. Glam. aged 62, Henry Knight, Esq. Vice Lieutenant of that county, and late Colonel of its Militia.

He was descended from Wilcock Turbervill of Tythegston, who lived in the 15th century. In the reign of Hen. VIII. the estate devolved to the family of Lougher by the marriage of Cecil Turbervill to Watkin Lougher of Newton, Glamorgan, from whose descendants in the female line the grandfather of Mr. Knight inherited the property.

He received his education at Gloucester College School, and at Winchester, after which he became a Member of Pembroke College, Oxford. On quitting the University he travelled through Italy, and acquired that correct taste which was displayed in the improvement of his residence.

WALTER FAWKES, Esq.

Oct. 24. At his house, in Baker-street, London, aged 56, Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farley Hall, Yorkshire.

Mr. Fawkes was returned a member for Yorkshire at the general election in 1806, and retired from Parliament at the dissolution in the spring of 1807. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in 1823.

On the 10th of Dec. 1823, he had the misfortune to lose his first wife. He married, secondly, Jan. 4, 1816, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, daughter of J. Fernon, Esq. of Glentorp Castle, co. Dublin, and relict of Hon. P. Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick.

He was brother to F. Hawksworth, Esq. of Baymbo' Grange, and the Rev. A. Hawksworth, of Leathley Hall, near Otley, whose deaths have occurred within the short space of six months. Mr. Fawkes was a gentleman universally esteemed for his urbanity, and most deservedly sustained the character of an excellent landlord as well as a kind master. In his public career he was a firm supporter of the Whig interest, and a strong advocate for Parliamentary reform. He was a great admirer of the fine arts, and

had some plates of local views engraved at his own expense. He was the author also, of two political pamphlets, and of a "Chronology of the History of Modern Europe," 4to. 1810.

WILLIAM FELL, Esq.

Lately. Aged 46, W. W. Fell, Esq. Barrister-at Law; and who had just entered upon the duties of his situation as successor to Mr. Norris, in the office of Stipendiary Magistrate at Manchester.

He went to Liverpool for the purpose of arranging some business at the Kirkdale Sessions, and returned from thence to the Crown Inn, Redcross-street, in the course of Monday. He there took his place for Preston, by the New Times coach, at five o'clock the following morning, and went to dine with some friends at the Waterloo Hotel, from whence he returned about half-past eleven, apparently in good health, and retired to bed, giving directions to be called about four in the morning, in order to be ready for the coach at five. At four o'clock the porter knocked at the room door, and, receiving no answer, again knocked in a louder manner. The knocking, however, not being attended to, he retired to inquire whether any other person had been placed in the same room. Finding that there was not, he returned, opened the door, and found the unfortunate gentleman lying undressed, on his back, upon the floor, with his head under the washing-stand, and insensible. The porter called his master, and immediately procured a surgeon, who found that the vital spark had fled. From the appearances in the room and washing-stand, it is supposed that he got out of bed in order to discharge his stomach, and probably burst a blood vessel in the exertion. It appears that he drank cold punch in the early part of the evening, and Champagne towards the latter end, but he had not the least appearance of inebriation when he returned to the Crown Inn. A special inquest was convened on Tuesday, before the coroner, Wm. Molyneux, Esq. attended by Mr. Statham, town clerk, and upon the evidence of the medical gentlemen the verdict of the jury was, that he died in a fit of apoplexy.

Mr. Fell was in the prime of life, and had attained considerable eminence in his profession, and was deservedly much esteemed by the gentlemen of the profession and a large circle of friends. The poignant grief of his amiable wife and family will be more easily imagined than it can be described.

JOHN PAGET, Esq.

Aug. 21. After a short illness, aged 63, John Paget, Esq. of Newberry House, and East Cranmore Hall, Somerset; deeply lamented by his family and connections,

and

and highly respected by all who enjoyed the intercourse of his society, as was amply attested by the unusual gloom which the intelligence of his decease produced in his immediate neighbourhood, where he was always distinguished for zealous loyalty to his King, and sincere attachment to the Church of England.

From his earliest youth he evinced the same bias for the study of ecclesiastical architecture and general antiquarian research, which so much distinguished his late brother, the Rev. Richard Paget, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who contributed many interesting papers to this Magazine under the signatures of D. T. and R. P.; and to whom will be found a just tribute in our number for May 1795, page 382.

The subject of this notice was educated at Oriel College, since which time he gradually acquired, and critically elucidated a valuable collection of specimens of our earliest typography, and had recently completed a perfect and probably unique series of all the English coins current since the Conquest: and though his innate diffidence in his own powers precluded him from appearing in public as a writer, yet the value of his private communications on subjects connected with our early literature, has been frequently acknowledged by those conversant in antiquarian lore.

MR. CHARLES MILLER.

Nov. 18. Aged 46, Mr. Charles Miller, of Aldgate High-street, Jeweller. He bore more than twelve years of most tedious and lingering suffering, with a patience and resignation almost unexampled. Confined, for the whole of that long period, to his chair, by paralysis of the lower extremities, he continued, till within a few weeks of his death, to give assiduous attention to his business, to perform all the duties of a husband and father, and even to join in the placid enjoyments of domestic society; evincing a calmness of mind and serenity of temper that seemed alone to combat with and arrest the insidious progress of inveterate and hopeless disease.

Mr. Miller was the only son of Thomas Miller, sometime of the Ordnance Office in the Tower, and afterwards of Gravesend, Gent. and grandson of John Miller of Chichester, Esq. a younger son of Sir John Miller of East Lavant in Sussex, the second Baronet of that family. He has left a widow and one infant son to lament his untimely loss.

MR. A. H. MARRIOTT.

Sept. 3. At Plymouth, aged 73, Mr. Arthur H. Marriott, in which town he had lived upwards of twenty years. The deceased was formerly a comedian, and

played for several years on the boards of the old theatre, Oxford, with considerable success, being at that period a great favourite. He possessed almost to the last a fund of genuine humour and originality. The deceased had accumulated a sum of money sufficient to render his vale of life smooth; but a transaction which occurred fourteen years since most wretchedly embittered his latter days. About that period he purchased some premises in Stonehouse; after he had paid for them; and had had possession, it was contended that the person who sold them had no authority, and that deceased's title was consequently bad. A bill in Chancery was filed against him, and for nearly fourteen years has this *chancery suit* been eating to his "heart's core." He has been repeatedly heard to say, "were it not for that law suit I should be the happiest man alive, but as it is, I am the most wretched; for so long a period has he suffered the 'law's delay,' being unwilling to lose his little property without a struggle, and there being no other means of getting rid of this suit. At last, death put a period to his sufferings, but not before the Lord Chancellor had put an end to the cause; for, a day or two preceding his death, judgment was given against him, but of this he was never acquainted, as he was too far gone to be troubled with the event of that cause, which to him had been a most grievous one."

MR. JOHN KENNEDY.

Nov. 12. In Markham-street, Westminster, at a very advanced age, and after a lingering illness, Mr. John Kennedy. For many years he had been head door-keeper at the House of Commons (a place of great emolument), and was well known to the several members, and to the frequenters of the lobby. In this situation he amassed a considerable fortune, and had large estates in his native county of Merioneth, Wales, being born at Gevaner. He was an intimate favourite with the late Chief Baron Richards, with whom he used frequently to dine, and to whom he once intended to leave the bulk of his property. Though the situations of the two persons nominally were so different, they were neighbours born; had been educated together, and, through after-life continued on the most friendly terms. The age and infirmities of Mr. Kennedy compelled him to retire from his situation at the latter end of the last session of Parliament; but for several preceding sessions he had been unable to attend to its duties.

MR. JOHN JACKSON.

Oct. 20. At Brakenrigg, in the parish of Teesdale, Scotland, aged 76, Mr. John Jackson. It is well worthy of remark

mark that the predecessors of the deceased person, have successively possessed the farm of Brakenigg about three hundred years, from the estate of Blackwood, and that they have likewise successively been honoured with the title of "King of Brakenigg." The late deceased King had in his possession a sword and powder-horn, with which his grandfather fought at the battle of Bothwell-bridge. The manner in which he came by the possession of the sword is somewhat interesting. His grandfather, immediately on his return from that memorable engagement, having occasion to be in the field with his sword under his arm (as was customary in those times), and espying a company of cavalry approaching him, he possessed sufficient presence of mind as instantly to plunge it into the moss. After the departure of the soldiers, he returned to the spot for the purpose of finding his sword, but in vain; the circumstance was made known to his relations and neighbours, and many a fruitless search was made for its discovery, till after having remained for upwards of one hundred years in this obscure situation, it was accidentally found by the present Mr. Brown, of Auchrabbert.

CONSTANTINE DEMETRIADES.

We have been favoured with the following particulars, from the pen of a respectable Correspondent, who has long been a resident of Durham, and from personal observation had every opportunity of learning the character of this singular individual.

The account of Constantine Demetriades in your last Obituary, p. 377, was perhaps copied from the newspapers, where it has before appeared. Some of the particulars given of him place him in an unfavourable light, and must leave impressions, which, I am convinced, are erroneous. It is only justice to this eccentric man's character, which was uniformly inoffensive while he resided here, to vindicate it from these aspersions. I chiefly allude to the story of his "annuity," and his "getting possession of the whole, or part, of the principal, and bidding good-bye to his Durham friends, without ceremony." Of all this there is not a word of truth.

When he came to Durham, he brought letters of recommendation to me (and I believe to others also) from two or three respectable gentlemen in Newcastle, in consequence of which I noticed him, took lessons from him, and knew more of him than any other individual here. He was with me several times in the week during his residence in this city; and, having had opportunities of befriending him, I seemed to have his entire confidence, and received from him an account of his early life and wanderings.

His abilities as a teacher of languages were certainly moderate, and he did not procure more than three or four pupils here. I am not aware that he had the patronage of any of the Clergy; but I mention not this as conveying any censure on them; for (although he complained to me that he was not countenanced by them) I am not aware that he had any peculiar claim on their liberality. They certainly never purchased any "annuity" for him. I have not heard that the intention of doing so ever existed. Of course he could not "get possession of the principal." And, with respect to the uncharitable insinuation of dishonesty, although he always lived most parsimoniously, he always paid what he owed; and I am confident he did not leave Durham with any undischarged debt, nor with any imputation on his moral character.

To correct the misstatements above alluded to, was the immediate motive of my making this communication; but they are not the only errors in your Obituary. I never understood from him that it was "by the persuasion of Lord Elgin he was induced to come to this country," much less that "he relinquished his sacerdotal charge at the instance of the noble Lord." On the contrary, the account, which I had from himself, was that, after he left Athens, he resided some time at Jassy and at Bucharest, where he officiated in the Greek Church, until causes (which it is not now necessary for me to disclose) induced him to go to Trieste, at which place he expected a situation in the Greek congregation. Disappointed in this, and falling in with Romish Priests, he was persuaded to forsake the Greek profession of faith, and adopt that of Rome. By the advice of his proselyting friends, he went to Malta, in prospect of a maintenance in the Romish Church; but, again disappointed, some acrimonious expressions which fell from him were heard and conveyed to his superiors; and the result was, that the sincerity of his conversion was more than suspected, and the alternative remedy of a visit to the prisons of the Inquisition was administered. In a short time he obtained his release: and then he made the best of his way to the Protestant countries in the North of Europe, resolved to drop all farther connexion with the "Pope Devil," as he usually called the head of the Romish Church.

At Berlin he became acquainted with Dr. Brown, one of the physicians (or, as he always styled him, the *Archiatre*) of the Prussian Court; and it was on the suggestion of Dr. Brown, and not of Lord Elgin, that Demetriades came to the resolution of trying his fortune in England. Through the Doctor he procured a passport from Lord Elgin (then the British

Ambas-

Ambassador), and this was all that his Lordship had to do with his visit to this island.

Poor Constantine was perhaps "below par" as a teacher of languages, but his misfortune was to be unconscious of this. He attributed his want of success, not to his want of abilities, but to the practices of some underhand enemies, against whom he was in the habit of inveighing for "taking away his respect," to use his own phrase. This idea, which had the full possession of his mind, together with the dread of being sent out of the country under the Alien Act, or of coming to want while he remained here, produced alternate fits of irritation and depression, and may account for, if not entirely justify, his parsimonious habits.

How he conducted himself after he left this City, I do not know. I thought it due to the poor man's character to state the above facts, in order to remove the unfavourable impressions of him which your Obituary is calculated to convey. J.W.

JOHN BROWN.

Sept. 24. At Broughton Gifford, near Melksham, aged 77, John Brown, 40 years a mendicant. In early life he was apprenticed to a weaver, which trade he followed for a few years after arriving at maturity, working for a respectable clothier at Melksham.

The circuit to which he confined himself in his excursions, did not extend much beyond the clothing district of Wiltshire, and part of the adjoining county of Somerset, but his visits were generally very regular, and when rebuked for repeating them too often, he would reply that it was so long since he came last (mentioning the time), adding, "and I come only once in so many weeks." Though in general importunate in his supplications for charity, yet when refused on the plea of there being nothing for him, he would coolly observe, as he walked away, "never mind, never mind, it will do when I call next time." In some of the villages at a distance from home, he has appeared as a silent petitioner, imploring the assistance of the spectators by signs only. On such occasions he was known by the name of the dumb-man, and was generally successful in obtaining food or money; but when seen by some of his neighbours, and reproved for his deception, he has readily found his speech, saying, "you mind your business, and I will mind mine." He would sometimes observe to his neighbours on returning from his excursions, that he "would rather see the heads than the tails," at the different houses he went to; thereby insinuating that the masters were more attentive to his plea of distress than the servants. When at a distance

from any houses, he has been known to accost the labourers in the fields, begging a part of their food, saying he was nearly perishing for want; and so meagre and abject was his appearance, and his manner of imploring them so earnest, that he has been relieved by those who could ill afford to share a pittance of their food.

A few days before his death, he went to a gentleman's house where he had been frequently relieved, and invited one of the servants to attend his funeral when he died, which he said would not be long first; he entreated him to attend, whether he received any further invitation or not.

The hut in which Brown lived and died corresponded with its inhabitant;—its exterior, mean and wretched in the extreme, whilst its interior contained an assemblage of poverty, filth, and misapplied articles of value, blended together, without any regard to order or discrimination. This hovel, for it deserves not the name of a house, is about fifteen feet in length, by five in breadth, and seven in height, comprehending only one apartment, and in this miserable abode its miserable inmate had huddled together the following, amongst other, articles:—One bed and bedstead, four chairs, three boxes, seven teakettles, four saucepans, five frying-pans, two gridirons, ten pepper-boxes, four flouredredgers, forty table and tea spoons, three tea cannisters, four tea trays, one hundred and twenty dowlas and Holland shirts, one hundred and thirty pocket and neck handkerchiefs, forty cravats or stocks of cambric muslin, twenty pair of stockings, two night caps, thirty-four pair of shoes entirely new, and a great number of old ones, three pair of new buckskin breeches and many old ones, five coats and four waistcoats, three pair of gaiters (new), six hats three narrow and three broad brims, four smock frocks, a silver watch, and a pair of plated buckles for shoes. A large quantity of old silver (shillings, &c.), which sold for 12*l.* at the rate of 5*½d.* per shilling, and about 3*l.* worth of old sixpences, halfpence, and penny pieces; four large bags full of meat in an advanced state of putrefaction, and about two bushels full of pieces of cheese, too bad to be given to pigs.

In a neighbour's house Brown had deposited a large chest and three boxes full of linen, shoes, and other articles; for the preservation of which the person was paid 10*l.* after his decease.

Notwithstanding he had collected so large a quantity of clothes, some of which were in excellent condition, he was frequently known to go into neighbouring towns to purchase wearing apparel, linen, &c. which on his return home he would put away in the most incongruous manner—(as for example a pair

pair of old shoes, with rusted nails, wrapped up in a new shirt) yet he would not leave his residence otherwise than in an old ragged suit, which betokened the most extreme want, and added to the wretchedness of his appearance.

Upon dividing the property which was found, and which is supposed to have included a considerable sum of money of the present currency (one statement having been published, of there being upwards of 140*l.* found in money, independent of other sums placed out at interest) it was apportioned to ten nephews and nieces; but in the division thereof considerable disturbance ensued, so as to render it necessary to call in the aid of constables in order to preserve the peace.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Sept. 18. At Cumnock, after a severe illness, aged 66, James Taylor, Esq. proprietor of the extensive pottery establishment of that place. The death of this gentleman is a public loss. He was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements; and had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would long ago have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects, chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere.

Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Clachearn; and afterwards prosecuted it, during several years, at the University of Edinburgh. Having turned his attention both to medicine and divinity, and gone through a course of studies calculated to fit him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in the Church, as he had more than one living offered to his acceptance. But the bent of his genius lay in another direction. He was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits, particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton) carried into effect the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake of Dalswinton in the year 1788. It was completely successful; for though on a small scale (being with a four inch cylinder), and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and as it was on a larger scale, the motion

was proportionally accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour, thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained. These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day, and in particular may be seen mentioned in the *Scots Magazine* for 1788, vol. ii. p. 566. But from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed further in the business; and as Mr. Taylor had not the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and on his part most reluctantly, abandoned.—Fulton and Bell therefore had only the merit of seizing the already published ideas of another, and converting them to practical use.

MR. JOHN NICOL.

Oct. ... Found dead in his bed, at Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr. John Nicol, Mariner, who in 1822 published his "*Life and Adventures.*" From this work, we have gleaned the following facts.

He was born in 1755 near Edinburgh. His father was by trade a Cooper, a very useful handicraft for a lad so wholly possessed with the love of the sea. In 1769 he was taken to London, and the voyage seems to have confirmed his disposition; though his return to Scotland and apprenticeship to the business of a cooper retarded its gratification till 1776, when he entered on board a vessel at Leith, and sailed for Canada, where he remained 18 months. With this the travel of his simple story commences, and however unadornedly told, is extremely interesting.

On leaving this country he embarked in the *Surprise* of 28 guns, Capt. Reeves, and in her took part in the action with the American ship *Jason*, Captain Manly, of which action he gives a very characteristic account. After returning to England, he again took convey for St. John's. His next trip was to the West Indies, where, sailor-like, he entered into all the fun on shore; but we cannot follow him through all his peregrinations. In 1785 he sailed on a voyage of discovery round the world, in the *King George*, Captain Portlock, in company with the *Queen Charlotte*, Captain Dixon. They staid long among the Sandwich Islands, and especially at Owyhee, being the first ships there after the murder of Captain Cook.

His next remarkable trip was in the *Lady Julian*, Captain Aiken, a vessel which carried out 245 female convicts to New South Wales.

After all, poverty was the lot of this man

man of many strange sights, vicissitudes, and perils. "At one time (he says) in 1822, after I came home, I little thought I should ever require to apply for a pension; and, therefore, made no application until I really stood in need of it.

"I eke out my subsistence in the best manner I can. Coffee made from the raspings of bread (which I obtain from the bakers) twice a day, is my chief diet. A few potatoes, or any thing I can obtain with a few pence, constitute my dinner. My only luxury is tobacco, which I have used these forty-five years. To beg, I never will submit. Could I have obtained a small pension for my past services, I should then have reached my utmost earthly wish, and the approach of utter helplessness would not haunt me as it at present does in my solitary home. Should I be forced to sell it, all I would obtain could not keep me, and pay for lodgings for one year; then I must go to the poor's house, which God in his mercy forbid. I can look to my death-bed with resignation, but to the poor's house I cannot look with composure. I have been a wanderer, and the child of chance, all my days; and now only look for the time when I shall enter my last ship, and be anchored with a green turf upon my breast; and I care not how soon the command is given."

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 14. At Milford, near Lymington, aged 64, the Rev. *Whitehead Dennis*, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and son of the Rev. Jonathan Dennis, late Rector of Bramshot, near Liphook, Hants: He took his degree of M. A. March 19, 1785.

Sept. 20. At Swanton Morley, Norfolk, the Rev. *Wm. Collett*, Rector of that place. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B. A. 1819. He was instituted to the Rectory of Swanton Morley in 1808, on the presentation of Sir John Lambe, Bart. In 1817 Thomas W. Cooke, esq. presented him to Egmore, and in 1821 he was instituted to Surlingham on his own presentation.

Aged 38, Rev. *George Neville*, Rector of Chillington, Sussex, B. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the Hon. George H. Neville, of Flower-place, near Godstone, Surrey. He was presented to the Rectory of Chittington in 1819 by the Earl of Abergavenny. On the 27th his remains were interred in the cemetery of the Lords Abergavenny in East Grinstead Church.

Sept. 29. In Down-street, Piccadilly, aged 67, the Rev. *John Anthony Perny*, D. D. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, Rector of Hill Crome, Worcestershire, and Perpetual Curate of Oxenton, Gloucestershire. He was of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge.

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where he proceeded M. A. Feb. 27, 1812. He was presented to the Rectory of Hill Crome in 1815 by the King; and to that of Pirton, both co. Worcester, in 1816, by the Earl of Coventry, who also gave him the Perpetual Curacy of Oxenton.

Oct. 7. Suddenly, in a fit of insanity, the Rev. *Henry Bourchier*, the son of a highly respectable clergyman at Wellingborough, co. Northampton. About eight o'clock in the morning he was found by his servant maid weltering in his blood, having cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor; but some symptoms of life were still remaining. An alarm being instantly given, surgical assistance was sent for, but it was of no avail; he expired in a few minutes. It appeared in evidence that the unfortunate gentleman had been afflicted with a dangerous fever, which had affected his mind, and was the cause of the dreadful act. The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*. He had been for some time officiating for the Rev. Thomas Margetts during the illness of that gentleman at the Curacy of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely.

Oct. 11. At Hertingfordbury, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Ridley*, D. D. Rector of that parish, and St. Andrew's cum St. Mary's, Hertford, and of Kirkby Underdale, co. York, Master of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Prebendary of Gloucester, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the Counties of Herts and Gloucester. He was the fifth son of Matthew Ridley, esq. who died April 6, 1778, by his second wife Elizabeth (who died May 4, 1764) eldest daughter and sole heiress of Matthew White, esq.; he was thus brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. He received his clerical education at University College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. June 12, 1776, and B. and D. D. grand Compounder, June 3, 1802. In 1804 he was elected one of the Prebendaries of Gloucester; and in the following year his late Majesty presented him to the living of Kirkby Underdale. In 1817 the King, as Duke of Lancaster, presented him to the livings of St. Andrew cum St. Mary, Hertford. Dr. Ridley married Frances, daughter of Aubone Surtees, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sister to Elizabeth, Countess of Eldon. Dr. Ridley was also a descendant of Bishop Ridley the Martyr.

Oct. 13. Aged 71, the Rev. *T. Wisdome*, B. D. Rector of Farnham, Essex, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. July 1, 1777; B. D. May 27, 1784, and by which body he was presented to Farnham in 1794.

Oct. 15. At Kella, in Galloway, N. B. after a severe illness, the Rev. *Wm. Gillespie*, Minister of that parish.

At Preston Bagot, co. Warwick, in his

53d year, the Rev. *John Cartwright*, Rector of that place.

Oct. 24. After a few days' illness, at the house of the Rev. J. N. Goulty, Brighton, universally esteemed and deservedly lamented, in his 77th year, the Rev. *David Bogue*, D.D. of Gosport. He had been about 50 years Pastor of the Church of Protestant Dissenters at Gosport, was tutor of the Missionary Seminary, and one of the first promoters of the London Missionary Society. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, the remains of Dr. Bogue were removed from Brighton to Gosport, attended by a deputation of the London Missionary Society, and many other friends. Marks of respect for his memory were manifested by the inhabitants of Brighton, and of the several towns through which the procession passed. At Fareham, the deacons and trustees of the Chapel in which the deceased officiated, joined the procession, in mourning coaches, and several private carriages followed in their train; about a mile from Gosport, the body was received by the Church and Congregation over which the deceased had presided, as well as by the students of the seminary under his care; by whom it was conducted to the vestry-room adjoining the Independent Chapel, in Gosport, where it was deposited for the night. On the following morning, the remains of Dr. Bogue were conveyed into the Chapel, of which he had been Minister nearly half a century, when a funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. *John Griffin*, of Portsea, to a crowded auditory. At twelve o'clock the funeral procession moved towards Alverstoke, and on reaching the new burial ground, the funeral service was read by the Rev. *Henry Aubrey Veck*, and the procession returned in the same order that it came. In the evening a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. *Dr. Winter*, when the Chapel was crowded to excess, and multitudes were prevented from gaining admission. During the day the shops and houses of the inhabitants were closed, and all seemed desirous of expressing their esteem and veneration for the memory of the deceased. His loss will be as deeply and as extensively felt amongst Dissenters as that perhaps of any man of his day. He was one of those men who contributed greatly to influence the character of the public mind.

Oct. 28. At the Rectory, Timsbury, co. Somerset, aged 77, the Rev. *William Brudenell Barter*, M. A. Rector of that place, Prebendary of Walton in Gordan, in Wells Cathedral, a Magistrate for the County of Somerset, and a Vice President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. He was of Balliol College, Oxford; M. A. Dec. 2, 1773, which body, in 1783, presented him to the Rectory of Timsbury. In 1798 he was elected Prebendary of Walton in Gordan. To the public, he was an active, able, and upright supporter of its several in-

terests, which fell under the examination of his intelligent and enquiring mind. In his sacred calling as a Christian Minister, he strenuously upheld, with much erudition, and the firmest conviction of their divine truth, the doctrines of the Church of England; maintaining at the same time a liberality of sentiment, which suggested the most indulgent considerations for those whose religious tenets were at variance with his own. In private life, his characteristic manliness, peculiarly softened by the most amiable feelings of affection; his clarity, which was never dormant; his society, ever instructive and exhilarating, very powerfully attracted the love and esteem of a large circle of relatives and friends; and whilst his integrity and religious rectitude directed his attachments to the most deserving, his benevolence forbade him to look upon any man with supercilious disregard. An extensive neighbourhood will have to deplore the loss of a most valuable man, whose conduct in his various avocations was most exemplary, whether in fulfilling the duties of a pastor to his flock, over whom he presided at Timsbury 42 years, or as a magistrate, or in superintending various measures of a public nature, or as a friend; thus devoting his life to the service of his God, to his country, and to his relatives and friends.

Nov. 9. At the Rectory House, Greenstead, near Ongar, Essex, in his 65th year, the Rev. *William Hamilton Warren*, M. A. 30 years Rector of Greenstead, and Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. Feb. 20, 1784, which body, in 1787, presented him to the Vicarage of Great Budworth. In 1794 he was presented to the Rectory at Greenstead, by the Bishop of London.

Latcly. Aged 92, the Rev. *S. Clarke*, for 43 years Vicar of Cheriton, being presented thereto in 1781 by his late Majesty. In 1794 he was presented to the Rectory of Chalkton cum Clanfield, and Ideworth Chapelry annexed, by the Rev. *J. C. Jervoise*, and in the following year *J. C. Jervoise*, esq. presented him to the Rectory of Blendworth, Hants.

At Cardiff, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Powell Edwards*, of Llandaff, Rector of Berry Naborum, Devon, and of Neath, co. Glamorgan. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, M. A. April 5, 1769. In 1770 he was presented to the Rectory of Neath cum Resolven Chapelry, by *T. Edwards*, esq. who in 1780 presented him to that of Berry Naborum.

Rev. *R. Jones*, of St. Dogmell's, Pembrokeshire.

At Chipping Barnet, Herts, aged 57, the Rev. *William Marr*, 25 years Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, S. T. B. 1810.

In his 72d year, the Rev. *R. Perryn*, Rector of Standish, Cheshire. He was of Christ Church

Church College, Oxford, M. A. Jan. 14, 1779, and the same year was presented to Standish by Sir R. Perryn, kn.

The Rev. *Samuel Prosser*, M. A. Rector of Southwick, Sussex, and of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1805 his late Majesty presented him to the Rectory of Southwick.

Rev. *John Simpson*, Rector of Fishtoft, co. Lincoln, and Vicar of Thornton Curtis. He was presented to the Vicarage of Thornton in 1791 by Sir R. Wynne, bart. and was instituted to the Rectory of Fishtoft in 1811 on his own presentation.

At Cawapore, East Indies, the Rev. *H. L. Williams*, second son of H. L. Williams, esq. of Alderbrook Hall, Cardiganshire.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, Rector of Llangar, co. Merioneth. He was presented to this Rectory in 1796 by the Bp. of St. Asaph, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Llandidno in 1801 by the Bp. of Bangor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 9. At Limehouse, aged 74, William Woolcombe, esq. ship-builder.

Oct. 21. Of hydrophobia, aged 6, the youngest son of Mr. G. Harms, Angel-inn, Fleet-market.

At Islington, aged 74, the relict of Jon. Delves, esq. of Fell-st. whalebone merchant.

Oct. 22. Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of Capt. Wildman, 7th Hussars, and dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Oct. 23. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 63, R. Thorp, esq.

In Devonshire-place, the widow of Francis Lantour, esq.

At the Vale of Health, Hampstead, aged 75, Thomas Judson, esq.

In Upper John-street, Golden-square, aged 75, Thomas Mitchell, esq. late a Captain in the Anglesea Militia.

Oct. 24. Aged 76, Thomas Aylett, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, formerly of Thetford Abbey, co. Norfolk.

Oct. 25. At Beverley-cottage, Putney-bottom, aged 66, Sarah, relict of Mr. Philip Cawston.

At Camberwell, aged 53, Catherine-Mary, wife of Henry Monro, esq.

Mary, wife of E. Ledger, esq. of Blackheath. Charles Walker, esq. of Kensington-sq.

Oct. 20. At the house of his uncle, Gen. Loftus, in Wimpole-street, Lieut. William Thomas Loftus.

Oct. 30. Major William Martin, late of the 8th dragoons.

Oct. 31. In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 80, Mary, relict of L. Poignand, M. D.

In York-buildings, Mary-le-bone, aged 69, James Grant, esq. purser Royal Navy.

Nov. 1. John Tietjen, a German servant to Mr. Cross, at the Royal Menagerie, Exeter Change, who was killed by an elephant. The deceased, in sweeping out the den, struck

the elephant with a broom, on which the beast turned quickly, brushed him with his tusk on the breast, and pressed him against the bars of the den. The deceased immediately fell, and the elephant stood trembling, as if conscious that he had done wrong. The unfortunate Tietjen died in five minutes. The Coroner's verdict was, That the deceased was accidentally killed by the elephant. Deodand 1s.

As Denmark-hill, aged 78, Robert Sangster, esq.

At Mount-street, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Oughton.

Nov. 2. At a friend's house, aged 77, Isaac Aguilar, esq. late of Devonshire-square.

Nov. 7. In Lancaster-place, the wife of Mr. N. Byrne, of the Morning Post.

Aged 79, Charles Waletell, esq. of Delancey-place, Camden-town.

Nov. 8. In Southampton-street, Covent Garden, Brookes Rynd, esq. late of St. Vincent.

Nov. 9. At his residence, Christ Church, Spitalfields, aged 74, of which parish he had been many years vestry-clerk, Mr. William Raffles, father of the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

In Norton-street, Portland-place, aged 82, Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. formerly Commissioner for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.

Matthew Surtees, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

Nov. 10. In Carlisle-street, Soho, Mr. Antonio Gallassi.

Nov. 11. In Wigmore-street, aged 57, James Langford Oliver, esq.

Aged 37, at his residence in Hornsey-road, Joah Hunt, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. 12. In Golden-sq. aged 80, John Willock, esq. many years an eminent auctioneer, and Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Nov. 14. Aged 80, George Calvert, esq. surgeon; third surviving son of the late Chas. Calvert, esq. of Oldham-street, and of Glosop-hall, co. Derby. The death of this gentleman will be a loss to the profession which he had chosen, and of which it was anticipated he would have become a distinguished ornament, from the talent displayed in his recently-published treatise "On Diseases of the Rectum;" in his translation of the "Anatomie Generale, par M. Bichat;" and by the rare circumstance of the Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons having been adjudged to him for three years in succession.

Nov. 15. At Hampstead, Mary, wife of G. I. Baker, esq. of St. Martin's-court.

Nov. 16. At Acton Lodge, Lady Arabella Hervey.

Susannah, wife of Wm. Peatt Litt, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

In Cork-street, the widow of the late Gen. Vernon.

Mr. Wm. Cary, mathematical instrument maker,

maker, Strand, who was, for many years, the regular contributor of the Meteorological Diary to this Magazine.

Nov. 18. At her house, Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park, aged 53, Mrs. Sarah Elliot, widow of the late Arch. Elliot, esq. architect.

In Great Surrey-street, aged 77, Isaac Vaughan, esq. an eminent manufacturer of hats, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey.

Nov. 19. At Bethnal-green. Capt. John-Henry Cartier, of the Royal Navy.

After a long illness, Eliz. wife of John Benbow, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

BERKS.—Oct. 14. At Windsor Castle, aged 21, Augusta, dau. of Mr. Wyattville. She was on the point of marriage.

Oct. 6. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Frogley, of East Ilsley.

BRCKS.—Oct. 28. At Datchett, aged 80, Major Walter Scott. He was appointed Lieut. May 15, 1761, Lieut. 18th foot, March 25, 1768; Captain Dec. 2, 1775; Brevet-Major March 19, 1783. He was subsequently placed on half-pay 26th foot, with rank stationary.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Oct. 27. At his house in Dighton-st. aged 89, Mr. Thomas Standfast.

Oct. 27. At Shepton-Mallett, the wife of W. Purlawent, esq.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 30. At Disley, Mr. J. Thorneley, formerly of Stockport. Every thing about this individual bore the marks of his eccentric character. On the plate of his coffin, as well as on the tombstone which covers his remains, he strictly ordered that his age should be inscribed not by the number of years he had lived, but by the number of moons, which amounted to 1145.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 15. At St. Ives, the wife of Paul Tremearne, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Oct. 26. At Treillick, Lucy, dau. of Tho. Daniell, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 11. At his residence, in Castle-st. Carlisle, aged 66, Tho. Benson, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1814. This benevolent gentleman has bequeathed the interest of 5,000*l.* to the poor of the parishes of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, Carlisle, to be distributed annually.

DEVONSHIRE.—Oct. 17. Aged 103, John Fox, of Castleton. He was born May 7th, O.S. 1722. He had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health during that long period, and his rational faculties remained unimpaired to the last hour of his existence. He was an early riser, and in the summer months was regularly at work by four o'clock in the morning. When passed his 100th year, he mowed in the fields, and followed other laborious employments. In the rebellion of 1745, he was engaged by

the king's troops to convey the baggage from Castleton to Sheffield. He took a pride in relating to his acquaintance, that the military chest was confided to his care.

DEVONSHIRE.—Sept. 20. At Devonport, aged 68, James Glencross, esq. principal of the firm of Glencross, Hodge, and Norman, bankers, Exeter.

Oct. 24. At Exeter, aged 73, Charles Collins, esq. one of the Magistrates of that city, and formerly a partner in the house of Baring, Short, and Collins.

Oct. 26. James Davey, esq. of North-brooke-cottage, near Exeter.

Oct. 27. At Totnes, aged 80, Mr. W. Bastow, for 40 years one of the Serjeants-at-mace for that borough.

At Exeter, in his 103d year, Daniel Sugg. At the age of 20 he fought at the battle of Dettingen, and assisted in removing the wounded Duke of Cumberland from the field. At the battle of Culloden he was himself wounded; but from that period to his death he never had a day's sickness. He has left 4 children, 12 grand-children, and 15 great grand-children. His third son is now 70 years of age.

Nov. 1. At Dawlish, aged 35, Eliz. Ann, wife of the Hon. G. Lysaght.

DORSETSHIRE.—Oct. 11. At Lyme, aged 14, Conyers, third son of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull.

Oct. 23. At the Parsonage-house, Poole, Diana, wife of the Rev. G. H. Hyde; and on the Sunday following, Diana, dau. of the above. They were both interred in the family vault at Wareham.

Nov. 11. At Poole, aged 30, W. Parr, esq. solicitor. He was an ornament to the profession, which he practised with a degree of ability that gained him the highest estimation.

DURHAM.—Nov. 11. At Ryhope, aged 73, Tho. Wilkinson, esq. late of Hetton House. He formerly resided at Witton Castle, Coxhoe, and possessed very considerable estates in the North. He served as an officer in the army at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

ESSEX.—Nov. 11. At Maryland Point, Stratford, William Stanley, esq.

Oct. 24. Mary, wife of Burchett Whennell, esq. of Hornchurch.

Oct. 29. At Walthamstow, Tho. Furley Forster, esq. father of Dr. T. Forster, the Author of "Researches concerning Atmospheric Phenomena," and other philosophical works. Mr. Forster was formerly an eminent Russia merchant, and a resident of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Oct. 13. At Great Dunmow, Sarah Turvey, widow and relict of J. Raigner, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Caroline, relict of James Torre, esq. of Snyderdale Hall, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Cotes, rector of Rise, co. York.

Oct. 28. Aged 72, James Giddings, upwards

wards of 38 years chief night-constable of the ward of All-Saints, Bristol, and more than 40 years funeral featherman in the house of Messrs. Penton and their predecessors in High-street, Bristol.

Lately. Mrs. Giat, wife of Josiah Giat, esq. of Wormington Grange.

Lately. At his sister-in-law's, Clarence-place, Bristol, Mr. Joseph Grimes, late of Hillgrove House.

Nov. 5. At his father's, in Park-row, Bristol, aged 30, Capt. Henry Lloyd, of the ship *Sylvia*.

HANTS.—Nov. 4. At Ashe Park, Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Edw. St. John.

Nov. 13. At Southampton, Ellen, youngest dau. of Zachary Langton, esq. of Bedford-row.

Nov. 16. At Portsmouth, the lady of Sir George Garrett.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 17. At Drybridge House, aged 47, Hannah Maria, wife of Thos. Bird, esq. F. A. S. Clerk of the Peace for the County; and youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Edw. Phillips, M. A. Rector of Patching, and Vicar of West Terring, Sussex.

HERTS.—Nov. 7. At Shenley, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Tho. Newcome, Rector of Shenley, and Vicar of Tottenham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Nov. 15. Aged 73, Mrs. Anne Dillingham, widow of the late Thos. Dillingham, esq. of High Park, Kimbolton.

KENT.—Nov. 1. Mary Walsh, widow of James R. St. John Walsh, esq. of the Alien Department, Gravesend.

Nov. 1. At Lydd, Mr. John Gilbert, aged 78. The deceased was walking out smoking his pipe, when he, from some unknown cause, fell down, and the pipe passing through his tongue, entered the roof of his mouth, where it broke and left the piece therein, which occasioned his death in two days.

LANCASHIRE.—Oct. 19. Maria Corbett, wife of C. F. Vandeburgh, M. D. Bold-street, Liverpool.

Oct. 22. At Oakhill, Accrington, aged 22, Thos. Hoyle Hargreaves, second son of the late Thos. Hargreaves, esq.

At Orford, near Warrington, aged 78, Margaret, wife of Thos. Lowton, esq. late of Appleton, Cheshire.

Nov. 1. Aged 55, James Ormerod, esq. of Chamber-hall, near Bolton.

Nov. 14. Aged 20, Edw. Bayley, eldest son of Mr. W. Morton, of Oak Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Grantham, Frederick Newcome, solicitor, son of Richard Newcome, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 70, W. Etherington, esq. of Gainsborough.

Nov. 4. At Crowle, aged 87, Thos. Lightfoot, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 28. In London-road, Twickenham, Mrs. M. Slaughter.

Nov. 1. Aged 75, Peter Thorne, esq. of Manor-house, Gunnersbury.

Nov. 5. Aged 82, W. Gosling, esq. of Edmonton.

Nov. 16. At his seat at Enfield, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Riddell. He was appointed Lieut. 66th foot April 19, 1798; Captain Dec. 24, 1802; Capt. 50th foot, May 25, 1803; Major by brevet, Dec. 10, 1807, and Lieut. Col. June 4, 1814. This officer had been many years on the Staff in different parts of England, as an Assistant Quarter Master General.

NORFOLK.—Oct. 20. At Norwich, aged 83, James Alderson, M. D. many years an eminent physician in that city. He was the father of Mrs. Opie.

Oct. 24. At St. Giles's, Norwich, John Ditchell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Oct. 26. Aged 46, Mrs. Botfield, of Norton-hall, relict of Beriah Botfield, esq. and only dau. of the late Dr. Withering.

Oct. 22. Aged 23, Mary, second dau. of the Rev. R. W. Wake, Rector of Courteen-hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 20. At his house, in Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 77, William Lloyd, esq. distinguished by his piety, benevolence, integrity, and firm attachment to the present constitution both in Church and State, highly respected during his life, and deeply lamented at his death. He has bequeathed legacies to most of the charitable institutions in that town.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 25. At Charlbury, aged 27, Geo. Cobb, esq. son of the Rev. John Cobb, D. D. Vicar of the above place.

Oct. 28. At his seat, Filkins Hall, Edw. Francis Colston, esq. the representative of the family of the great benefactor of Oxford, whose memory is now on the point of annual commemoration.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Oct. 20. Aged 19, Sophia, eldest dau. of John Smith, esq. of Walcot-terrace, Bath.

Oct. 20. Aged 64, Mrs. Pryer, of Northampton-street, Bath.

Lately. At Bridgewater, from a cancer in his nose, Mr. Sam. Nixon, silversmith.

Oct. 22. In Portland-place, Bath, aged 64, Mrs. A. Perfect.

Oct. 25. At her residence in Pultney-st. Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Brymer, relict of the late Alex. Brymer, esq.

Lately. At Sales House, Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Tunstall, whose loss will be severely felt by the poor.

Nov. 3. At Shepton Mallet, the wife of W. Purlerent, esq.

Nov. 13. At Bath, Eliz. the wife of S. Rolleston, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 17. At Crow Hall, Geo. Read, esq.

Oct. 5. At Stratford-Lodge, aged 27, Frances, wife of Harcourt Firmin, esq. solicitor.

Oct. 11. At Chattisham, J. T. Hicks, esq.

Oct. 14. After a protracted illness, J. B. R. Leake, esq. a solicitor at Hadleigh.

Oct. 28. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Braham.

SURREY.—At his house, Upper Tooting, aged 79, Mr. John Bovill.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 10. At Brighton, aged 72, John Hughes, esq. of Abingdon-st.

Oct. 27. At East Gate, Chichester, Sarah, wife of C. Westworth Dilke, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—Oct. 6. At Ambleside, aged 73, Mr. W. Baxter. In the same house in which he breathed his last, he had resided for half a century, and during that time never slept out of it but one night.

WILTS.—Nov. 2. At Mrs. D'Oyly's, Crane Bridge, Jane, only dau. of the late Wm. Peter Musgrove, esq. of Liskard, Cornwall.

Nov. 2. At Calne, after a long illness, John Gabriel, esq. formerly of the respectable firm of Atherton and Gabriel, solicitors of that town.

Nov. 10. At Calne, aged 67, truly regretted, Daniel Bailly, esq.

Worcester.—*Lately*. Mr. G. Nicholson, bookseller, Stourport, whose intelligent mind and rectitude of conduct acquired him universal esteem.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 17. At Tuppil, near Middleham, aged 63, Mr. John Lonsdale, the celebrated horse-trainer.

Oct. 26. At the Mount, near Whitby, Wm. Reynolds, esq. after a protracted confinement of fourteen years to his house.

Oct. 28. Aged 77, Henry Yarbrough, esq. of Heslington Hall, near York. His death was sudden, being attacked with the gout at his stomach while hunting, which caused his dissolution the same evening.

Nov. 1. At his son's house, near Sutton, aged 70, Thos. Frost, esq. 48 years an eminent solicitor of Hull, and nearly 40 years solicitor to the Dock Company.

Nov. 4. Aged 48, Mrs. Lakeland, relict of Robert Lakeland, esq. of York.

Nov. 7. At his house in Castlegate, York, George Ellis, esq.

Nov. 8. At Hessele, aged 38, Frances, widow of the late W. Boyle.

Nov. 10. John Hodgson, esq. one of the Aldermen of York, to which office he was appointed in 1824.

Nov. 16. At an advanced age, Mrs. Coulthurst, relict of the late Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. Vicar of Halifax.

WALES.—Oct. 21. At Energlyn, aged 75, John Goodrich, esq. Justice of Peace for Glamorgan and Monmouth.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 19. At Erskine-house, Renfrewshire, the Hon. Caroline-Henrietta Stuart, youngest dau. of Lord Blantyre.

Oct. 31. At Edinburgh, Emily, wife of Arch. Maeban, esq. Royal Art. and only dau. of Wm. Johnston, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex.

Nov. 4. At Cornhill, Aberdeen, the seat of her son-in-law, David Young, esq. Helen, relict of W. Baker, esq. of Fonthill Bishop, Wilts.

Nov. 6. Claud Neilson, esq. of Ardarden, Dumbartonshire.

IRELAND.—Oct. 15. In Jervis-st. Dublin, aged 79, Elinor, relict of the late Rev. Dr. O'Brien, and sister to the Ven. and Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archdeacon of Lismore.

Nov. 14. At Warren's Grove, co. Cork, Mary, relict of Sir Aug. Warren, bart. formerly M. P. for the City of Cork in the Irish Parliament, and sister of the Earl of Bandon, Viscountess Doneraile, and Baroness Riversdale.

Nov. 16. At Dublin, aged 36, Martha-Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Courtney Greenway, esq. third dau. of the late John Green, of Highbury Park, Islington, formerly of Hinckley, Leicestershire. She has left an only child, Martha-Elizabeth.

In Dublin, George Ievers, esq. of the Middle Temple.

ABROAD.—April 24. At Moorshedabad, Bengal, John Hyde, esq. formerly of Manchester. He was in perfect health, a corpse, and in the grave, in the short space of 24 hours.

June. Mr. Birkbeck, the author of a book of travels in the United States, and known as an emigrant to Illinois. He was drowned on his way home from Mr. Owen's settlement at Harmony. The back-woodsmen, it is said, had given him the name of "Emperor of the Prairies," in consequence of his buying 16,000 acres of public land at one purchase.

Aug. 20. At Tobago, aged 33, Lieut. James W. Eyre, R. Eng. second son of the late Rev. James Eyre, Rector of Winterbourne, Stoke, and Nettleton, co. Wilts.

Aug. 29. Benj. Scott, esq. of Jamaica, aged 91, who by his will gave freedom to three negroes, in addition to 30 others whom he made free during his life.

Sept. 4. At Kingston, Jamaica, of typhus fever, after an illness of four days, Jas. Corne Pownall, esq.

Sept. 7. At Jamaica, Capt. Charles Pigott, 77th reg. eldest son of the late Adm. Pigott, of Beddington, co. Surrey.

Oct. 9. At Troy, N. Y. America, aged 42, Wm. Burridge, esq. late a partner in the banking house of Burridge and Sons, Portsmouth.

Oct. 16. At Montreuil, in France, aged 28, Robert-Wm. Fell, esq. of Caversham-grove, Oxfordshire.

Oct. 19. At Florence, of apoplexy, the Marquis Lucchesini, who has equally distinguished himself in literature and diplomacy.

Oct. 21. At Boulogne-super-Mer, on his way for embarking to England, Dr. Hill, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

Oct. 27. At Munich, the celebrated composer, Chevalier Peter Von Winter, Chapel Master to the King of Bavaria.

Lately.

Lately.—On his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 25, S. N. Legh, eldest son of the Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

Lately.—At Jamaica, after a very short Missionary labour in the Moravian connexion, the Rev. D. G. Hague. But four days afterwards, his decease was followed by that of his amiable wife, to whom he had been united about four months; and very shortly by that of another Missionary and a Mechanic belonging to the same establishment.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

PART I. 187.

Lady Bayning was the widow of Charles, first Baron Bayning, of whom see a short memoir in volume LXXXI. page 594. She was Annabella, daughter of Rev. Richard Smith, by Annabella, dau. of Wm. Powlett, esq. (by Annabella, dau. of Charles, first Earl of Tankerville. She bore his Lordship three sons, Charles Frederick, the second Baron (of whom see vol. xciii. ii. 468), William, who died young, and Henry, the third and present Baron; and six daughters, four of whom died young.

P. 190. Lady Alvanley died Jan. 17. She was Anne Dorothea, eldest dau. of Richard Wilbraham, esq. (who assumed the name of Bootle), and was married to Sir Pepper Arden (then Attorney General) in Sept. 1784, and bore him William, the second and present Lord Alvanley, two other sons and three daughters.

PART I. P. 641.

The will of James Baron Glastonbury, of Burleigh, Som. has been registered in Doctors' Commons, probate being granted to the Hon. Thomas Grenville, the sole execu-

tor. The personal estate was sworn under 250,000*l.* The will has 34 codicils annexed to it; they contain many legacies to friends and servants, particularly the latter, some of whom have handsome annuities. Lord Nugent has 8000*l.* the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn 6000*l.* the Hon. Thomas Grenville, 8000*l.* besides other bequests; the Hon. Catherine Neville, 300*l.* per annum. The estates in the counties of Somerset, Surrey, and Bedford, are devised to the Hon. Thomas Grenville and his issue male.

PART II. p. 168.

The remains of the late Mrs. Mary Lovin were interred by the side of the late James Bindley, esq. M. A. and F. S. A. as devised in her will, and a brief inscription placed on the elegant monument she had erected to his memory in memorial of 59 years friendship. She left various legacies to different charities, and private persons, and a small token of affectionate remembrance to Mrs. Bindley's two nephews and nieces—the Bindleys and Belsons.

PART II. p. 272.

The will of the Right Hon. Adm. Lord Radstock was proved on the 12th of Sept. and the personal property sworn under 80,000*l.* A settlement is made upon Lady Radstock, of 400*l.* per annum, and he bequeaths her 500*l.* and the interest for life of 8,000*l.* to his son, a sum of nearly 2,000*l.* on his attaining twenty-one. The residue is left to all his other children. By the codicils, there is a further bequest of 3,000*l.* Consols to her ladyship for life, with reversion to his son, who has also an immediate bequest of 5,000*l.* Consols, and a further provision of one or two thousand pounds is made for Emily and her children.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 18, to November 22, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1201	} 2435	Males	- 1079	} 2130
Females	- 1224		Females	- 1051	
Whereof have died under two years old				688	
Between					
			2 and 5		235
			5 and 10		72
			10 and 20		94
			20 and 30		174
			30 and 40		173
			40 and 50		151
			50 and 60		168
			60 and 70		173
			70 and 80		155
			80 and 90		39
			90 and 100		8

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in November 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2200*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 500*l.*—Coventry, 1250*l.*—Grand Junction, 303*l.*—Birmingham, 385*l.*—Monmouthshire, 225*l.*—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 198*l.*—Old Union, 98*l.*—Ellesmere, 126*l.*—Lancaster, 46*l.*—Regent's, 52*l.*—West India Dock, 212*l.*—London Dock, 92*l.*—East India Dock, 120*l.*—Globe, 167*l.*—Imperial, 115*l.*—Chelsea Water Works, 18*l.*

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending November 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 2	41 3	26 10	42 4	46 2	54 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 21, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 16, 41s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Nov. 22.

Kent Bags	14l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets....	18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Kent.....	16l.	16s. to 17l.	0s.
Essex	18l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Sussex.....	14l.	15s. to 16l.	0s.
Old ditto.....	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Essex.....	14l.	10s. to 16l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 7s. Clover 6l. 6s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21 To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s.	6d. to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 21 :	
Veal	5s.	6d. to 0s.	0d.	Beasts.....	3,221
Pork	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Calves 170	
				Sheep	18,650
				Pigs 120	

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21, 36s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 3s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29 to November 26, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	and Bonds	South Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	x. Bills, 500l.
29	225	86½	87½	—	94½	103½	21	266½	3 pm.		2 3 pm.	2 4 pm.
31	—	86½	87½	—	94½	103½	21	265½	12 pm.		1 2 pm.	2 1 pm.
1	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	224½	86½	87½	94½	94½	103½	21	—	14 pm	98½	1 2 pm.	2 pm.
3	224½	86½	87½	94½	94	103½	21	265	—	—	1 2 pm.	2 pm.
4	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	86½	87½	—	94½	103½	21	265½	—	—	1 3 pm.	2 3 pm.
8	224½	86½	87½	94½	94½	103½	21	—	13 pm	—	2 3 pm.	—
9	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	223½	86½	87½	94½	94	103½	20½	—	11 pm	—	1 3 pm.	1 3 pm.
11	—	86½	87½	94	93½	103½	20½	265	—	—	1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
12	222½	85½	86½	93½	93½	102½	20½	—	—	—	1 pm. par.	1 pm. par.
14	223	85½	86½	93½	93½	102½	20½	—	10 pm.	—	1 2 pm.	3 pm.
15	222	85½	85½	93½	92½	102½	20½	265½	8 pm.	—	2 pm. par.	2 1 pm.
16	221	85	86	93	92	102½	20½	—	7 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 2 pm.
17	220	84½	85	92½	91½	102½	20½	—	8 pm.	—	par 2 pm.	par 2 pm.
18	—	85	85½	92½	92½	102½	20½	—	7 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
19	220½	85½	85½	92½	92½	102½	20½	—	5 pm.	—	1 pm. 1 dis.	par 1 pm.
20	222	85	85½	92½	92½	102½	20½	—	6 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
21	221½	84½	85½	92½	92½	101½	20½	—	6 pm.	—	1 pm. 1 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
22	221	84½	85	92½	91½	102	20½	—	2 dis. pr.	—	par 2 dis.	par 2 dis.
23	—	83½	83½	92½	91½	101½	20½	—	—	—	4 2 dis.	4 1 dis.
24	—	83½	83½	91½	91½	102	20½	—	—	—	3 1 dis.	3 1 dis.
25	—	83½	83½	—	—	102	20½	—	—	—	—	—
26	218½	83½	84½	90½	90½	101½	19½	—	2 dis.	—	2 7 dis.	2 7 dis.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times - New Times
M. Chronicle - Post
M. Herald - Ledger
Brit Press - M. Adver.
Courier - Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun - Brit. Traveller
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz. - Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet - Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4 - Berks. - Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn - Bolton 2
Boston - Brighton 2
Bristol 4 - Bucks
Bury 2 - Cambrian
Cambridge - Carlisle 2
Cardiff - Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2 - Chest. 2
Colchester - Cornwall
Coventry & Cumberl.
Derby 2 - Devon 2
Devonport - Devon
Doncaster - Dorchester.
Dorset - Durham 2
Essex - Exeter 5



Gloucester 2 - Haats 2
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Kent 4. - Lancaster
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Norfolk. - Norwich
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Plymouth. - Preston 2
Reading. - Rochester
Salisbury. - Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne. - Stafford
Staffordsh. - Potteries 2
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And a Representation of the MONUMENT of SIR N. PELHAM, at Lewes.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT observes, "Mr. Lysons, in '*Magna Britannia*,' quotes the following entry in the *Parish Accounts of Isleworth* in the year 1655: 'Received of the Countess of Sunderland for her Rate for the Poor for Half a Year, 15s.' 'This proves,' says Mr. Lysons, 'that the Countess of Sunderland resided at Isleworth in her widowhood,' 1655. Here is a mistake. The Countess of Sunderland (Waller's *Sacharissa*) was not then a widow. She was the wife of Mr. Smyth of Bounds, in Kent, whom she married in 1652. How she became resident at Isleworth I do not understand. Perhaps one of your Correspondents may inform me, and add some particulars of this Countess of Sunderland after she became the wife of Mr. Smyth. When and where did Mr. Smyth die?—In Mr. Nichols's '*Literary Anecdotes*,' vol. iv. p. 555, it is said that at the sale of Dr. Ducarel's Library, several of Mr. Gale's MSS. were purchased by Mr. Gough, and among them his account of Barden, Tunbridge Wells, &c. with a List of the Pictures at Penshurst. Pray who is now in possession of these papers relating to Barden, &c. I do not see any mention of them in the printed Catalogue of Mr. Gough's MSS."

In vol. xxvi. p. 224, Dr. Pegge, (under the signature of P. GEMSEGE,) mentioned having in his possession, a copy of "*Melanthe*," a Latin Pastoral, acted before King James at Cambridge, March 10, 1614-15. "In this exemplar," says he, "which formerly belonged to Matthew Hutton, the names of the Masters of Arts and Bachelors, concerned in acting the Play, are written against the respective *Dramatis Personæ*." The Editor of King James's Progresses respectfully requests of the present owner of this volume, or of any person possessing a transcript of the list of performers, a copy of the same.

M. having inquired, in p. 2, whether NIVON, &c. is to be found elsewhere than at St. Martin's, A. H. says, "he may see it painted on the exergue of the copper cover to the font at Dulwich College. When I was compiling my work of *Pietas Londinensis*, this College and its Font came under a due portion of study, and it gave rise to a correspondence with the late Rev. Dr. Parr, with whose critical observations I had the pleasure to enrich my pages."

S. N. is informed that the person commemorated by that laconic memorial "*Miserimus*" in Worcester Cathedral, was the unhappy Rev. Thomas Morris, who at the Revolution in 1688 refused to acknowledge the King's supremacy, and was deprived of all ecclesiastical preferments. His necessities

then entitled him to support, which he received in the liberality and generosity of some affluent Jacobins. He died in 1748, at the age of 88; and it was his last request to the friend who witnessed his final exit, that no monumental table should relate who he had been, but that he had died as he had lived, "*Miserimus*."

Neros remarks, on the List of Roman Catholic Nonjurors in 1715, which was printed in our last Suppl. p. 603, that the Correspondent who sent it must stand convicted of playing a hoax on Mr. Urban, and needlessly filling his column with what is already preserved in its proper repository, Shaw's "*History of Staffordshire*." It is copied from that work, with the introduction word for word, "*General History*," pp. 84, 85. The "*Staffordshire Tract*," from which Mr. Shaw took it, was itself a reprint of part of an octavo volume of 160 pages, published in London in 1745, containing the names of all the Nonjurors in England and Wales. The latter is dedicated to George II. by James Cosin, son of the "principal Clerk in the Accountant General's Office," and was avowedly "published, at this time, with no other view but to assist the Magistrates and other Officers who shall happen to be entrusted with the execution of such orders of Government, as either have already been, or may hereafter be issued, for suppressing the growth and unhappy effects of the present rebellious insurrection in the North." Now had our Correspondent communicated the Nonjurors of any other County from this volume, our columns had been more usefully employed. We do not know, however, that the book is rare. Every County Historian should certainly follow Mr. Shaw's example in giving the list of Nonjurors of his County, and another of those who compounded for their estates in the Civil War; and we would recommend an alphabetical arrangement.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT inquires respecting the descent of the Family of Arbuthnot, connected with Dean Swift or Pope; or particulars of George Arbuthnot, who held an office in the Treasury.

ANTIQUARIUS inquires for "a correct genealogical account of the noble and most illustrious family of *West de la War*, who flourished in the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards; their arms, and their monuments."

Errata. Part i. 127, l. 14, for Stratford, read Stratford; 329 b. 20, and 330 a. 2, read Barber; Part ii. 4 p. 9 from bottom, read Canto 4; 20 b. 33, for Gwinkle, read de Ginkell; 36, l. 14, read Calistone; l. 16, read de Grey; 77 a. 14 from bottom, delete the words to be a; 83 b. 47, read conspicerere.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 1.
WE call the present an Augustan age of Literature, and yet nothing is more different than the period in which we live (with respect to literary matters) and that in which Octavius Cæsar swayed the sceptre. Then a few good writers, who took years and years in modelling and remodelling their compositions, reigned absolutely over the public mind, and were not only without a rival, but without any competitor whatsoever. Now every tenth man is an author; a popular writer is imitated by a thousand others, and every month produces a new work from every author whose productions meet with success. Those who cannot publish works themselves, contribute to the inferior Magazines; nay even translators of Horace, "under fifteen years of age," have "*Scientific Receptacles*" for their accommodation. To such an extent is this *cacoethes scribendi* carried, that at Hazlewood school the boys write, edit, illustrate, print, and publish, wholly unassisted, a monthly Magazine! *O scribendi sacra fames! quid non mortalia pectora cogis!*

In the Augustan era of Rome the publication of a new work was an event, and few of the *literati*, if any, omitted reading it; now, to go through what even every day produces, would be an Herculean task. The critics then considered a work only brought forth six years before as completely new; now, the "last new novel of the author of Waverley," grows old in six weeks. To review the vast number of publications is impossible; perhaps, however, a brief synopsis might be given, in which the existing state of the various departments of literature may be easily pointed out.

While Parliament-street boasts the author of "The Progresses of Queen

Elizabeth," ANTIQUITIES will never be neglected. A History of London from his pen would, like his "Literary Anecdotes," be invaluable. As I observe, Mr. Urban, that you derive many of the most valuable and interesting articles in your Magazine from him, perhaps this suggestion might not be useless, and we might at length boast one account of the Metropolis since Stowe's, executed by a man worthy of the subject. I am convinced that the public would receive the work as it ought. The Reverend T. Fosbroke is also one of the best antiquaries of whom England could ever boast. Mr. S. W. Singer has given the public some most interesting works; for instance, Spence's "Anecdotes," and Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey." Mr. Britton's beautifully illustrated works cannot be too highly appreciated; and Mr. Rutter treads in his steps, *passit'us æquis*. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," and Blore's "Monumental Remains," are equally worthy of praise; no library can be deemed complete without them. Mr. Ellis's "Original Letters" are judiciously selected, and the idea is admirable. May we hope that some other manuscripts of the British Museum may soon appear from the same hand. Antiquaries are so numerous, that I am compelled to bid them adieu, without enumerating more.

Perhaps I should have mentioned Mr. Singer in the list of BIOGRAPHERS, since his Wolsey is his latest work. Galt occupies one of the first places in this department. His life of the Cardinal is excellent. But perhaps that by George Howard may be reckoned equal to it, although that is inferior to "Lady Jane Grey," by Howard himself. The latter is a most interesting work, and may be read ten times with increased admiration and de-

delight. The *Life of Davison*, the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth, does much credit to Mr. Nicolas, whose great research and impartiality entitle him to praise and support. Mr. Hamper has announced a *Life of Dugdale the Antiquary*, which from all appearances will be exceedingly interesting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY has but one distinguished champion, the Rev. Dr. Dibdin. This gentleman attaches too much importance to the pursuit, and his "*Library Companion*" has exposed him to animadversion; but his "*Ædes Althorpianæ*" is deserving of praise, and similar accounts of other distinguished libraries would be interesting.

HISTORY boasts two celebrated votaries—Lingard and Mitford. Both these are too prejudiced, the former in favour of Churchmen, and the latter against Republicans. A good History both of England and Greece is still a desideratum. Hume's is by no means so circumstantial as it ought to be. Echard's is unphilosophical. Bacon's, More's, and Russel's, are old-fashioned and prejudiced, as well as Lingard's. Rollin's History of Greece is very poor. Mitford labours under the objection we before stated, and Goldsmith is too brief. As to Rome, that is more fortunate, in Niebuhr, Cervier, and Gibbon. Altogether, Rappin's England, and Goldsmith's Greece, are the best at present in existence.

Under the head of **LOCAL HISTORY**, Sir Richard Colt Hoare's interesting work, and Bayley's "*Tower of London*," may be commended. Accounts of Counties and Parishes are daily issuing from the press, and merit effectual support. There are besides the "*Antiquities of Westminster Abbey*," by Brayley and Moule; and various other works.

Perhaps of all the departments of Literature, that of **ESSAYS** is the most neglected. Since "*The Gossip*," there has not been even an attempt this way; for *Gaieties and Gravities*, and the many light articles in the *New Monthly Magazine*, are so dissimilar to the ancient *bijoux*, under this title, that they can scarcely be called by the same name. This is chiefly to be attributed to the disgraceful want of patronage of this species of composition manifested by the publick. While "*Salmagundi*," one of the most inferior collections of essays ever sent forth, has attained four

or five editions, both in America and England, "*The Indicator*" and "*The Honeycomb*," which do honour to their authors, have been suffered to die in obscurity and neglect. The former can boast of some of the most amusing articles that Leigh Hunt has ever written; for instance, "*Thieves Ancient and Modern*," parts of which have been frequently copied without the least acknowledgment. "*The Honeycomb*" was not even noticed by any distinguished publication, although it is a fact that "*The New Monthly*" and "*Imperial Magazine*" stole the principal articles without once stating their obligation. It was whispered that either Coleridge or Barry Cornwall conducted this work. However this may be, it is certain that "*Henicia*," a poetical tale, and "*The Triumph of Paulus Æmilius*," breathe much of the style of the author of "*Deucalion and Pyrrha*." The latter is a noble triumph of genius, and would do honour to the pen of Byron.

While on this subject, it may be worth observing, that the work entitled "*The British Essayists*," is extremely poor and ill-selected. The late productions of this class are not inserted, and the Dissertations rather than Essays of Vicesinus Knox, occupy their places. Dr. Knox's articles are very good, but so totally dissimilar to the "*Tatler*," "*Spectator*," and "*Guardian*," that they can scarcely be included in such a collection. "*The Indicator*" and the "*Honeycomb*," though not formed exactly on the plan of "*The Adventurer*," &c. have a much higher claims.

In **POETRY**, the nineteenth century, with the exception of the two or three first years, has been particularly rich. The works of Walter Scott, of Campbell, of Southey, Rogers, and of Byron, will excite the admiration of posterity. The last canto of *Marmion* is one of the noblest flights of human genius; and "*The Bride of Abydos*," &c. abound in passages that equal any in the ancient poets. Rogers's *Jacqueline* is throughout elegant and easy. Campbell's *Theodric* has somewhat lowered his fame; but as long as the English language remains, "*Hohenlinden*," "*The Address to the Rainbow*," "*Lochiel's Warning*," &c. will stand no chance of being neglected or forgotten. "*The Curse of Kehama*," and

and "Madoc," will ever immortalize Southey, and his "Tale of Paraguay," will not lower his fame. Hogg is the most unequal poet now existing. He is often sublime, and often ridiculous; and thirty lines cannot be quoted from his "Queen Hynde" that do not contain something beautiful, and something to put the risible muscles in motion. If his friend Sir Walter Scott would deign to correct his works, there is no doubt but he would become popular.

The prevailing characteristic of the poetry of the two last years is, that it is too feminine. Indeed most of the writers of this class are at present of the weaker sex, and the popularity they gain induces others to imitate the puerilities and luxuriations which are their worst faults. In the productions of Mrs. Hemans, of Miss Landon, and of Mr. Alaric Watts, there is a continual straining after delicacy, which in a little time "palls upon the taste," and can scarcely be redeemed even by the beauties with which they abound. A beautiful woman is never mentioned but as a "lovely thing," and the "blue skies" of Italy are the continual objects of adoration. Love too is the only passion ever described; "banks of flowers" are ever present; and "thoughts too deep for tears" may be found in every page. This might easily be amended, and it is to be regretted that many of our best poets should be spoiled in this manner. The talents of Mrs. Hemans and of Miss Landon are very considerable, and Mr. Watts's productions have been sometimes mistaken for those of Byron.

Of the hundreds of inferior poets, who are continually offering their sonnets and addresses to the Moon, (or to the public instead of that luminary,) Wade, Barton, Wiffen, and Bailey, are the most conspicuous. Wade is a new aspirant, but gives strong prognostications of genius. Barton and Bailey are above the mediocres, and Wiffen tolerable. But there are others claiming stronger attention than these—Montgomery and Clare. The former is rather among the list of by-gone poets, but his late productions in the "Literary Souvenir" have directed general attention to him, and he is universally acknowledged to soar above many of his companions. Clare is a wonderful self-taught genius, and superior to Bloomfield.

We are conscious of not having enumerated a tithe of those who "strike the lyre;" but their number must plead our excuse, whilst we hasten to the

TRANSLATIONS. Lord Levison Gower's "Faustus," from the German of Goethe, and Ballads from the same language, are deserving of much attention; though the latter are not so bold and animated as Lockhart's Translations of a similar nature from the Spanish, which are by far the best of the kind our language can boast. Bowring's "Anthologies" are deserving of commendation; but he only exposed his weakness in endeavouring to compete with Lockhart in Spanish Ballad-Literature. Rose's "Ariosto" is the most literal poetical translation ever made; every word is exactly rendered without the least change to suit the rhyme or the caprice of the translator, and Wiffen's "Tasso" is a clever work. Neither of them is yet, I believe, completed. Blackwood's Magazine abounds in excellent translations from the German and Spanish. Amongst prose translations Wilhelm Meister, Roscoe's Italian Novelists, and the Devil's Elixir, are well executed; but the latter was not worth translating.

We now enter on NOVELS, the department of Literature which is at present the most cultivated and most popular. To praise the "Author of Waverley," would be but "to gild refined gold;" we will, therefore, pass on to his countless herd of imitators. Galt's "Spaewife" and "Rothelan" are infinitely inferior to his novels of the present period, and by far too rambling, discursive, and unconnected. His knowledge of the pathetic is also very small indeed—in these two last works there is not a single scene of any excellence in that point. One of the seven sons of Mr. Roscoe is reputed to be the author of "The Cavalier," "Malpas," and "The King of the Peak,"—three excellent romances of the historical kind; but he has not published a new work lately: we hope it is not for want of encouragement. "St. John's Town" is also a tale abounding in interest and powerful sketches of character. The American Novels of Cooper, namely "The Spy," "The Pioneer," "The Pilot," and "Lionel Lincoln," are all in imitation of the "Wizard of the North," and far superior to other transatlantic works

works of the same kind, especially "The Spy," in which the characters of Captain Lawton and Doctor Sitgreaves are depicted with both truth and humour. "A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1642," although inferior to these, is creditable to the author.

The attention of Novelists seems lately to have been directed towards Ireland. "The Eve of All-Hallows," "The Adventurers," and "Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Offaley," all relate to the ancient state of that unhappy country. The former by Matthew Weld Hartstonge, Esq. is dull and ridiculous; and one of his characters, Sir Patricius Placebo, seems to have been borrowed from a little novellette, entitled "Shan-O-Neale," which possesses considerable merit. "The Adventurers" I have not yet read. "Thomas Fitz-Gerald" is very poor, and the author so utterly destitute of invention, that he has implicitly followed history in almost every case but the making of Lambert Simnel captain of a band of pirates.

"Tales of the O'Hara Family," and "To-day in Ireland," with "O'Halloran," relate, on the other hand, either to the present time, or to a very recent date. The two former are almost equally good, and merit in a great degree the public approbation. The latter is by no means equal to them. Besides those I have enumerated, scores of others have lately seen the light, which your limits would not permit me to name.

TRAVELS are in abundance; but though some are interesting, the elegance of Dr. Clarke is wanting in all. He would render even the dullest scenes amusing; but the present race of voyagers are only tolerable when they cannot avoid it; nevertheless, Lyall's works on Russia are deserving of purchase. Cochrane, who travelled on foot throughout that vast empire, would, according to general opinion, give the public an interesting book; but, alas! his account is as dull as the "London Directory," and is a mere narration of the places he visited, save in a few scattered parts which are worthy of extract. Holman's "Travels" are rather extraordinary, the author being a blind man; it was probably this circumstance that pushed them on to a second edition; for they are mediocre enough.

MEMORIALS. So must I entitle those works which are devoted to an account of the conversation and manners of a deceased great man; such as Boswell's Johnson, and Medwin's Byron. The poet of the "Corsair" has had probably more books already published about him when dead than when alive. It would be a commendable speculation to collect all the valuable information they contain into a volume. It is to be lamented that no complete edition of the Works of the illustrious poet has yet appeared, or has any prospect of appearing; his poems having been published originally by four different booksellers, Cawthorn, Murray, and Hunt, with some other who first sent forth "Hours of Idleness*." They might easily meet and arrange the business.

Amongst many other memorials, there is a catchpenny in three volumes, against which the publick ought to be cautioned, entitled "Memoirs of Lord Byron," professing to contain Recollections from his Life, written by himself, which Mr. Moore so inconsiderately destroyed, defrauding the publick and the memory of his illustrious friend, to "please the ladies." The exculpation of Byron from the charges brought against him is now irretrievably lost, unless by some fortunate chance a copy remains in some one's possession, or Lady Burghersh retains sufficient recollection of the manuscript. The above work is a mere compilation from Medwin, &c. and is not sufficiently authoritative to authorize the scanty original particulars introduced.

LECTURES. Literature consists not in books only. Any thing in the way of original public recitation or reading has a claim to the denomination; as for instance, the Improvisations of Pisani, or (to come nearer) the Lectures of Birkbeck, Partington, and Macculloch. The two former are highly accomplished gentlemen, who devote a great part of their time and trouble to the promotion of the good of the operative part of society. To the latter it is impossible for those who have heard him to assign a similar high character.

THE STAGE is at present (we hope) at the most disgraceful part of its

* This juvenile volume was printed at Newark in 1807, by S. and J. Ridge.

career; for if it be destined to be worse, it will become unworthy of the notice of aught save the *classical* applauders of melo-dramas. Not a single author of any repute, with the exception of Miss Mitford and Mrs. Hemans, has of late years turned his talents into this course. Grovelling and neglected, the drama is supported by splendid scenery and gaudy processions. Alas! how fallen from the days in which all the existing genius flowed in this channel. The tragedies are deficient in force, energy, incident, or passion; the comedies are five act or three act farces (for it is long since a five act comedy made its appearance); and the farces abound in "brilliant repartees of chairs and tables," thread-lare puns, and thread-bare situations. Well may we say of the stage, with reference to its present and its former state—*Quantum mutatus ab illo*.

I have now, Mr Urban, run through the most popular branches of modern Literature. A few still remain, which, with your permission, I shall hereafter notice, when perhaps some additional remarks will be made on those already mentioned. Yours, &c. Ω.

"E. S." (page 6), is mistaken in a few particulars. "The Hive," a work of exactly the same plan, preceded "The Mirror" by at least a dozen numbers. "E. S.'s" supposition that "The Indicator" was the origin of all, is not well-founded, as Mr. Hunt's work was on an entirely different plan. His statement also that it was sold for more than two-pence is wrong—two-pence was the price, but each number contained only eight pages.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 13.
SUCH of your Antiquarian friends who have visited that noble monument of early English architectural skill, the Keep of Rochester Castle, will no doubt recollect Frindsbury Church*. It is in good faith a visible church, and from it a fine view of the adjacent city may be taken. The building, contrary to ancient custom, does not stand due East and West, the altar being much nearer to the South. It consists of a nave, and one aisle on the South side. At the West end is a massive tower in three stories, with

narrow single light openings in the taste of the 16th century, and is terminated with an octangular slated spire of no great height. The South aisle had two windows curtailed of their arches by the lowering of the roof, an alteration too common in country churches. The East end of the aisle possessed a mullioned window of three lights, its weather cornice resting on decayed corbels carved into busts. The tracery of the East window was destroyed. The North side resembled the South, except in having an attached modern room communicating to the Church through a Pointed arch. The nave and aisle are separated by three plain Pointed arches resting on octangular columns. The chancel is divided from the nave by a plain circular arch. The impost cornice is a fine specimen of Norman moulding in relief; it consists of a strong course of double billet moulding, below a series of interlaced arched fillets. On the East side of the South pier, attached to this arch, is a niche with a circular head covering,—I presume a holy water basin. These particulars are the only remains of the original edifice, built by Paulinus Sacrist of Rochester, within thirty years after the death of the memorable Gundulph. The pulpit and altar screen of the Church are modern. The font is large and octagonal, of a reddish stone, bearing a letter on each face, and almost a counterpart of that at St. Nicholas's Church in the City. But the most curious part of the Church was the ceiling of the nave. Some benefactor had gone to great expence to construct a ceiling, which, however at variance with the style of the Church, was in itself an elegant and handsome object. In the centre were three cupolas in a line with each other, their inner surfaces painted with representations of sculpture in relief, angels, statues, &c. in pannels, the intermediate spaces coloured in imitation of a sky. The flat part of the roof was painted in compartments representing, between architectural decorations, an azure-coloured sky, sprinkled with gilt stars. The whole had been painted with great taste, and must at its construction have been an expensive ornament. When I saw the Church in May 1822, it was in the state I describe. The ceiling appeared in excellent preservation, and the building in good repair.

* See a view of it in vol. LXXIII. p. 901.
 —EDIT.

pair. An inscribed board, at that time attached to the South side of the Church, was as honourable to the literary abilities of the parochial authorities, as the repairs of which I am about to speak, are to their good taste; the said board offered a reward of three guineas, and set out with this learned preamble,—“Whereas there *has been* a great number of times depredations committed,” &c.

I visited this Church again in the early part of last month. A thorough repair had lately taken place, and never was one more disgraceful to a parish ever witnessed. The windows have all been altered into uniform dwelling-house windows, with a sort of square headed weather cornice, to give a sort of “Gothic character;” the few remaining sweeps in the tracery of the former windows, which had escaped the hand of other repairers, are entirely knocked out, and lay scattered about the church-yard; and, above all, the elegant ceiling *whitewashed!!!* The walls of the Church have not escaped this operation, and the whole edifice now possesses as cold, uncomfortable, and miserable an appearance as could be desired in any country church, and which is increased by the *ground glass* panes in the wooden-sash style, defying all cheerfulness, and diffusing that dull soporific air over the building, so foreign to an edifice of this description, at least one that has escaped the hands of the innovator.

To whom, I would ask, are we indebted for these elegant repairs? I will not charge a parish carpenter or mason with having superintended the work,—the hand of a London architect is plainly indicated in the whole of these tasteless alterations. A careless survey of the building, performed perhaps by a deputy just set down by the coach to look over the *old building*, and whose genius seems to have aimed at giving it the air of a barn. Of course “*whitewash the ceilings*” stood at the head of the survey, and the orders were performed, while the proper guardians of the building supinely suffered the havoc to proceed without an effort to resist its progress. Was no humble artisan in the village to be found who would have *repaired* without *altering*? Even a mason from the tunnel of the adjacent canal could not have performed the repairs in a worse style.

In the church-yard is a low stone pedestal, with a sun-dial inscribed on its surface, and near it is set up a rude piece of stone, rough from the quarry, in the situation and about the size of a grave-stone. One side is painted black, the other white; whether there is any thing uncommon relating to this stone, except its appearance, I am not informed. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

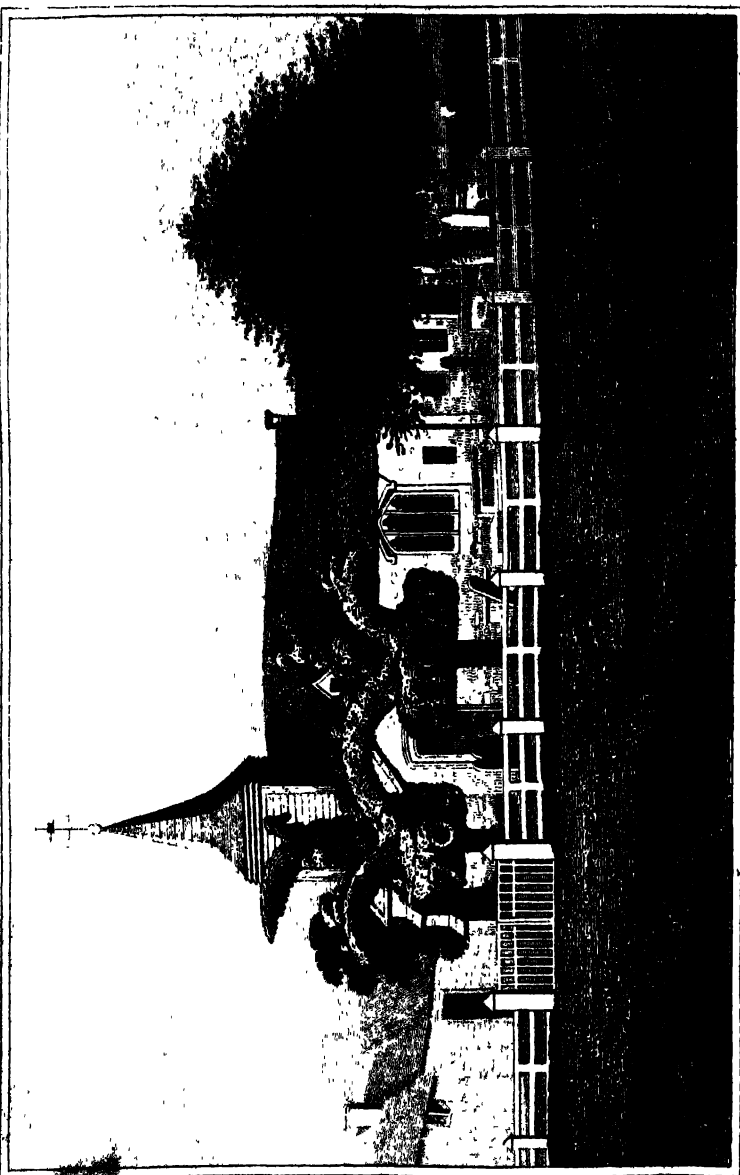
SEVERAL houses having been pulled down in Watling-street, to the East of the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, part of the crypt of the old church has been brought to view. It runs North and South about fifty feet, and is in breadth about ten feet. There are five arches on each side, and one at each end. The roof of the crypt, of which there are no remains, appears to have been vaulted and groined; the ribs, five in number, and springing from their imposts between each of the arches, and finishing in a corresponding manner at the opposite side. The key-stones of the arches are large, and perforated underneath, as if to form the capitals of pillars, which they greatly resemble. From the tops of these key-stones other ribs probably sprung to the vaulting. On the East side, about 15 feet from the crypt, were dug up some pieces of clustered columns; which the workmen said had once been a door.

The Church of St. Mary Aldermary was rebuilt about 1518, under the auspices of Henry Keble, grocer and Lord Mayor, and it is probable that the crypt of the Church then erected is now brought to light. The great Fire of London having destroyed this building, the present Church was erected by the munificence of an individual, Henry Rogers, esq. who, influenced by motives of piety, and affected by the loss of religious buildings, left 5000*l.* to rebuild one church in the City of London; and his lady, who was his executrix, made choice of St. Mary's. It is of the later order of Gothic architecture. The handsome steeple was erected with the produce of the duty on coals; the altar-piece was presented by Jane, relict of Sir John Smith, Alderman; and the pews only were provided at the expence of the united parishes.

Yours, &c.

A. Y.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2.
BEDFONT, anciently written Bedfunde, is a small pretty village on the great western road, 13 miles from London, and adjoining Hounslow Heath. By a strange corruption, which is extremely prevalent, this village is now generally known by the name of Belfound. Its name is variously accounted for. Some imagine it to be derived from Bede's fount; or Belle font, there being a small beautiful spring of water still existing on the public road-side, which is kept clean, and much valued, it being considered very efficacious in diseases of the eyes; there is another fine spring in the neighbourhood of this, which supplies the village generally, though it is private property.

The manor of Bedfont is mentioned under the name of East Bedfont (to distinguish it from a hamlet called West Bedfont, in the adjoining parish of Stanwell) as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. In the beginning of the 14th century this manor was given by John De Neville to the priory of Hounslow. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Michael Stanhope, by the intermarriage of whose daughter with George Lord Berkeley, it passed to the Berkeley family. In 1666 it was sold by George Berkeley, esq. (son and heir to the preceding) to Algernon Earl of Northumberland, from which it has regularly descended to the present Duke.

The manor of Hatton, a hamlet appended to the parish of Bedfont, has been annexed to the latter since the year 1376.

The Parish Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small ancient structure; consisting of a nave and chancel of one pace, tiled, with a modern wooden spire. The nave, including the space under the belfry, lately fitted up with benches, will accommodate about 100 adults, of which only 58 sittings, including the Sunday-school boys, are appropriated as free sittings to the poor. There is also a small gallery, containing three pews, private property, and sittings behind for about six singers. There has been a great increase in the population of this parish within the last few years owing to the inclosure of Hounslow

Heath, a great part of which lies in the parish. In 1800, according to Lyons, its inhabitants were about 330. They now amount nearly to 900.

Between the nave and chancel of the Church is a fine arch of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings, much defaced and decayed by frequent whitewashing; it is 12 feet high by 8 wide. There is another in much better preservation at the entrance of the Church, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 4 wide. In the nave and chancel there are four very small lancet windows; others have been added at different times of various kinds of Gothic, all of stone. The West end window is a very handsome, and that over the altar still contains a few panes of glass of the white rose, which fixes its date between 1461 and 1483, the time of the House of York.

There are no monuments of particular note. On the North wall of the chancel is one to the memory of Mrs. Anne Sherborne, 1815, whose name is endeared in the recollection of her virtues. Near it is the following coat of arms: Az. a fesse wavy, between three lions passant Or.

On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Isabel Page, 1629. Matthew Page, gent. 1631, and Francis Page, 1678. On that of the latter is the following couplet:

"A virtuous life, and a good old age,
 Perfume the memory of Francis Page."

On the North wall of the nave is a neat marble monument to the memory of Mary, wife of Henry Whitfield, D.D., who died in 1795: on which has since been placed the following inscription:

"Henricus Whitfield, S.T.P. de Russell in Comitatu Wilt. Rector, et hujusce Ecclesie per annos quadraginta duos Vicarius; Vir, si quis alius, doctus, pius venerabilis. Obiit Die Julii 9. anno salutis 1819. Aetatis 68."

What, however, renders the village of Bedfont so remarkable and well-known, are the two yew trees in the Church-yard, cut in topiary. On one of them is the date when they assumed this fictitious shape, 1704, and on the other are to be seen the initials of the parish officers for that year, J. H. and J. G. R. T. John Hatchet, John Goodwin, Robert Tillyer.

Here is no register of baptisms or mar-

marriages of an earlier date than 1695; that of burials commences in 1678.

There is an earlier book, entitled, "Estbedfont, the Church booke of accmpts, as well for the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poore, as also for y^e Churchraytes, according as everie house is apportioned. This booke conteyneth all yat was conteyned in a former booke in y^e yere of o^r Lord, 1593, to y^e yere 1627 (....farre goeth y^e old booke. This booke beginneth in y^e yere 1628." There are no entries of much moment in this old book.

In 1593 is the following list of "Church goods."

- ' In primis one new Bible.
- ' It. one new surplus of holland.
- ' It. a communion cup of silver, with a cover.
- ' It. a booke of common prayer.
- ' It. a paraphrase of Erasmus.
- ' It. a booke of
- ' It. a registry boke of pay."

In the next account is,

- " A great new pott of pewter with a cover, for y^e communion."

In 1609 "Mr. Jewell's works" were added.

In 1629 there are several entries of gifts to indigent Preachers and Ministers, and one to a Welsh preacher.

In 1632 to the Church goods is added "a little pay book" to write the names of strange preachers in.

"It. the book of Ecclesiastical Canons."

"In 1633 John Page gave unto the Church a fayre grean carpet, fringed about with greene silk fringe, and embroidered, to be laid upon the communion table every Sabbath day."

In 1635 a trencher plate and napkin were added, which is the last Church-property entry in the book.

There are few parishes less indebted to benefactors than Bedfont.

In the Church-yard are no tombstones or monuments worthy of note, except perhaps one erected about 60 years ago, to the memory of John Stanley, "King of the Gypsies," at the cost of his subjects. The tomb is now much decayed, and the slab fastened together by iron cranks, is laid upon the fragments that remain, now nearly level to the earth. It bore the following inscription :

"Readers all, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

In 1590 Queen Elizabeth gave the Rectory of Bedfont, with the advowson of the Vicarage, to the Bishops of London and his successors in that see.

The Vicars of Bedfont since 1700 are here given from the Bishop of London's register.

1706. Stephen Fouace.

1720. John Jaumard *, B. A.

1740. John Higgate.

1761. John Gibson.

1777. Henry Whitfield, D.D.

1819. William Forth Protheroe, M.A.

1823. Robert Jones, D.D. F.R. S.I.
the present vicar.

The view, here given, (*see Plate I.*) of the Church and the yew trees, was taken by Mrs. Graham in 1824. R. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE following topographical remarks on the early History of St. Columb, in Cornwall, were suggested by a well-written account of Padstow, in the same county, which appeared in your Magazine for April, p. 320. The writer has traced, with a due reference to dates, the incidents connected with those remains of antiquity which present themselves in the town and its immediate vicinity. Cornwall abounds with additional relations, which serve personally to connect the patron saints with their respective parishes: in many instances the character of these legends is doubtful and contradictory; in the present, however, St. Columba appears to possess a more decided claim to the attention of the provincial historian.

Alluding to the existence of Pagan superstition, Mr. Whitaker directs our attention to Tresadern, a residence near the town, as probably representing the temple of Saturn; and we find, according to the same authority, a Cornish sovereign resident at Trekyninge† at the commencement of the fourth century; and not far from

* "John Goodwin" occurs in the register about this time as vicar: whose name, however, according to Lysons, does not appear in the Bishop's register.

† Higher Trekyninge is the station alluded to. It was in the reign of Edward III. the property of the Arundels and the Hamelys, and at a later period for some generations in the family of Jenkyn. The greater part of the ancient mansion, which was a building of considerable extent, was pulled down in the reign of James the First.
thence

thence the burial-place of some distinguished Briton known by the name of the Coyt. This monument is composed of five massy stones, one covering, three supporting, and one buttressing, and strikes upon the eye as a solitary remnant of ancient grandeur, over which ages have rolled, but which still seems haughtily to plead for glories gone. Such was the tomb of a British sovereign in the time of Diocletian. Its surly magnificence has, however, been long since appropriated as a receptacle for pigs, and the antiquary surveys this humiliating exchange with feelings scarcely less powerful than those which filled the mind of the classic enthusiast on beholding the temple of Peace in the Roman forum converted into a sheepfold;

"*Dannoss quid non imminuit dies!*" Hon.

In proceeding to notice the eminently pious individual, to whom St. Columb is indebted for its name, it may be proper to refer to Camden, who tells us from the information of Nicholas Roscarrock, a gentleman highly prized by Carew for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity, that St. Columba was a holy virgin and martyr: her life existed at that time in the Cornish language, and was in the possession of Mr. Roscarrock, who had translated it into English; but the decay of the ancient vernacular tongue, and the Gothic spirit of Protestant indifference, equally contributed to the neglect and final disappearance of this biographical memoir. Mr. Whitaker in his "*Cathedral of Cornwall*" (vol. ii. 82, 90) is quite animated on the subject of the Virgin Martyr, and with his usual regard to topographical accuracy, thus sympathizes in her sufferings.

"The King of Cornwall, a Pagan, resident in the royal house of Trekyninge, probably in consequence of Diocletian's edict, ordered a young woman of the Roman name of Columba to be put to death for her Christianity. The scene of the execution he directed to be North of his own house, behind the hill that backs it on the North, and upon the very site of the present Churchyard; ground sufficiently distant from his house not to annoy his feelings with either the sight or the hearing of the deed during its transaction, yet resting higher than any immediately adjacent, even looking down into a steep valley on the North, and conspicuous from all the high lands beyond. Here I suppose the fatal fire was kindled,

casting its awful gleam upon the sides of the hills opposite, and carrying a strong terror with it to the heart of every secret but cowardly Christian. Here too I suppose was seen the Virgin Saint of Christianity, already a confessor, soon to be a martyr, looking down with a smile upon all that earth and hell could inflict, as eager to pass on the wings of hovering angels to the peculiar blessedness of martyrs in eternity.—The Church was naturally fixed upon the very ground upon which its own martyr had suffered."

Castle-an-Dinas, which rears its barren summit a short distance South of St. Columb, is one of the most considerable earth-works in the county, and was formerly known by the appellation of King Arthur's Castle: the uncultivated tract of land which widely extends itself around it is called the Gos Moor, and was noticed as the scene of the hunting excursions of the British prince, to commemorate which a stone was heretofore shown bearing the impress of his horse's foot. Hals mentions a tradition of the ground having been once covered with trees, from whence the Church of St. Columb was supplied with the wood necessary for its erection; in Leland's time, however, the adjacent country presented a prospect as wild and destitute of foliage as at present. Hals also speaks of the castle as "a famous ancient British treble intrenchment;" but the other antiquarian authorities appear more favourable to a Roman origin.

Independently, however, of these interesting associations connected with the British æra, St. Columb lays claim to peculiar attention, as having been for so many centuries under the lordship and patronage of the "great Arundels of Lanherne," who for many descents lie there interred; "and greatest stroke for love, living, and respect, in the country heretofore they bare," (Carew, A.D. 1602, fo. 144). It is needless to enter into a detail of the eminent men who have descended from that illustrious stock: they were indeed true in counsel, and trusty in peril, and have achieved for themselves and for their name a goodly niche among the patriots of other days. The Baron Arundels of Trerice originally sprung from the same family, although there seems to be considerable difference of opinion with regard to dates; some connecting the branches in Devonshire, others in Cornwall, through the

the house at Tolcarn. They both bear the same arms; Sable, six swallows in pile Argent, from the French *hirondella*, in reference to their name; this bearing has been alluded to by an early English poet in commendation of their valour. A.D. 1170.

Hirundinæ velocior alite quæ dat

*Hoc agnomen ei, fut cujus in ægide dig-
num, &c.**

Leland, indeed, says that the Tre-rice branch did not bear the same arms: this must have been either a mistake, or at that time they might have borne those of Lansladron only, Sable, three chevrons Argent, which they afterwards always quartered with those of Arundel. In support of this suggestion, Carew says, "Divers Cornish gentlemen born younger brothers, and advanced by match, have left their own coats, and honoured those of their wives with the first quarter on their shields, so that the arms of one stock are greatly diversified in the younger branches." There were frequent collateral matches between the families at subsequent periods.

The lordship of St. Columb was originally part of the lands belonging to the Priory of Bodmin. In the thirteenth century it became the property of the Arundels, in which family it continued until the death of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, in 1701, the last of his house in Cornwall who bore that name. Richard Arundel Bealinge, esq. the son of his only daughter, who married Sir Richard Bealinge, knight, succeeded to the family estates. This gentleman left two daughters; Frances, the eldest, married Sir John Gifford of Burstall, co. Lincoln, bart. and died without issue; Mary, the youngest, therefore became the sole representative of the Lanherne Arundels, and by marriage with Henry, seventh Baron Arundel of Wardour in 1739, united two branches of the family, after a separation of upwards of 200 years. His monumental inscription in Tisbury Church, Wilts, thus elegantly commemorates this event:

"Qui Mariam Arundel, Lanhernia in Cornubiâ stirpis, nobilissimam hæredem, accepit conjugem; inde filio ex eâ suscepto, clarissima hæc prosapia, quæ ultra duo sæcula fuerat divisa, jam feliciter unita floret, æureatque semper, favente Deo."

This extensive manor having been

thus vested in the Wardour family, was transferred by purchase about the commencement of the present century from James Everard, ninth Lord Arundel, to the late Thomas Rawlings, esq.* of Saunders Hill near Padstow, to whom a view of the town is inscribed by Mr. Polwhele, in his History of Cornwall.

The Rectory of St. Columb is one of the most valuable in Cornwall: it is estimated in the King's books at 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The patronage was for several years the property of the Trefusis family; and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Trefusis, brother of the late Lord Clinton. The parsonage house is situated in a steep but fertile valley at the South of the church; it is surrounded by a spacious lawn, and the declivities of the hill, which rises towards the town, have been judiciously planted. A stream runs through the valley, which contributes to the freshness and beauty, as well as to the calm and undisturbed retirement of the scene.

The house was built in the fifteenth century by John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter, a younger son of Renfrey Arundel, Sheriff of Cornwall, in the 3d of Edward IV. who removed the parsonage from its original site, on the North side of the church, to its present situation in the valley. The dilapidated remains of the old college or rectory, where Bishop Arundel received his early education previously to his removal to Exon College, Oxford, and which Hals erroneously calls a college of Black Monks, were totally consumed by an accidental fire in 1701.

The Rectory houses of our island were originally the only schools for education, and the inmates generally consisted of the Rector and six subordinates; the Deacon, Sub-deacon, and Acolyth; the exorcist, lector, and ostiary; the Rector and Deacon in holy orders, the remainder called Clerks, from whence is derived the name of the present assistants in our Churches. The domestic arrangements of these

* Mr. Rawlings was for a long series of years actively and honourably engaged as a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Cornwall. The commanding talents and extended liberality of this gentleman were highly estimated by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died at his seat in 1820, in the 63d year of his age.

* Brito, alias Bicton, Phillippidos, Lib. 111.

repositories of learning is strikingly illustrated by the present parsonage house at St. Columb. This ancient building is quadrangular, and surrounded by a moat; it is therefore necessary to cross a bridge, in order to reach the porch*. Mr. Whitaker thus enumerates the several apartments:

"The Rector's parlour and school-room, on the left of the entrance, now form a parlour, kitchen, and pantry; the three dormitories for the Rector, Deacon, and pupils, which are approached by a stone staircase to the chamber over the porch, have become servants' bed-rooms; the hall on the right is now a parlour and lobby; the State bed-room for the reception of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the spacious and undoubted chapel of the whole are both approached by the grand staircase; the former has been altered into two stories, the latter is become a drawing room."

St. Columb is the most considerable town in the hundred of Pyder; the parish is a large one, and contains several villages. A market and fair were granted in the 6th of Edw. III. (1333) to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne. The windows of the Church were elaborately adorned with painted glass, bearing a representation of St. Columba with a dove in her hands, in allusion to her name; but they were all destroyed in 1760 by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder kept in the rood loft; an accident attributed to the carelessness of school-boys, three of whom unfortunately perished. Renfrey Arundel, who died in 1310, made considerable additions to the Church, and his successor Sir John founded and endowed a chantry of five priests, 25 Edw. III. (1351.) In 1681 the lofty steeple was destroyed by lightning, and has not since been replaced. There were five chapels in the neighbourhood situated at Tregoo, Tressythney, Lauhinzy, Ruthos, and Bospolvan.

In the time of Norden's survey (1584), there were twelve seats of the Arundels in Cornwall; at present, however, the name of this celebrated house is extinct in this county, and I cannot close

* Bishop Arundel moated the house round with rivers and fish-ponds (Hals 63), and emulating the castellated style of building adopted by the neighbouring gentlemen, he erected an arched gateway and drawbridge, the former of which "remained a few years since all mantled with ivy."—(Whitaker, 1804.)

this paper without transcribing an extract from one of the unpublished manuscripts of the late Dr. Borlase, on the Cornish families. The works of that gentleman, both as an historian and naturalist, are truly valuable; but they cannot convey a sentiment more honourable to his memory than that contained in the following passage:

"It is a melancholy reflection to look back on so many great families as have formerly adorned the county of Cornwall, and are now no more. The most lasting have only their seasons more or less, of a certain constitutional strength;—they have their spring, and summer sunshine glare, their wane, decline, and death; they flourish and shine, perhaps for ages; at last they sicken, their light grows pale, and, at a crisis when the offsets are withered, and the whole stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears, and leaves the world as they have done Cornwall. There are limits ordained to every thing under the Sun;—man will not abide in honour,—of all human vanities, family pride is one of the weakest.—Reader! go thy way,—secure thy name in the Book of Life, where the page fails not, nor the title alters nor expires;—leave the rest to heralds and the parish register."

Yours, &c.

T. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July 1.*
MR. DIBDIN in his "Library Companion," p. 588, tells us, speaking of Sir Thomas Wilson and his writings, that "his slender little volume, entitled '*Epistola de vitâ et obitu duorum fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon,*' 1552, 4to, is a volume to rack the most desperate with torture, as to the hopelessness of its acquisition. The Bodleian Library possesses it; so does the British Museum; and so does Earl Spencer. Another copy is not known to me." It happens, however, that a copy has by accident come into my possession. It was a duplicate for sale in 1769, from the British Museum. My copy, however, is without date, and the colophon has "*Excusum Londini in Ædibus Richardi Graftoni, typographi Regis, cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.*" As the book is scarce, some of your readers may not be displeased to see an extract or two from it.

The first shall be a character of the two brothers, written by Dr. Walter Haddon, regius professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, which is prefixed to the "*Epistola*" of Sir Thos. Wilson.

"Dux

"Dux ipse, licet nondum plane vir, tamen et annis ad juventutem pene adoleverat, et ingenio ad omnes res gerendas ita ematuratus, ut ex his omnibus nihil illi abesset, quibus illustrem personam vel ornari deceret, vel institui conveniret. Gravis erat sine superbiâ, comis sine levitate, docilitate summâ, minime ut studio esset opus: diligentia tamen ejusmodi quæ naturam posset etiam ex tarditate incitare. Sermo verò penè omnis et de doctrinâ fuit, & cum viris doctis, quos & honoratissima cura matris illi multos circumfuderat, & ipse plures humanitate aspicerebat suâ. Nam cum dignitate principibus esset par, tamen generosâ quadam ingenuitate animi se cum infimis exquebat, si quidem ullas eruditionis aut ingenii notas in illorum orationibus inesse intellexisset. Jam congressus nec muti illi erant, nec vulgares, nec rerum colloquia ludicrarum aut levium, sed proponebat aliquid semper de quo & ipse dicebat, ut poteret, & alios audiebat libenter, si quid illis in mentem veniret. Oratio fuit illius sanè promptâ & explicatâ, nec se ipsa jactans, nec alios excludens, gravi quadam perfusa modestia, quam mentis æqualitate perpetuâ sic turbatur, ut nec se ipse unquam desereret in dicendo, nec acerbè quenquam insectaretur. Reliqua vita quæ quidem nobiscum acta est, vel tota literis transmissa, vel illis certè condita fuit, quæ studio sic exarserat, ut nec collegiâ, nec scholâ, nec otio, nec negotiâ, uno nec mensam, uno nec lectum, prorsus illarum expertes esse sineret. Itaq; minime tempore, maximarum in rerum doctrinâ sic evolaverat, ut ejus etiam extemporalem in disserendo facultatem, multi possent metuere, nemo contemneret deberet, laudarent sanè omnes, & admirarentur, quicunq; laude ipsi aut admiratione digni aliquando sunt habiti. Erunt fortasse, qui vel hæc in illo non fuisse, vel non tanta fuisse credant, quanta meis ego verbis illa facio. Sed hii quicunq; sunt, aut illum ignoraverunt, ejus vera virtus omnem orationis vanitatem repudiebat, aut me profecto non norunt, qui ad publicum tam nobilis personæ testimonium, minime sanè mendatum accommodare velim. Talis igitur certè, talis Henricus ille Suffolciensis fuit, reliquis prestans universis adolescentibus, ipse tum adolescens, & jam appropinquans, ut aliis omnibus viris, ipse vir anteferratur. Talis illi succrevit frater Carolus, pubescens quidem adhuc, ut in vitâ gemma, sed qualem nostræ vites gemmam aut parvum vix habent, aut certè preciosior omnino non habent."

If the above character can be at all depended upon, and why may it not? the sons of Charles Brandon appear to have been young men of great promise. And this does not seem to have been a singular opinion. The "Epistola" is followed by "Epigrammata varia, tum Cantabrigiensium, tum Oxoniensium

Græcè et Latinè conscripta," from which take the following specimen, chosen chiefly from its convenient length. The author, Robert Wisdom: "Splendida Brandonum cecidit stirps, & domus alta

Corruit, Henrici dum pia membra cadunt. Carole, morte tuâ spes ultima mœsta refugit, Et fugiens, tales edidit ore sonos.

Quàm mundus nihili est, fallax, quàm vanida rerum,

Copia? quàm mundi gloria, falsâ, fugax? Quales, vix toto sol viderat aureus orbe, Tales, urna brevis pignora sancta tenet."

I shall only add the following description of their deaths, from the Epistola:

"Memorable est quoddam Dux Henricus valens & incolumis horâ cœnæ dixit optimæ matronæ dominæ Margarietæ in mensâ illis assidenti, quæ utrumq; maternâ pietate amplectebatur. Ubi cœnabimus (inquit) æquante nocte? Illa modestè respondit, vel in istis ædibus (spero) mi domine, vel alibi apud aliquem amicum tuum. Nequaquam (inquit) ille. Nunquam enim post hæc, unâ hic cœnabimus. Cum matrona valde hac voce perterrita fuisset, ille ad tollendam ægritudinem jussit bono animo esse, & vultum ridens exporrexit. Tandem mater (vel invidiâ judice) laudatissimâ, summo vespere Bugdinum venit, & mox exosculata est filios, quod utrumq; vivum offendisset. Verùm Dux Henricus statim post in morbum incidit, & tam graviter cruciatus est sudoris ardore, ut dolor tantus lacrymas vel durissimo exprimeret. Mater attonita medicum consulit, quem secum habebat, & omnes vias persequitur, quibus possit mederi. Quid multis opus? Post quinq; horas elapsus ex hac vitâ est Princeps illustrissimus. Carolus eodem tempore graviter exæstians, quo frater mortuus est, & nihil de illo ex ejusq; sermone intelligens, separato nimirum collocatus & longè a fratre semoto cubiculo, tacitè apud se commentabatur. Medicus interrogat quomobrem sic cogitabundus esset. Ego vero (inquit) cogito, quàm grave sit destitui charissimo amico. Quomobrem quæso (inquit)? Respondit, rogas? Frater mortuus est. Verùm non ita refert, brevi subsequor. Atque ita post semihoræ spatium animam Deo commendavit, & frater fratrem sequutus est, minor majorem, & Dux Ducem."

At the end of the volume are the two following epitaphs:

"In Ducem Carolum Brandonum Patrem Suffolciensibus, Joannes Parkehurstus. Carole te stravit Mors, quam Mars ipse nequebat:

Est magnum, Mortis scilicet, Imperium."

"Thomas Wilsonus in Clarissimam Janam, Angliæ Reginam, & Serenissimi Regis nostri Edwardi Sexti matrem.

Pignore jam nato, cecidit mox optima Jana.
Nempe ferunt soles sæcula nulla duos."

A copy of "that exquisitely rare piece" of Tom Nash, printed in 1594, 4to, of which Mr. Dibdin (Library Companion, p. 593) says, the only known copy is in the library of the Marquis of Stafford, is in the possession of Robert Reeve, esq. of Lowestoft. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
HAVING (twenty years ago) passed some pleasant hours in the company of Mr. Baron Maseres, I lately availed myself of an opportunity to view the Monument erected to his memory in the church-yard of Reigate in Surrey. I transcribed the Epitaph, and by inserting it in your useful Miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader,
THOS. JNO. BURGoyNE.

—
"H. S. E.

Franciscus Maseres, Armig. Aut. Clar. apud Cantab. olim socius, Quinti Baronis in curiâ Scaccarii, Munus, annos 50 executus est. Viri hujus egregii et amabilissimi fides, integritas, æqualitas, liberalitasque omnibus, quibuscum erat versatus, innotuere. Eximiis his virtutibus accedebant tanta sermonis morumque suavitas, tanta comitas facilitasque, ut nihil supra. Humanitatis studiis, et literis reconditoribus colendis omni præconio dignissimus. Exemplaria Græca et Latina quorum Juvenis fuerat perstudiosus, senex in deliciis habebat. Sui seculi mathematicorum clarissimis parem indubitanter dixeris. Multa quæ accurate, copiose, cogitatque scripserat prælo dedit; et in communem fructum attulit. Articulis fidei, qui dicuntur in minimum reducti. Deum Unum, ens entium, omnium patrem, Christo duce, sanctissimè adoravit. Quam immortalitatem toto pectore cupierat placida lenique senectute, et integrâ mente consecutus est, anno Domini 1824, ætatis suæ 93. Vale, Vir optime! Amice vale carissime! et siquis rerum humanarum tibi sit adhuc conscientia, Monumentum quod in tuam memoriam, tui etiam in mortuis observantis solus Robertus Fellowes, ponendum curavit solitâ benevolentia tuarum."

Mr. URBAN, Hull, Aug. 15.
THE frequent and brilliant successes of the Greeks against the Ottomans by means of fire-ships, reminds me of a passage in a work to be met with in London forty years ago, but possibly now out of print. It was entitled "A Description of Constantinople, the Manners and Customs of the Turks, &c." Being written and

published in English by a Greek named Elias Habeski; but was not, as might at first be apprehended, a garbled account from the Baron de Tot, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and others: on the contrary, he is successful in combating some of the Baron's statements, especially as regards the Turkish ladies.—A curious and important particular respecting the marine of the Sublime Porte is, that, to compensate for their gross ignorance of the mechanical powers, the Turks have recourse to an extraordinary quantity of grease. This, he says, is in the proportion of six to one, compared with what is used in the British Navy. If this practice still prevails, it may be easily conceived that rigging so saturated with unctuous matter must present an inflammable surface singularly fitted for the enterprises of their assailants; in furtherance of which, though in a slight degree, their sails, according to this writer, are of cotton, a material more combustible than flax or hemp, and which, by the way, he observes, "holds wind better than canvas, but it soon wears and tears."

In direct opposition to the preceding novelty, let us turn to the celebrated engagement of the Centurion with the Marilla galleon. In the early part of which, "the mats with which the galleon had stuffed her netting took fire, and burnt fiercely, blazing half as high as the mizen top." It certainly taxes our belief to the utmost, that this should have happened without communicating most injuriously to the rigging, even though, as subsequently appears, the ensign was singed off the staff! Yet no work could be received with more respect than was Lord Anson's voyage, which is understood to have been compiled from his Lordship's papers under his own inspection; not by Richard Walter, whose name it bears, but by — Robinson, a Quaker, a man of abilities, who afterwards embarked with Falconer and the commissioners in the unfortunate Aurora frigate.

Not one of the officers who bore a part in the engagement, several of whom afterwards became eminent, ever intimated, as far as the public know, that there was any thing overcharged in the above account, or in the sequel to it; by which we find "the Spaniards at length freed themselves from the fire by cutting away the

the netting, and tumbling the whole mass which was in flames into the sea." To explain this statement on physical principles exceeds my research; and inserting it only for its surprising contrast to the greasy system of the Turkish riggers with the obvious consequences, I am

Yours, &c. HANS HJORNOR.

Mr. URBAN, 20, Pall Mall.

ALLOW me to remark on the letter of I. E. in p. 28, that the author of the very interesting work on the Pyramids, and other publications, so far from being Richard Graves, was not even named Richard, but was Mr. John Greaves, a learned traveller, geometry professor of Gresham College, and Savilian professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and who formed Archbishop Laud's splendid collection of MSS. There is a small etching of his portrait by Sir Edm. Marmion. He died in 1652, twenty-eight years before Mr. Richard Graves was born.—The latter was, however, as the Rev. (not Sir) P. Meadows stated in vol. xciv. ii. 602, a very eminent Antiquary and genealogist, and intimate with Thoresby and Hearne, the latter calling him "his egregious friend."

I beg also to add an account of the following very scarce monumental print engraved by Vertue, which appears to be unknown to Mr. Meadows. It is inscribed at top:

"The Monument of Mrs. Eleanor Graves, her father-in-law, mother, and four sons."

Under the busts of herself, mother, father-in-law, and small figures of her four sons, appears the following:

"Here under are interred the bodies of John Bentley, esq. and Ellenor his wife, the relict of Thomas Bates, gent. by whom she had issue an only daughter Ellenor (here also interred); she married to Richard Graves of Lincoln's Inns, esq. by whom she had issue six sonnes and nine daughters, of whom foure, viz. Richard, John, Richard, and Benjamin, are here likewise buried. The said John Bentley dyed the 26th of Feb. 1660, aged 65 years. Ellenor his wife dyed the 12th of Aug. 1657, aged 63 years, and Ellenor, her daughter, dyed the 4th of May, 1656, aged 39 years."

And at the bottom of the engraving:

"In the parish church of Richmond in Surry—G. Vertue sculp."

A description of this Monument

may likewise be seen in Lysons's Environs of London.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS GRAVES.

* * Mr. Meadows also informs us that he has met with another portrait of one of this family, bearing the following inscription:

"Lucilla Anna Maria Graves, daughter of the Rev. R. Graves, Rector of Claverton and of Croscombe, Somerset, and granddaughter of Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton, Gloucestershire, died March 10th, 1822, aged 57.—S. Baptiste, Lith. de G. Engebriann."

On the back of the engraved portrait of John Graves, gent. who died in London, aged 103 years, in 1616, as noticed in vol. xciv. ii. 602, is the following memorandum:

"Hugh Graves, a younger brother of the venerable John Graves, was Lord Mayor of York, and M. P. for that city in several Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth."

Hugh Graves was Sheriff of the city of York in 1559, M. P. for the same in 1570 and 1571, and Lord Mayor in 1578. He was the ancestor of the Yorkshire branch of the family, and of the late celebrated Admiral Lord Graves. From John Graves his brother, the Gloucestershire Graves derived their pedigree.

Mr. Meadows enquires when Sir Philip M. became Latin Secretary.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Aug. 9.

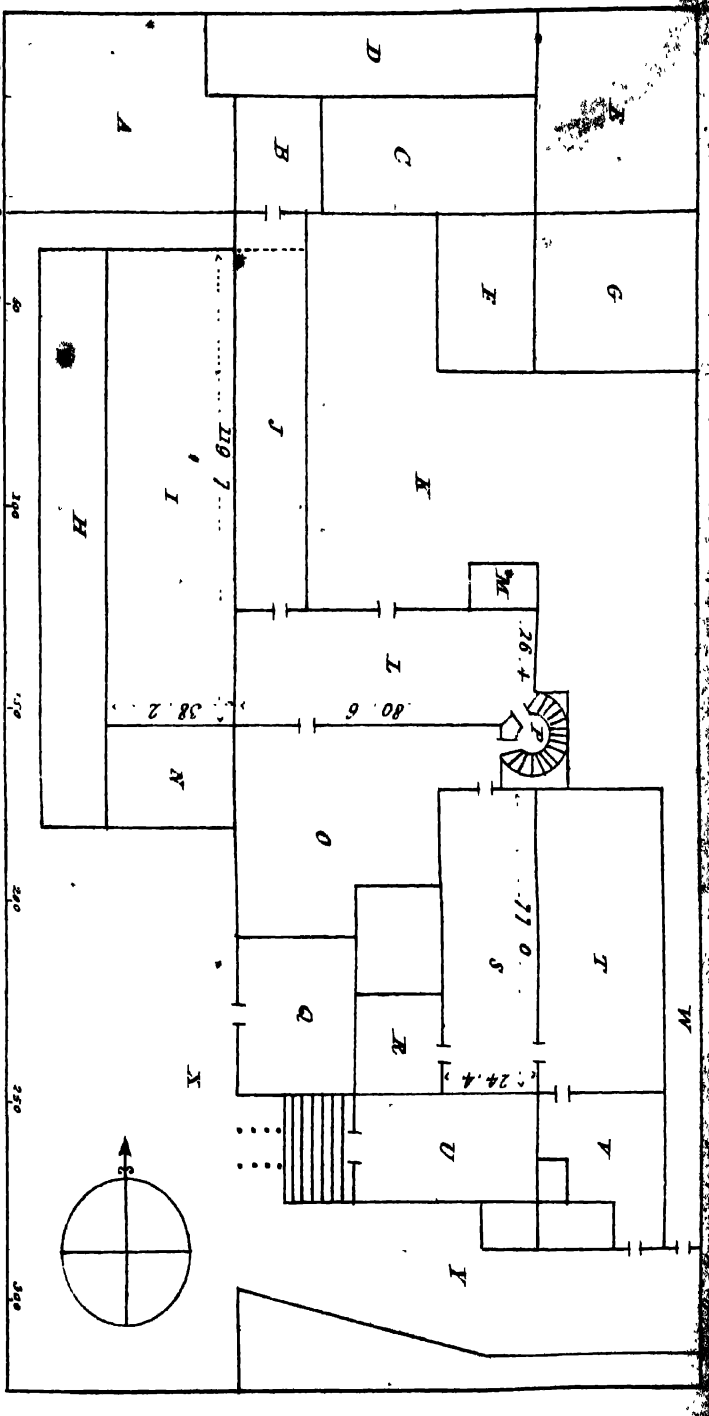
I HAVE in my possession various documents respecting the cheapness of Provisions in the olden time. If you think the following worthy to occupy a niche in your imperishable pages, it is at your service. H.J.S.

Anno Domini 1561.

Wm. Mingay, Esq. Mayor of the City of Norwich, his Expenses for a Dinner in the which hee feasted the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lords, Knights, and Gentrey.

	s.	d.
Imp. Beef with loyn g ^t 8 per stone, 14lb. to the stone	5	4
2 collers of Brawne	1	4
4 Geese	1	4
8 pints of Butter	1	6
1 fore quarter of Veale	0	10
1 after-quarter of Veale	1	0
1 leg of Mutton	0	5

A loyn



Into 12 Ridgely St. West.
 PLAN of the POWDER PLOT CELLAR and other BUILDINGS.
 Adjoining the Old Palace, Westminster.

A loyn of Mutton and shoulder of Veale	-	0	9
A brest and collar of Mutton	-	0	7
6 Plover	-	1	0
4 brace of Partridges	-	2	0
4 couple Rabbets	-	1	8
2 Pigs	-	1	0
4 couple of Henns	-	2	0
2 couple of Mallard	-	1	0
34 Eggs	-	0	6
2 bushels of Flowre	-	1	6
16 loaves whit Bread	-	0	4
18 loaves wheaton Bread	-	0	9
3 loaves Messelin	-	0	3
1 barell Double Beer	-	2	6
1 barell Small Beer	-	1	0
1 quarter of Wood	-	2	2
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Graises	-	0	3
4 pound Barbery Sugar	-	1	6
Fruit and Almonds	-	0	7
Sweet Water and Perfumes	-	0	4
16 Oranges	-	0	2
2 gall. clarrett Wine	-	2	0
1 quart Sack	-	0	5
1 quart Malmsey	-	0	5
1 quart Barturd	-	0	3
1 quart Muskadine	-	0	6

£.1 17 0

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
I SEND you for insertion a plan of the Powder Plot Cellar, and other buildings adjoining, taken from some memoranda and measures, made by myself and two other persons some years since, while those buildings were remaining unaltered. Very few persons, it is believed, were ever in the Cellar, or knew where it was situated; and there is reason to think, that no similar plan may be in existence, but to a certainty none has ever been before published. And, as the buildings, which were part of the old palace, have in the late alterations at Westminster (to speak at least of the old House of Lords, the Powder Plot Cellar, and the house which the conspirators first occupied) all been destroyed, it was thought important to endeavour thus to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of them.

Explanation of Plan.

- A. Part of the Commons Committee Rooms, Westminster Hall, &c.
- B. Lobby to House of Commons.
- C. House of Commons, formerly St. Stephen's Chapel.

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

- D. Cloysters to St. Stephen's Chapel, now Speaker's House.
- E. Speaker's Garden.
- F. Mr. Hatsell's house.
- G. Mr. Hatsell's garden.
- H. Old brick building, since removed.
- I. Court of Requests, present House of Lords.
- F. Gallery from House of Commons to Painted Chamber.
- K. Cotton Garden.
- L. Painted Chamber.
- M. Irregular brick buildings, erected against it.
- N. Waghorn's Coffee house.
- O. Part of Cellars below, but covered with Committee-rooms for the Lords.
- P. Staircase from Cellar up to Painted Chamber.
- Q. The House which Percy first hired.
- R. A small enclosure, joining Powder Plot Cellar, and opening into it.
- S. Powder Plot Cellar, under the Old House of Lords.
- T. Irregular Brick Buildings.
- U. Prince's Chamber.
- V. A small Court, leading into Parliament Place.
- W. A Passage from Cotton Garden into Parliament Place.
- X. Part of Old Palace Yard.
- Y. Part of Parliament Place.

The particulars of the Powder Plot, and the circumstances attending its discovery, are of course too well known to need repetition. All that is here intended, therefore, is to ascertain and point out the several spots, to which the narrative refers.

When, in a meeting of the conspirators, in a house behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand, about the middle of Easter Term 1603, as it seems, the nature of the plot had been decided, Percy, one of the conspirators, was sent to hire a house at Westminster, which Fawkes and Winter, in their separate confessions*, subsequently made, describe as near adjoining to the Parliament House. Winter, in his confession†, says it belonged to one Ferris, and that Catesby, one of the conspirators, was the person who hired it, and thereby became, as Ferris before was, tenant to Whinyard. Lord Salisbury,

* See them inserted in a book, entitled, "The Gunpowder Treason, with a Discourse of the manner of its discovery," 12mo, 1679, pp. 41, 51.

† Ibid. p. 51.

in a Letter in Winwood's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 170, says, that Percy hired a part of Vyniard House, in the Old Palace; evidently mistaking the name, instead of Winyard's house, as belonging to Winyard. That person, Winyard, in a relation inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 207*, is mentioned as having the keeping of some of the King's stuff, and as having been an honest and ancient servant of the late Queen. So that evidently he was keeper of the wardrobe. The same relation also speaks of Winyard's having let some part of a room under the Parliament Chamber, to one that used it as a cellar, who is afterwards named as Thomas Percy. Speed† points it out still more particularly as "a certain edifice, adjoining the wall of the Parliament House, which served for withdrawing rooms for the assembled Lords, and out of Parliament was at the dispose of the Keeper of the Place [Palace] and Wardrobe thereto belonging." And this account of Speed's, so far as it speaks of the House as consisting of withdrawing rooms for the Lords, is confirmed by Winter's confession, in which he mentions the necessity they at one time experienced of postponing their work, because the Scotch Lords were appointed to sit in conference on the Union in Percy's house‡.

Unquestionably, from all these circumstances of description, this must have been a house which at one time stood on the spot marked R in the plan. But the original house, existing at the time of the Powder Plot, was afterwards pulled down, and replaced by another, which has also itself been since destroyed. This last erection was at one time used as the Ordnance Office, and afterwards as one entrance to the old House of Lords. While it continued the Ordnance Office, a view of it was taken by Wale, for the purpose of insertion in "London and its Environs," published in 1761, in which work it will be found engraven.

This original house the conspirators occupied, and they continued in possession of it till about Easter 1605; for Fawkes, in his confession says, that about 11 Dec. 1604, they began

their mine, that by Christmas they had brought their mine to the wall, and about Candlemas had wrought the wall half through†. After this he says, "about Candlemas they worked another fortnight in the mine against the stone wall, which was very hard to beat through." Fawkes says, "truly it was three yards thick‡." He speaks of the foundation wall, which of course was the thickest; and the wall of the superstructure, above ground, was on measuring it, in one place found to be, in that instance, 6 feet 8 inches and an half, which is but 2 feet 3½ inches short of that measure. About Easter 1604-5, it was, that while they were working, they heard the noise of removing coals in the adjoining cellar§. On sending round, they found the cellar was to be let. They immediately took it, and this was, beyond all doubt, the great cellar under the old House of Lords, which is marked in the plan with the letter S. Smith, in the *Antiquities of Westminster*, has given views of the elevations of the four sides of this cellar, in the lowest of which, as it stands in the plate, may be seen in a recess near the right hand extremity, as the beholder looks at it, the door through which Guy Fawkes, when he had fired the train, was to have made his escape. This he was to have done by crossing a small court, marked V. in the plan, into Parliament Place Y. and so to the water, at the further end of Parliament Place, where a boat was to have been in waiting for him. A view of the stairs and landing place, at the end of Parliament Place, which are now removed, and the end of the passage closed up with a wall, is given in an engraving in Smith's *Antiquities*, from a drawing communicated by Sir James Winter Lake.

This cellar, which was 77 feet long, 10 feet 3 inches high, and 24 feet 4 inches wide, was accessible two ways. One from Cotton Garden, through a door under the North side of the Painted Chamber, a view of which may be seen in Smith's *Antiquities*; the other from Parliament Place, through the small court, marked V in the plan, and so through the door, above described as that through which Fawkes intended to make his escape

* Ibid. p. 54.

† Speed's History of England, edit. 1627, p. 916.

‡ Winter's Confessions, p. 52.

† Fawkes's Confession, p. 41.

‡ Ibid. p. 41.

§ Ibid. p. 42.

into the cellar itself. In Smith's Antiquities is a view of the East end of the Prince's Chamber, which shews the appearance of this court, and a door communicating with that before described. But the whole of these buildings have been removed.

At which of these two entrances Fawkes was apprehended, has not been particularly pointed out; but the latter is the more probable, as being the most secret, and therefore better suiting the conspirator's purposes, which required concealment; and being besides nearer to the river Thames, the track in which he meant to escape.

There is strong reason for fixing the letter, by which the plot was discovered, not on Percy, as a friend, as Lord Monteagle supposed, but on a much nearer relation, unfortunately connected with one unhappily too deeply privy at least to the existence and tendency of the plot.

Lord Monteagle's eldest sister, Mary, was married to Thomas Abington, of Hinlip in Worcestershire, esq.*; and Green, in his History of Worcester, vol. ii. p. 102, says, "Mr. Abington's wife, daughter of Lord Morley, is supposed to have written that letter to her brother Lord Monteagle, which warned him of the impending danger of the Powder Plot, and was intended to save him from the intended massacre;" but Green has given no reason or authority for his assertion.

Sir Edward Coke, in his speech on the trial of Garnet the Jesuit, 28 March, 1606, mentions Greenwel the Jesuit, as meeting in Master Abington's house, with Hall another Jesuit; and as advising Hall to lose no time, but forthwith to seek to raise and stir up as many as he could†. And the Earl of Salisbury, who was one of the Commissioners for trying Garnet, notices that as soon as Cateby and Percy were in arms, Greenwel came to them from Garnet, and so went from them to Hall, at Master Abington's house, inviting them most earnestly to come and assist those gentlemen in action‡. Thomas Abington's name occurs among those of the conspirators, in the memorial tablet erected by Sir William Wade, knt. Lieutenant of the Tower,

in the Deputy Lieutenant's apartments, called the Council Chamber, in the Tower, in the year 1608. And Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Mr. Winwood, dated 5th April, 1606, and inserted in the Winwood State Papers, vol. ii. p. 206, says, "Abington, Hall, and another priest, were sent down, the last week, to Worcester, to be tried at the Assizes there." It does not appear what became of this trial, but these circumstances are sufficient evidence that he was deeply implicated in the plot.

The letter must have been written by one who was well acquainted with the movements of Lord Monteagle, and who was able to give precise directions where at any particular time he might be found. And the messenger must have been perfectly instructed on this point; for it is observable, that the letter was not delivered at Lord Monteagle's house or residence, but to a servant of his in the Strand, about six o'clock in the evening. Now the fact is, that Lord Monteagle, though his father Lord Morley was still living, was himself a peer of Parliament, the Barony of Monteagle having descended to him on the death of his mother*; and his regular residence was at Monteagle House, Monteagle Close, Southwark, which is now standing†; but this being too far off from the House of Lords, and there being then no bridge at Westminster, he had taken lodgings in the Strand, which was then as fashionable a place of residence as Bond-street would now be‡. And who, but a person well acquainted with his motions, could know, that ten days before the meeting of Parliament he was residing in lodgings in the Strand?

Another proof that this letter was written by some one very nearly allied to, or connected with Lord Monteagle, arises from the letter itself, which at first was written, "My Lord, out of the love I beare you." The writer was proceeding to say "Lordship," but thinking that too personal, and likely to point out the writer to be some relation, altered it to "out of

* See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 255.

† Clark's Enquiry as to "God save the King," p. 85; and p. 81 a view of the house itself. The House is also engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. lxxviii. p. 777.

‡ See Ben Jonson's Comedy of *Epicæne*, or The Silent Woman.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. iii. p. 307.

† Trials at the end of the Gunpowder Treason, p. 100.

‡ Ibid. p. 144.

the love I beare to some of youere frends," by blotting out the word "your," in the first instance, and adding the rest*.

The situation of Mrs. Abington, as the wife of one of the conspirators, of whose treason she dreaded the detection, and the sister of Lord Monteagle, whom she wished to save from destruction (for probably she knew, that from other engagements, her father Lord Morley would be absent, or that her brother would not fail to warn him), naturally suggested to her the mode she adopted, in which she certainly acted with considerable dexterity. And the circumstances above mentioned, it is imagined, are so strong, as to leave very little, if any doubt, that she was the person who wrote the letter.

As the original materials or evidence for the principal of these facts lie dispersed, it may not be useless to insert the following information.

The original letter to Lord Monteagle, which discovered the plot, is still remaining in the State Paper

Office, now held in Great George-street, Westminster; and a fac-simile of it is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 200*.

The original tablet, erected by Sir William Wade in the Tower, is still existing there; and an engraving, and copies of the inscriptions, are to be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 193.

An account of the discovery of the Plot, in manuscript, corrected in the hand-writing of Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State, is now preserved in the State Paper Office, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 202*.

King James's own account, in his Speech to the Parliament, is printed in the Journals of the House of Lords, vol. ii. p. 358, and reprinted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 200*. A Letter of the Earl of Salisbury to Sir Chas. Cornwallis, giving an account of the discovery of the Plot, dated 9th Nov. 1605, is inserted, from a manuscript in the Cotton Library, in Winwood's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 171. J. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.
POSSESSING a Pedigree of the Rokeby Family, duly set forth on vellum, several yards in length, with the arms properly emblazoned, and a MS. account of the same "once powerful family," also very neatly written upon vellum, and as long as the pedigree; it struck me the other day, for the first time, to refer to Sir Walter Scott's Poem, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained anything which they might tend to elucidate. With this object in view, I searched the notes to Rokeby, where I found a statement of the family pedigree, which differing in various re-

spects from the one that I possess, I am induced to send you a verbatim et literatim copy of both for insertion in your Magazine, if you think them worthy the space they must necessarily occupy. I of course do not mean to assume that mine is the correct one, far from it, I would only surmise that such a thing is probable, from the fact of its being apparently the more ancient, as it contains one generation less than Sir Walter's, and it appears to have been emblazoned during the life of the last member of the family which it notices, judging at least from the observation of the Genealogist attached to No. 17.

Note 2nd to 5th Canto of Rokeby, "Pedigree of the House of Rokeby."

1. "Sir Alex. Rokeby, Knt. married to Sir Hump. Lifle's daughter†.
2. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Tho. Lumley's daughter.
3. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Tho. Hubban's daughter.
4. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Biggott's daughter.
5. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Sir John de Melsass' daughter, of Benne-hall, in Holderness.
6. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Sir Bryan Stapleton's daughter, of Weighill.
7. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Wry's daughter.
8. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to daughter of Mansfield, heir of Morton.
9. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Strode's daughter and heir.
10. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Jas. Strangway's daughter.
11. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir John Hotham's daughter.
12. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Danby, of Yafforth, daughter and heir‡.
13. Tho. Rokeby, Esq. to Rob. Constable's daughter, of Cliff, Serjeant-at-Law.

* See the original letter, *Archæol.* vol. xii. p. 200*.

† Lisle.

‡ Temp. Henr. VII. ml. and from him is the House of Skyers of a fourth brother.

14. Chris-

14. Christopher Rokeby, Esq. to Lassells of Brackenburgh's daughter.
15. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Thweng.
16. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Lawson's daughter, of Brough.
17. Frans. Rokeby, Esq. to Faucett's daughter, Citizen of London.
18. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Wicliffe, of Gales."

The same Pedigree as extracted from that I possess.

1. "Alexand. Rokeby, miles = filia Humfri Lysle, mil.
 2. Rad'us Rokeby, = filia Thome Dn'i Lumley.
 3. Thomas Rokeby, mil. = filia Thome Hebburne, mil.
 4. Rad'us Rokebye, miles = filia Rad'. Bygot, mil.
 5. Thomas Rokeby, miles = filia Jo. de Melas, of B'net Hall, in Holdernes.
 6. Rad'us Rokebye, ar. = filia Briam Stapleton de Wighel, mil.
 7. Thomas Rokebye, miles = filia Rad' Ewrye, mil.
 8. Rad'us Rokebye, ar. = filia Symon' Murston, mil. com. Cest.
 9. Thomas Rokebye, ar. = filia Joh'nis Hothome, mil.
 10. Rad'us Rokebye, miles = filia Jacob's Strangways, mil.
 11. Thomas Rokeby, miles = filia Joh'nis Strode, mil.
- After this the various branches are given.
12. Rad'us Rokeby, ar. filius et heres = Margareta filia et heres Danbye de Yaforth.
 13. Thomas Rokeby, ar. = filia Constable de Clyff, Sergt. at Law.
 14. Xpoferus Rokeby, ar. = filia Roger Lasselles.
 15. Joh'nes Rokebye, ar. filius et heres = filia Thweng et heres de Eastheslereto.
 16. Thomas Rokebye, filius et heres, miles = filia Rad. Lawson de Burgh, mil.
 17. Franciscus Rokebye, filius et heres Thomæ = filia Faucette de ———."

My pedigree in this line ends here, with this observation of the Genealogist, "Francis, the root of the family, hath two sonnes, but I know not their names."

In looking over these statements, it will be observed that the first important difference between them is respecting the wife of Ralph Rokeby (No 8), Sir Walter's authority, and the one which I copy, each bestowing upon him a different lady. It is not impossible that he had two wives, which these ladies might be, but the question then is, "whether of the twain" was the mother of Tho. Rokeby (No. 9).

The observation which I have next

to make is, that my pedigree gives to Sir Thomas Rokeby (No. 11), *that* lady for a wife which Sir Walter's bestows upon the grandfather, Thomas Rokeby (No. 9), and *vice versa*.

And my last remark concerns No. 12. From this Ralph Rokeby, Sir Walter in his note says, "is the House of Skyers of a fourth brother:" this appears to be incorrect, for, according to the account of the matter, which I quote, it was from his son Thomas Rokeby (No. 13), through *his* second son that had issue (Thomas), that the House of Skyers sprung, as the following extracts copied literally from my pedigree will show.

Rad'us Rokeby, ar. (No. 12.) = Margaret, filia et heres Denbye de Yaforth.

Thomas Rokebye, ar. (No. 13.) = Filia, Constable de Clyff, Sergeant at Law.

Thomas Roke- by de Ho- tham.	=	Caterina, filia Leigh de Adlington, in Cheshire.	Xpoferus Roke- by, ar. (No. 14.)	=	Filia Ro- ger Las- selles.	Rad'us Rokeby, Mas- ter of the Requeste, never married.
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William Rokeby de Hotham, filius et heres Thomæ.	=	Dorothea, filia William Rokeby * de Skyers Hall, ar.
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William Rokeby de Hotham, et Skyers by purchase from Co. Darcey.	=	Francisca, filia 1 ^a de William Hick de Gainsburgh, militis.
---	---	--

Alexander Rokeby, filius et heres Willi'mi Rokeby de Skyers.	=	Margareta filia 4 ^a Johannis Coke de Holkham, com. Norfolk, ar.
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With whom in this line it concludes.

* From my Pedigree it appears that this William Rokeby was the son and heir of "Ralph Rokeby de Skyers, ar. Sargeant at Law," who was the only brother of Thomas Rokeby (No. 13.) and who is the first Rokeby that I can find as "de Skyrn."

The

The MS. which accompanies this Pedigree is a narrow scroll, between three and four yards in length, addressed "To my Right Hon^{ble} Colonel Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knight, in the words of his learned Cozen Ralph Rokeby*, Esquire," and pretends to be "A Copie of the Book of your original drawne from that which was written by your great uncle Ra. Rokebie, of Lincoln's Inn, directed to his three nephews, Tho. Will. and Ralph Rokeby, written by mee Thomas Henshaw, Esq. Capt. in your regiment, in the service of his most Christian Ma^{ty} Lewis the 13 King of France and Nauarre: at our Garrison of Amiens, Jan. 26, 1650." It is evidently a Copy of that from which Sir Walter extracted his anecdotes relating to "Parson Blackwood and Sir Willyam Walleis," and "the fellow swine and bragging fryar†;" but Sir Walter hardly concludes the sentence respecting the latter, for after "on which a jargon was made" where he ends, follows, "*which for brevity's sake I omit*," which said love of brevity has unfortunately deprived us of every thing in the shape of a genuine copy of a very humorous song. However, the writer proceeds to say concerning it: "This song I tell you old Will. Luther Sr Edmund Mantrevers man, held so rare a record that he would not teach it to his sonne for feare his skill in antiquity should thereby be blemished," from which it would appear that antiquaries thought not lightly of themselves even in those days; but I must proceed with one short-extract more, as it may assist us in ascertaining within something like a century, the time when the writer of this account lived, which Sir Walter says "is uncertain." "Of this jargon I have seen (in an ancient written hand *before the prints were known*) a com^{ent} of some paraphrasing fryar of Newborough (as I guesse) for yr Cozen Sr Will. Bellousis owner thereof gave it mee, concluding that the gude father fryar was feloniously troubled and bitten with the sow."

* This was no doubt the Ralph Rokeby "Master of the Requests, neuer married," and his three nephews were with as little question Thomas (No. 16.) the grandson of his brother Christopher, and William and Ralph, the two grandsons of his other brother Thomas de Hotham.

† Vide note to Rokeby.

And now, Mr. Editor, having already I fear occupied to much of your valuable space, I must conclude, being first permitted to say that though this MS. and its companion, the Pedigree are treated with profound respect by myself; yet if this should meet the eye of Sir Walter Scott, and the possession of them would afford him the slightest pleasure, they are entirely at his service; as the satisfaction of knowing them to be in the hands of so highly gifted and deservedly celebrated an antiquary would much more than compensate for the loss of the gratification I now feel in being enabled to call myself their proprietor. G. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

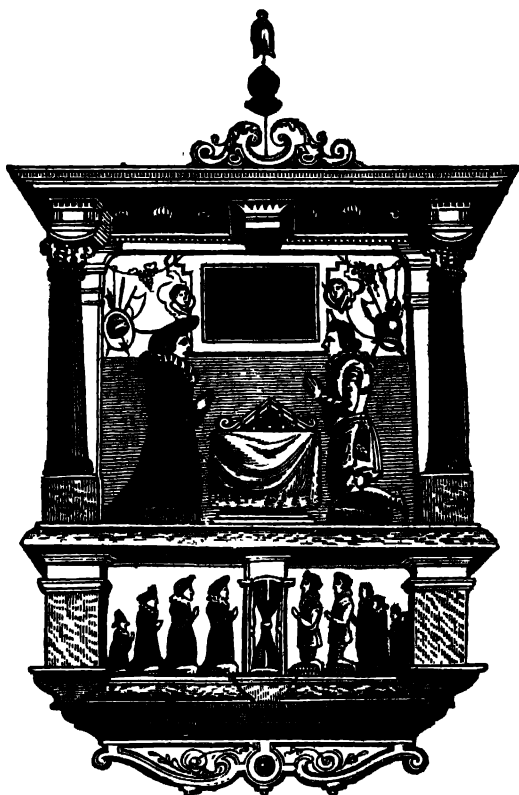
YOUR Correspondent, "G. A." (part i. p. 605, Suppl.) surely much underrates our noble Metropolis. "Take away St. Paul's and Waterloo Bridge" (for Westminster Abbey though *added*, seems to have been almost forgot), "what is there in London to brag of?" Is the fine Bridge of Westminster an insignificant structure? Has he never viewed it from the [Arch-]Bishop's Walk, at Lambeth? from which spot the agreeable symmetry and moderate expansion of its semicircular arches are far more pleasing to the eye than the wide elliptical ones of Waterloo.

With respect to the "great lot of houses collected together without taste, magnificence, or splendour," I should have supposed that Regent-street, Portland-place, some of our squares, and, I might add, the great improvements on the site of Moorfields, might not have been included in his severe censurè. Let me, however, acknowledge that I cordially join in your Correspondent's remark that Government has never been impressed by the repeated observations on this subject in your "valuable record," of which we have a glaring proof from the Bridge he so justly admires. I advert to Somerset-place, (an ornament to the capital that "G. A." omits noticing) which to this hour remains in an unfinished state, though Sir Thomas Baring, on 40,000*l.* being voted for the British Museum, thought it would have been better employed in finishing that edifice; and Mr. Croker said that the East wing would afford three galleries 400 feet long, and 60 wide.

As

As the City of London already possesses the finest Protestant Church in the world, and Westminster its far-famed venerable Abbey; no structure, in my humble opinion, would be more proper and more approved of by the nation, than the long proposed *Palace*

for our august Sovereign, on a scale that shall at least equal, if not surpass, any in Europe. Our Metropolis then might rank the first without dispute; which even at present, on many accounts, has a strong claim to be so considered.
Yours, &c. G. W. L.



Monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt.

THIS handsome Monument is on the North wall of the Church of St. Michael, at Lewes, and bears the following remarkable inscription:

"Here under lye buried the bodies of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt. (son of Sir Wm. Pelham, of Laughton), and Dame Anne, his wife, daughter of John Sackville, Esq. grandfather of the Right Hon. Tho. (late) Earl of Dorset. They had issue six sons and four daughters.

"His valrs prooffe, his manlie virtues, prayse
Cannot be marshall'd in this narrow
rooms;
His brave exploit in great King Henry's
Among the worthy hath a worthier
tombe:

What time the French sought to have
sack't Sea-Ford,
This Pelham did repel 'em back abroad."

Obiit 15 Decembris anno D'ni 1595.
Ætatis sue 44.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

IN opening the ground for materials to repair roads on the highest part of the Hamlet or Lordship of Spittlegate, next Harlaxton, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, last winter, a dry cave was discovered hewn out of the white stone rock, wherein was found a quantity of wheat and barley, as black as ink, mixed apparently with burnt ashes.

ashes. In the same place lay a pair of ancient stone querns. The bottom stone, 13 inches diameter, contained a hole in the middle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide for a spindle; the upper stone something like a sugar-loaf, with a hole in the centre for the spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper; the flour supposed to be received in a cloth on a table. Several instances of these querns, found in Yorkshire, are noticed in Hargrave's "History of Knaresborough," p. 139; but where and by whom this cave was in use, it is much more difficult to determine. There is no appearance of foundations or earthworks any where near the place. Before the inclosure, this spot was woody and thorny, part of the common cow pasture; and a remarkably high dry situation, commanding a very extensive prospect all round, a mile or more from any town, and fitting for a store and hiding-place for plunderers. C.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

AT an early period of my life, when I began the study of moral philosophy, and grew very metaphysical, as I conceived, and was in my own estimation quite capable of determining the grand questions of the origin of evil, and the derivation of all effects from their most recondite causes, I used to indulge my leisure in settling the motives of the actions of my friends;—I developed their dispositions from their external demeanour, and held fast the legal principle of judging of the hidden motive by the overt act. But I had not always discretion enough to conceal my opinion, and having two or three very narrow escapes from the *ultima ratio* of offended gentlemen, and the rude shock of John Bull and his family, the doctrine seemed to grow very unpopular, and I judged it most prudent to withdraw from this part of my pursuits: and I am free to confess that my subsequent years have passed over with considerably less difficulty, than they did under the influence of my philosophical penetration. I have, however, very lately fallen into company with a gentleman of about half my own age, and much more leisure, without so much experience, who

seeking applause, but not yet arrived at the happy calm of a Sexagenarian, who can weigh all that passes in a more equal balance. He has taken up the science of *motive-mongering*, and assured me with perfect confidence that he had discovered the grand secret of developing every character, and of reviewing as a regiment marching before him in ordinary time, all the internal system of mind and intention of every one of his friends. Being myself well aware of the difficulties which I had undergone, it became my duty to check his career, which was very rapidly conducting him into all the labyrinths of phrenology, and was about to place him on the precipice of dishonour!

As I one day accompanied him to my house, where he was engaged to meet an intelligent party, who would have seen and esteemed his merit and talents, he stopped short in the street, and asserted that he knew the reason of my invitation; and as he said this, after a pause, I demanded what it was, supposing that I had incautiously disclosed it. "You want me," said he in reply, "to entertain your friends, because you can't do it yourself." I forebore the insult, and assured him it was purely to give him an opportunity of conversing with and shewing himself to advantage to some scientific men. He desired to be excused. I pressed him; he persisted; and I let him go, whispering as we separated, that he was afraid of their scrutiny.

A few days afterwards I saw him walking with one of these very friends, and they were attracted by a venerable man in the wane of years, who gave them a silent look of solicitation, which they could not mistake; his companion, prompted by a momentary benevolence, gave him something worth his acceptance, which the old man acknowledged with fervency and gratitude. "You would not have done that alone," said our philosopher; "you purchased his praises, that I might hear them, and because you saw our friend passing by." He protested that he had not thought for a moment. "Yes, yes," said the Motive-monger, "self was the Deity of your service, and the old beggar the happy instrument of your devotion!"

Soon after this, my son, after a long and tried attachment, was preparing to marry a young lady of suitable connection,

nection, fortune, and qualifications for happiness. Just as the articles were signed, and the preparatory steps arranged, our wily philosopher accosted him with his usual freedom, "Well, Tom, I hear you are soon to marry,—you think you are attached to the lady, but you are mistaken, for you dare not confess to yourself that you hate her."—My son was irritated, and prepared to shew his anger, when the philosopher retreated a few steps, and said, "You are going to marry her connections, and she is the helpless victim!" My son drove him to the wall, and he came to me to complain!—Poor ignorant man! said I, you have mistaken your talent,—you imagine yourself another Rochefoucault, and that you may speak with impunity; if your judgment was matured, you would learn that silence is the first symptom of prudence and skill; and that if you were in the palace of Truth, she would best shew you the merit of benevolence and conciliation.

This system of motives has been lately not a little encouraged in its cynical progress by the introduction of Phrenology, a science which I have been told Dr. Gall, the first founder of it, wholly relinquished, from a very obvious discovery that he could not reduce it to fixed principles. Dr. Spurzheim, his pupil, with bolder zeal and more ardent practice, has been lecturing to astonished parties, and shewing them by the bumps and shallows of their skulls, that their whole merit and demerit cannot be hid, at least from his view, and especially if they happen to be bald.—Thus the science of Motives has become an easy study; and as soon as an enemy wishes to discover the inducement of any action or sentiment, of any insult or complacency, he is now referred to the great collection of marked skulls and models in the possession of Mr. De Ville, where he soon discovers, or thinks he discovers, the latent cause. One says, if he has an elevation in the *os frontis*, so has my friend, then he means well, for that is the seat of benevolence; or, his admiration of my daughter, or peradventure my wife, was base, for he has a protuberant occiput, and that is the seat of the bad passions! or he cannot have much devotion, though he talks well on theology, for I perceived a great shallow

across the sutures. Another gentleman with very anxious enquiry was seen looking for all the skulls which had either an elevation or a hollow beyond those sutures. Now this young man of fashion having received a challenge for the next morning, was desirous of previously knowing whether himself or his antagonist had the most, or any, courage; and I observed him look very grave, when he found a bust most resembling the latter, which discovered a greater elevation in the upper part of the scalp than on his own!

It is very remarkable, whatever may be said by the Celebes, that female skulls have very scarcely a protuberant occiput, from which I should be led to conclude, as a liberal phrenologist would assert, that the ladies are free from all bad passions;—but I shall forbear to develop their motives, lest I get into bad bread at home. All this shows that philosophers are not always mistaken, though they may be run away with by visionary schemes.

My friend the Motive-monger was deeply interested in the system, and pursued it with his accustomed ardour. He never examined his head so much in the glass; his very arms and fingers ached with continually feeling different parts of his bald pate; he challenged himself with vices he never had practised; he gave himself credit for virtues he had never exercised; he thought at one time that he could have gained the battle of Waterloo, and at another, that he was fit for the see of either York or Canterbury. One day I found him desponding over a skeleton,—expecting to be hanged for murder or forgery; and at another, aspiring to be Lord Chancellor of England. His unrelaxed ardour at length gave way, and he fell into a stupor of mind, which gave evidence of ungovernable perplexities that threatened insanity or idiocy. Instead of his customary urbanity and agreeable conversation on almost all literary topics, he sat with fixed eyes comparing the foreheads, chins, and noses of the company; and when the news was conveyed to him that the Catholic Emancipation Bill was thrown out by a large majority in the Upper House, instead of expressing applause or concern, he inquired what was the shape of Lord Liverpool's forehead!

What I have seen of the world is
suffi-

sufficient to assure me that neither motives, nor skulls, nor the brains contained in them, are to be bound hand and foot to any fixed and certain rules; they are made to find their own way in the world by the most prudent judgment which they can form, and it is not by comparison of skull with skull, its breadth or its thickness, that the true character of the man within it can be discovered.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Aug. 30.

YOUR Correspondent Col. Macdonald has pointed out an apparent incongruity in the 16th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, which he is desirous to rectify by an hypothesis that the *fixed stars* were created many ages before the solar system, of which the earth forms a part; and that the words "he made the STARS also," allude only to the planets and the comets revolving round the sun; and which he supposes to have been created, together with the earth, at the period adverted to by Moses, in the first chapter of Genesis. Before I offer any observations on this point, Mr. Macdonald must be aware that a still greater incongruity exists with regard to the creation of the sun itself, which, according to the Mosaic account, did not take place till the fourth day, although "the evening and the morning" are stated to have formed component parts of the first, second, and third days. With respect to his hypothesis, that the STARS also are to be considered as the *planetary* bodies only, we must be governed by the sense in which the word "stars" was taken, at the time when Moses wrote his History of the Creation. The first mention of "STARS" will be found in the 5th verse of the 15th chapter of Genesis, when the promise of a numerous progeny was made to Abraham—"and he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward Heaven, and tell the STARS, if thou be able to number them; and He said to him, so shall thy seed be." This is also repeated in the 17th verse of the 22d chapter of Genesis—"I will multiply thy seed as the STARS of the heaven; and as the sand upon the sea shore." It is here very evident that the whole firmament of STARS was alluded to; and the probability therefore is, that the words "he made the STARS also," have a reference to the *fixed stars* generally, and not merely to

the planets forming a part of our solar system. The idea entertained by your Correspondent, that the *fixed stars* were created many ages *prior* to the globe we inhabit, does not seem to be corroborated by Moses; since in the first verse of the 5th chapter of Genesis, he says—"In the *beginning* God created the *heaven* and the *earth*;" by which we naturally understand that they were called at the *same time* into existence: but whether this period may be justly considered as at the distance of 6000 years only, when Colonel Macdonald supposes the solar system to have been created; or "in the beginning of time," when that gentleman imagines the *fixed stars* were allotted their places in the great Canopy of Heaven, must be left to wiser heads than mine to determine. My sole object in the present communication is merely to consider, and I hope *impartially*, whether an hypothesis, founded (no doubt) on very proper motives, is, or is not founded in truth. The enlarged views of your Correspondent, respecting the boundless magnificence and grandeur of the UNIVERSE, reflect the greatest credit on his understanding, and naturally lead us to the contemplation of the CREATOR himself, and to ejaculate with Milton,

—"These are thy glorious works,
parent of good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! THYSELF how wondrous
then!
Unspeakable! who sit'st above the Heavens,
To us invisible!"

Yours, &c. E. T. PILGRIM.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

WHEN a knight, armed to appearance in panoply of proof, enters the lists, and throws down his gauntlet as a challenge to all comers, it is no wonder if those who are not so well provided with weapons, nor so well skilled in the use of them, shrink back from the encounter. Thus did I, on reading the letter of J. S. H. in your last Supplement, allow my discretion to overcome my valour, and decline contending with him on the pronunciation of the word *heard*. But since *B. whose paper appears in p. 104, and who is not quite so formidable an antagonist as the champion on whose side he has ranged himself, chooses to engage in the contest, I have no hesitation in adventuring to break a lance with *him*, in honour of the

the damsel Orthoepey, trusting that some one, more equally matched with the first challenger, may afterwards prove the inefficacy of his cumbrous armour in the defence of a bad cause.

To begin with *B. He quotes Dr. Johnson in support of the opinions of J. S. H. Now it is admitted on all hands that Johnson, great as he was, had his peculiarities; and we have the authority of his very partial biographer, Boswell, for asserting that one of these was his obstinacy in supporting theories or opinions which he had previously taken up, frequently upon very slight and insufficient grounds. He first made up his mind upon a given subject; and then, if his opinion was untenable, amused himself, and exercised his ingenuity, by adducing arguments in its defence.

Of the word now under consideration the Doctor remarks, that to pronounce it *herd* would form a single exception to the sound of *ear* in the English language. This is a mistake. The letters *ear*, when combined, have four distinct sounds. The first, which may be called their proper sound, as being that which most frequently occurs, and analogous to the sound of *ea* united with other consonants, is similar in effect to *eer*, as in *ear*, *hear*, *fear*, *year*, &c. The second sound resembles that of *air*, as in *bear*, *swear*, *pear*, &c. The third resembles that of *ar*, as in *heart*; and the fourth that of *ur*, as in *cheerful*, *fearful*; to which we may add that the late John Philip Kemble, who, notwithstanding the peculiarity of some of his canons, must be classed among the most perfect masters of his native language, used to adopt *burd* as the pronunciation of *beard*. If it be objected, in spite of the authority of Walker, that the pronunciation of *cheerful* and *fearful* should not be such as I have here given, and that

Kemble's peculiarities are no authority at all, I trust that the other examples, which I doubt not are of greater antiquity than Johnson, are sufficient to prove that his dogma on this point is not implicitly to be received. It is worth while to observe, that, in a note on the identical passage in Boswell's *Life of Johnson* quoted by *B. (see 8vo edition, 1804, vol. III. p. 215,) Mr. Malone remarks that this word, in the age of Elizabeth, was "frequently written, as doubtless it was pronounced, *hard*." This mode is still to be met with among the natives of Scotland.

Having proceeded thus far in my endeavour to state the merits of this question, I will venture, although not so well acquainted with the Father of English Poesy as your Correspondent J. S. H., to examine the arguments which he brings forward on his side.

He says that the verb *to hear* is regular*. We have the authority of Murray, and other grammarians, for affirming that it is *not*. We cannot, therefore, with certainty derive the pronunciation of the imperfect tense and participle from that of the present.

Such is the genius of the English language, that the mode of writing a word affords but slight proof of the manner of pronouncing it. This will be evident from a consideration of what has been said on the different sounds of *ear*. Yet to the orthography of *hered* and *heered* J. S. H. refers as his strongest argument. In Chaucer we find *herte* written for *heart*. Yet J. S. H. I presume, will not insist that the modern pronunciation of the word should be *hcert*. On the contrary, as it often rhymes with *smerte* (smart), we should infer that the modern sound is correct. To what, then, would this lead us? *Herte* is now become *heart*, and pronounced *hart*.

* In this respect the English language seems to have undergone many changes. Verbs which were formerly considered regular are no longer so; and, on the other hand, irregular verbs have lost their irregularities. I will quote from Chaucer, as I conceive J. S. H. cannot refuse to admit the authority to which he himself refers. In the very outset of the "Canterbury Tales" we have instances of both kinds:

"Of fustian he wered (wore) a gipon."

"Curteis he was, lowly, and servisable,

And carf (carved) before his fader at the table."

Even in our own days innovations, or, if you will, corruptions of this kind, are creeping in. Thus it has become common to make the verb *to light* (accendere) irregular. I light, I lit, I have lit. The verb *to lean* (incumbere) appears in many modern works similarly corrupted. I lean, I leant, I have leant, which thus becomes confounded with I lent, &c.

From

From analogy, *hered*, which is converted into *heard*, should follow the pronunciation mentioned by Malone—*hard*.

Any argument dependent upon rhyme cannot be considered as conclusive. Poets in all periods, since rhyme became an appendage of English verse, have taken licences in this respect. Chaucer himself, from whom all J. S. H.'s examples are taken, abound with such.

"Embrouded was he, as it were a mede¹
Alle ful of freshe floures, white and rede²."

"And ran unto London, unto Seint Poule's,
To seken him a chanterie for soules."

"A wert, and thereon stode a tuft of heres³
Rede as the bristles of a sow's eres⁴."

I willingly admit that, in calling these rhymes irregular, I do so with reference to the present pronunciation of the words; and I confess I do not see any proof that can be brought forward to decide whether, in the time of Chaucer, the words *mede*, *rede*, were perfectly consonant, or dissimilar as at present. The same may be said of *heard*, and any of the rhymes to it which J. S. H. produces.

All that I contend for is that, as language in the lapse of time undergoes various changes, it is absurd to require, upon grounds by no means clear, that the alleged ancient pronunciation of one word should be retained, while no objection is raised to the innovations which have taken place in the sound of others of analogous orthography. To carry an argument to its full extent often shews its absurdity. Let us apply this test to the rhymes of J. S. H. The following lines, which I remember to have heard chaunted by a village hoyden some years ago, when rustics were not addicted to the study of mathematics, are certes not from the pen of a superior poet, and are probably not generally known to your refined readers; but as they suit my purpose I shall not apologise for their introduction.

What care I how black I be?
Twenty pounds will marry me.
If twenty won't, forty shall,
Is't Bet a bouncing girl?

It is certain that among uneducated persons *girl* is pronounced *gal*—a fact of which Geoffrey Crayon takes notice (*vide The Stage Coach*.) But I doubt not J. S. H. would be infinitely horri-

fied if any one were to maintain the correctness of that pronunciation on the authority of the above quoted rhyme.

But admitting that rhyme is of supreme authority in determining the pronunciation of words, J. S. H.'s logic is erroneous. He produces a couplet in which *heard* is made to correspond with *sweard* (sword) and then another in which *sweard* answers to *beard*. Therefore, says he, *heard* and *beard* have similar sounds. But what proof have we that the ancient and modern pronunciation of *beard* are identical? I think it perfectly possible that the case is not so. *Sword*, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Scotland, is pronounced *surd* or *swerd*, full power being given to the *w*. *Beard* therefore to rhyme with it must follow the mode of Kemble formerly alluded to; and if so J. S. H.'s syllogism falls to the ground.

But in truth the matter is not worth an argument. It is undoubtedly custom. *Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi*.

The pronunciation *heerd*, for which your Correspondent contends, is I think never met with in the present day, except in the mouths of natives of the northern counties, or of such as have associated much with them. It is in short regarded as a provincialism; and so long as the usage of well-educated persons points to *herd*, that must be regarded as the correct pronunciation of the word in question.

Having mentioned Kemble as an authority, I am aware that I have exposed myself to be twitted for quoting one who was so eccentric in his pronunciation as to give to *aches* the sound of *nitches*. This fanciful pronunciation, as is well known, has called forth the jeers of wits and wirlings without number since it was first hazarded. The only defence of it with which I am acquainted is grounded upon the necessities of the line in which the word occurs,

—"I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with aches; make thee
roar
That beasts shall tremble at thy din."

TEMPER, Act 1. Scene 2.

but, as Lord Byron observes (see *Medwin's Conversations*) is at variance with its correct etymology. It may, however, be remarked, that Butler, in his

¹ med. ² red. ³ hairs. ⁴ ears.

his Hudibras, introduced *aches* as a rhyme to *catches*; and it can hardly be imagined that he, however small the restraint which he usually places upon his Pegasus, would have ventured upon so extravagant a neglect of consonance, had there not been in his day some authority or other for the pronunciation which he seems to have adopted.

Yours, &c.

W. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept. 6.*

ON reading your last Supplement, p. 579, I felt much surprised at the remarks on the subject of poetry, from your Taunton correspondent T. In the first place T. ascribes the origin of poetry to the "ancient Hebrew," and to its being "so exactly calculated for that fine and poetical language." Hebrew poems are certainly the finest as well as the earliest in existence; but this is a very different thing from Hebrew's giving birth to poetry. The original cause of poetry is much more remote. It is to be found in the very nature of man. Constituted as he every where is, whether the language he speaks be a poetical one or not, he will occasionally, in every region of the earth, break forth into poetical effusions. Poetry is universally *the natural language of intense feeling*, whether that feeling be Hebrew or English, Italian or Indian, Spanish or African. This, and not the structure of the language, was the cause of its "becoming the medium of prophecy and religious instruction."

Here we see the reason why a plentiful crop of poets depends in a great measure upon external causes; upon national institutions that restrain or give the rein to nature, upon climate, upon local situation, or other similar causes, suited to excite or deaden feeling, to raise or lull asleep sentiment or fancy. For instance, the fine tract of Asia Minor, how plentifully did it produce great men of every sort? and how was it that it did so? "The purity and benignity of the air, the varieties of the fruits and fields, the beauty and number of the rivers, and the constant gales from the happy isles of the Western Sea, all conspire to bring its productions of every kind to the highest perfection; they inspire that mildness of temper and flow of fancy, which favour the most extensive views, and give the finest conceptions of nature and truth. Good sense is indeed said to be the pro-

duct of every country, but the richest growths and fairest shoots of it, spring like other plants, from the happiest *exposition* and most friendly soil." "In the early times of liberty," accordingly, "the first and greatest number of philosophers, historians, and poets, were natives of the Asiatic coast, and adjacent islands. And after an interval of slavery, when the influences of the Roman freedom and of their mild government had reached that happy country, it repaid them with men of virtue and learning in such numbers as to fill their schools and the houses of the great; to be companions for their princes, and to leave some noble monuments for posterity." (Life of Homer.) To mention but a few, Homer and Hesiod, Archilochus and Tyrtaeus, Sappho and Alcæus, Simonides and Phocylides, were natives of this happy region. Surely this is quite sufficient to establish our proposition. Nature and Poetry are found in perfection together; and where every thing contributes to warm the heart and kindle the feelings, there is heard the voice of melody in its greatest sweetness.

How ridiculous is it then to ascribe the universality of poetry to the dispersion of "the Jews over most of the Countries of the earth?" Positively, Mr. Urban, when I had read thus far T.'s letter, I little expected to find him a scholar as well as a critic. Wide as the dispersion of the Jews has been, there have been poets in nations that had never heard of the name of Jew, and had never had any intercourse with civilized nations.

I confess myself in the next place at a loss to comprehend what T. means by saying that few modern pieces of poetry meet the applause of the public, except they be in a style that differs not materially from that of the ancients. It must indeed happen that men of a liberal education often in their writings refer to things they have met with in by-gone days, and even sometimes, imperceptibly perhaps, introduce in them the beauties of the ancient writers. But I take it that Scott, Byron, Moore, Crabbe, with the majority of our popular bards, would be rather surprised to be taken for servile imitators of the style of the classic authors, except in those cases where they have avowed themselves to be so. But T. tells us "few but imitators of the classics enjoy at

at present the honours of the greatest poets of Britain." I, for one; as a lover of curiosities, should feel much indebted to T.'s kindness for a few instances in proof of his assertion. We surely have nothing to do now-a-days with Dryden, Pope, and Gray, when discoursing of the present state of English poetry.

He next wonders how it is that poetry has not kept pace with other arts and sciences, and "remains unimproved, unaltered, and even unequalled by the moderns." For the sake of argument let us grant this to be the case. T. seems to consider poetry as one of those arts or sciences (which he pleases) that may by repeated labour and application be fagged up to perfection. But here he is mistaken. Poetry is a natural talent. It is never acquired to any degree of excellence. "Poeta nascitur non fit," is a very old observation. Innumerable instances may be adduced to shew how little the cultivation of the mind originates the spirit of poetry. And in some how little it improves it. A first-rate poem is never to be expected till the world is blessed with a first-rate naturally poetical genius. And when he is given, it is not as T. supposes "*patronage and support*," that will set him a writing, nor is it the want of these that will keep him from it. Our own Milton is an example of this. Perhaps T. never heard how little he obtained for his divine poem. Milton's name by the way reminds me, that the reason why the ancient poets have never been surpassed is, that "the power of nature could no farther go," though indeed T. says "there is ample room for improvement." And likewise he may be brought forward as an example of the complete failure of labour to make a poet. Where Milton gives himself up to nature and original feeling, there he is unequalled. Where he labours to shew his *acquired forces*, there he is almost laughable.

To return. T. re-echoes this oft repeated strain that there is a want of patronage of merit. He owns indeed that the idea is "backneyed." It may, I fancy, to go a step further, be said now-a-days to be unfounded. However we may fall short of the ancients in other matters, in this we are with rapid strides following them, namely, the encouragement given to merit in every department of the Arts and Sciences.

The complaint, however, probably will never cease to be made. It is indeed almost constitutional in poets. "Nunc hederæ sine honore jacent," and also,

Heu miseram sortem, durumque a sidere vitam,

Quam dat docitiloquis vatibus ipse Deus!

were laments of a poet even of the Augustan age.

With regard to T.'s quotation from Horace, Ep. I. 1. 109, I have to observe, that I never before knew that "dives" in this place meant the sage's being wealthy in worldly riches, "*dives pictæ vestis et auri*, (Et. Lat. Gram.) I have been accustomed to take it to signify his possessing, what truly is the best of wealth, such satisfaction in abundant stores of mind that he looks with neglect on external riches.

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts, Sept. 13.*

ON an attentive consideration to the subject of the Letter of J. D. (p. 103), I cannot but arrive at the conclusion, that England was not (in the modern acceptation of the word) *conquered* by William I. It is true he obtained a decisive victory over the forces of his rival Harold, who was slain at the close of the engagement; yet he gained this victory with great numerical loss; it was fought at an angle of the kingdom, against forces hastily drawn together, whilst the strength of the most distant parts of the realm was still unimpaired; and he manifested his sense of his great insecurity by the caution with which he pursued his subsequent measures. Had Harold survived, flushed as he must have felt with his recent success against the Norwegians, and entrenched as he was in the love and affection of his subjects, we may well presume that the issue of this important contest would have been in his favour. William, however, was more indebted to a concatenation of fortunate circumstances which assisted him to reach the throne to which he aspired, than to his own exertions. In addition to this union of causes, which operated powerfully, and against all reasonable expectation, in the aid of his wishes; we must recollect also, that he invaded England under the pretence, and perhaps the semblance of right, that he claimed the throne, *hereditario jure*, and

and under the alleged will of Edward the Confessor, with the accompanied assertion, that Harold had by oath to him personally renounced *his* claims. Whether the Confessor really did make a will in favour of his illegitimate relative William, is doubted by historians; the presumption is, that he did not, as it was never produced, which would probably have been eagerly done, if it had existence: he may, however, have been orally named by him as his successor. The death of Edward took place during the extreme youth of Edgar Atheling, his great nephew and rightful heir; but the people set him aside, and, under the influence of the power and abilities of Harold, elected him as their King, although possessing no hereditary right to the throne.

In this situation of affairs the Duke of Normandy appealed to the Pope, who, flattered by the reference made to him, decided in favour of his claim, and sanctioned his subsequent invasion. The accidental death of Harold impressed the minds of the English, superstitious as they were in those early ages, that the designs of his rival was favoured by Divine Providence, and they were the more reluctant to uphold a vigorous opposition. William, pursuing a wily policy, approached London, and by his conduct intimidated his intention of besieging it, justly concluding that the possession of the capital, whether by siege or voluntary surrender, would be followed by the submission of the whole kingdom. The cautious fear by which he was actuated, was balanced by a similar cautious and prudent timidity in the opposite party. The result was, that the Citizens of London, unsanctioned by the State, proffered him the Crown, which he accepted as a gift, and the example of the Metropolis was followed by a general and silent submission. The Coronation of William took place shortly afterwards; and, so far from taking on himself, as a victor, to dispense with the accustomed oaths, or, on the other hand, binding himself to govern his newly-organized possessions by the laws of his own country, he confirmed the laws then in existence, the code of Edward the Confessor. It is very true we call him, by way of contra-distinction, William the Conqueror, and for ages he has borne that appellation; but he never so denomi-

nated himself, nor was he so called until after his death. In his charters and records he styled himself "*Willielmus, Rex Anglorum*," &c. and sometimes "*Willielmus, Cognomento Bastardus, Rex Anglorum*," &c. In fact, it may be most strongly doubted whether this title was given him in the modern acceptation of it; the word Conqueror is in reality derived from the Latin verb *conquiro*, and primarily signified one who came into possession by contract or gift. Thus Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, expressly says, "*Willielmus Primus, Conquestor, quid Angliam conquisivit, non quod subegit*." And Harold, the predecessor of William, who came to the throne by the choice of the people, was yet denominated "Conqueror" by an ancient author, "*Heraldus, strenuus Dux, Conquestor Angliæ*."

For the further satisfaction of your Correspondent, J. D. I beg leave to refer him to a scarce work on this very subject, which is attributed, and I think duly so, to the illustrious Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke. It is a small 8vo of 164 pages, marked with Roman numerals, and is dated "London, printed by John Darby, 1682." It is adorned with a curious frontispiece; in the distance is depicted the battle between the English and Normans, and the death of Harold; in the foreground is represented the Coronation of William. He is seated on a chair surmounted on two steps; the Archbishop of York is in the act of placing the Crown on his head, while the Bishop of Constance tenders to him the Coronation Oath, and he at the same instant is receiving the code of King Edward's laws from the hands of Britannia, surmounted on a still higher seat. You will permit me, Mr. Urban, to quote the title-page, and then the conclusion, to which, after a laboured research and discussion, the author arrives. The title-page runs thus: "*Argumentum Anti-Normanicum; or an Argument proving from ancient Histories and Records, that William, Duke of Normandy, made no absolute Conquest of England by the Sword in the sense of our modern Writers, being an Answer to these four Questions, viz. 1. Whether William the First made an absolute conquest of this nation at his first entrance; 2. Whether he cancelled and abolished all the Confessor's Laws; 3. Whether*" he

he divided all our estates and fortunes between himself and nobles; 4. Whether it be not a grand error to affirm that there were no Englishmen in the Common Council of the whole kingdom."—The conclusion to which he arrives respectively as to these questions are these, that—

"1. William the First, vulgarly called William the Conqueror, did not get the Imperial Crown of England by the sword, nor made an absolute Conquest of the nation at his first entrance. 2. Nor that he abolished all the English Laws, or changed the whole frame and constitution of the Saxon Government; but, 3. That the English had still estates and fortunes continued to them; and that it was a great mistake in any to affirm, that the King and his Normans divided and shared them all among them; as likewise, 4. In the fourth place, it has been a grand error to assert that there were no Englishmen in the Common Council of the whole kingdom in the reign of William the Conqueror."

To the foregoing conclusions I cannot but cordially assent; and I think there is no doubt but that William gained the throne, not from absolute conquest, but by *mutual compact*, arising from *mutual fear*. On the part of the English, they had set Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir, aside, on account of his youth and slender mental abilities. Harold himself, although elected by them, had no hereditary right. This circumstance, united with their flight into Ireland, precluded them from turning their attention to his sons. The invader, although illegitimate, was yet connected by relationship to the Confessor; and a want of unanimity pervaded their domestic councils, as the Clergy, who bore a great sway, were in favour of the Duke of Normandy, he having received the sanction of the Pope to his invasion. On the other hand, William, by the proffer of the Crown, must have felt pleased at the probably unexpected and easy success after only one battle, and prudently resolved to accept the conditions of the English, rather than to continue a contest uncertain in its issue, and calamitous in its failure.

The authenticity of the anecdote referred to by your Correspondent, relative to the meeting between William and the Men of Kent, the latter having each a bough in his hand, has been strongly doubted by the best

historians. Indeed in his recorded history it is difficult to separate truth from error and purposed misrepresentation; the more early writers penned their memorials under the influence of prejudice, they were usually descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, and were not disinclined to lower the character of William in the eyes of posterity, to attribute to him arbitrary actions, of which he was never guilty, and to give even to his good deeds the semblance of evil. In illustration of this remark, you will permit me, Sir, to revert to the origin of the New Forest, and the institution of the Curfew. It has been generally represented by historians, and as generally believed, that William, passionately fond of hunting, depopulated a whole district for the formation of the New Forest, having destroyed numerous churches, and dispossessed the inhabitants of their lands and houses. So far from this being the case, we have every reason to believe that the site of the New Forest was primevally a woody region, known under the appellation of *Ytene*, ever very thinly inhabited; and that being first afforested by William, it then, by way of contradistinction alone, received the name of New Forest.—With regard to the Curfew, the assertion that at the sound of a certain bell in every district at eight o'clock in the evening, all the inhabitants were under the obligation of putting out their lights and of covering their fires. Intermixed as the inhabitants of both countries must have become, both as to residence and intercourse, the execution of this mandate must have been of general inconvenience. It is no where asserted that the order was restricted to the English. It was assuredly the interest and policy of William to produce an amalgamation of national manners and customs; and it is hardly to be supposed that he would have hazarded a general insurrection against him by the institution of an arbitrary and useless measure levelled at the English, and at the same time oppressive to the Normans. The Curfew was in use on the Continent prior to the era of William, and may have had its origin in religious influence. Many barbarous nations even now hail the rising of the Sun, and in like manner, by some expression of their feelings, deplore the departure of the light of Heaven; and it seems to me that Gray thus elegantly

gantly alludes to this religious memorial:

"The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

In the prevalence of superstition, the extinguishment of artificial light may have been superadded, from the supposition that it was irreligious to supply that light which the God of Nature had withdrawn. The etymology of the word *Curfew*, which is a corruption from *Couvre-feu*, proves it to be of Norman origin; and I am strongly inclined to think that William introduced it as an usage incumbent on both Normans and English to observe, and that it was tortured by the subsequent Monkish historians into an arbitrary mandate, with the view of harassing the English, although they none of them assert that its practice was not of general injunction.

Yours, &c.

EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 17.
YOU have already recorded (Part i. p. 76) the discovery in Rochester Cathedral, of the Effigy of Bishop John de Shepey, who died in 1360. Splendid indeed must have been the monument to which the effigy and the disjointed fragments discovered with it belonged (though I entertain great doubts whether the last-mentioned are at all connected with the effigy). There is a finely preserved statue of Moses holding the tables of the law, on which are singularly enough inscribed the name of the law-giver himself—**MOYSES**. The remains of the group next this statue appear to have been formed for a holy family, containing reliefs of the Virgin, Joseph, St. Anne, and an angel crowning the former; the whole of this group is dreadfully mutilated. Some beautiful mouldings in frieze, &c. remain in high preservation, and the care taken of them reflects the highest credit on the Dean and Chapter. The tomb on which this effigy now lies, is of inferior workmanship, and differs in length from the effigy. The robes, mitre, and other habiliments of the prelate are superbly coloured, and afford a splendid specimen of the state of the fine arts in that magnificent æra, the 14th century. The discoveries at St. Stephen's Chapel are alone worthy to compete with it. The face is finely coloured; the close shaven beard a most correct

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imitation of nature, supporting the effigy to be a likeness. The Prelate may be imagined to have been a man about forty, with a dark complexion, and handsome features. He held the see about eight years. In the aisle, North of the choir, there is a monument affixed in the wall, which separates it from the choir; it has a lofty single-arched canopy, in which may be seen the remains of foliage closely resembling the mouldings discovered; and though this monument has suffered very much from wilful dilapidations, still the remaining carvings are of the most elegant description. An angel on the wall at the back, in high relief, is nearly perfect, and from the uneven surface of the wall appears to have formed part of a group. The altar tomb has been broken; the present covering is quite rough and uneven. There is little doubt an effigy was once laid upon it. This tomb was pointed out to me by the vergier, and I think there is great probability in his conjecture, that the effigy belonged to it.

The triple stalls in the South side of the altar have been assigned as a monument to this prelate. They are posterior, in point of date, by many years; and our increased knowledge will at this time inform us that they were never intended for a sepulchral monument. The fragments of sculpture now discovered probably formed the decoration of a splendid altar in some part of the Cathedral. The old and ugly oaken altar-screen is removed for ever, and with it a picture of two angels bearing their message to the shepherds on pieces of paper in their hands, the work, I believe, of Benjamin West. One of the angels appears to be of the masculine, the other of the feminine gender; an absurdity too common in angelic representations. It was worthy of the screen it decorated, and it will, I trust, in future occupy a humbler place. The wall which was concealed by the old altar, shows three pointed arches resting on clustered columns in relief attached to the wall, and sustaining a gallery even with the sill of the upper East window fronted with a parapet of pierced quatrefoils. In the intercolumniations are windows, and below each is a cross in a circle painted on the wall. The windows are re-glazed in plain glass, the design

of which is taken from the Mosaic pavement of an altar in St. William's Chapel. The removal of the old panneling in the choir allows the columns which support the groined roof and their carved corbels to be seen to perfection; on the walls of the choir, brought to light by removing the wainscot, are a series of painted niches, with columns and entablature, in the taste of the seventeenth century.

The spire, built in 1749, is taken down, and it is in contemplation to case the tower on which it stood with Bath stone, and raise it twelve feet higher, with attached pinnacles at the angles. I think the loss of the spire, poor as it was, will not be compensated by any additions of that description. The tower is not grand enough to stand alone as a decoration of a cathedral. As a pinnacled tower, it will be scarcely grander than a parish church; it could have been rendered an object of eminence only by the spire being rebuilt on a loftier and improved plan. From the appearance of height such an object always possesses, there can be little doubt but that the city would then possess an object far superior to the present tower, in the most improved state in which as a tower it can be placed.

I have mentioned the chief alterations in this Cathedral; the other repairs are merely substantial: when the whole is finished I may have again to address you.

E. I. C.

A more minute description of Bp. Shepey's figure has been furnished by "An Admirer of Ancient Effigies," who was present at the discovery.

The Bishop lies in a recumbent posture under an elliptical arch in the North wall of the choir, which wall divides the choir from St. William's Chapel. A large piece of the mitre had been broken off, and the nose, upper lip, and chin, greatly mutilated, evidently by a sword or other sharp instrument. An extremely beautiful band attached to, and part of the mitre, adorned with an imitation of precious stones, encircles the forehead. The head reposes on two superb cushions with tassels, the face painted of a flesh colour, the hair of the eye-brows distinctly marked, and the pupils of the eyes coloured. The hands of the Bishop, which had lost the fingers, are closed in the act of prayer, and the

feet (great part of which had been broken off) rested on two dogs, both damaged, the head of one being wanting. The external robe, called the *Dalmatica vestis*, or dalmatic, was decidedly of a pink colour, and represented as lined with some other colour which was scarcely visible: on the robe were figures of a diamond within a square, the collar being most beautifully ornamented. Underneath the dalmatic is the stola, but the elegantly figured and painted border at the bottom is only seen. Under the left arm is the staff of the crozier, the head of which was gone. Round it a napkin beautifully bordered was wrapped, and to this staff the curved part of the crozier was fastened by an iron or brass pin, as the hole appeared in which the pin was riveted; the maniple, adorned with jewels, hangs from the left wrist. The following inscription is round the effigy:

"Hic jacet d'ns Joh'nes Cheppeie ep'i
istius ececl'ie."

Two drawings were made by a person of the name of Harris, employed by Mr. Cottingham the architect, one of which represents the effigy as it was found, and the other as Mr. Cottingham supposed it to have been, with the features perfect, and the figure highly coloured. After this, Mr. Cottingham resolved on restoring the colours on the figure, in conformity with the latter drawing, which was accordingly done.

The top of the mitre, nearly all the fingers, the feet, and one of the dogs' heads, have been subsequently found, and joined to the effigy; the mitre is therefore now complete. The painted beard is also an addition, as it was not there when first discovered. The dalmatic, instead of being a pink, is now of a dull scarlet, with a green lining, and the shoes are painted yellow.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

WITHIN the last few weeks a most important alteration has taken place in Westminster Abbey by the uncovering of a new altar-piece, which has been for some time past in a state of preparation.

The front of the new screen (executed by Bernasconi) presents a pretty faithful copy of its back, which forms the West side of the Confessor's Chapel, with the exception of the celebrated

brated biographical sculptures, the omission of which leaves an unpleasant blank. It consists of a series of shrines, or rather ornamented niches, canopied with a profusion of delicate tabernacle work, and divided by two side-doors within squares, the pannelings of which being of glass, admit a view of the choir from the enclosure behind. In front is placed a stone altar of elegant workmanship.

The original altar-piece was exactly similar, as may be seen in the representation of Abbot Islip's funeral, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, and published by them in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The altar, however, was then surmounted by a lofty rood and images, as well as either a pinnacle or niche, which broke a certain dull and unpleasant effect arising from a plain surface. F. L. B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—WILTSHIRE.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- ADDISON, JOSEPH, the great, the wise, and good, Milston 1672.
 Adelhelm, St. learned Bishop and ingenious poet, (Malmesbury) ob. 709.
 Allein, Joseph, Nonconformist divine, Devizes, 1623.
 ANSTEV, CHRIST. ingenious author of the "New Bath Guide," Harden Huish, 1784.
 Ashley, Robert, learned barrister, Nash-hill, 1565.
 AUBREY, JOHN, eminent antiquary, Easton Piers, 1625 or 1626.
 Becklam, Humphrey, untutored sculptor, Salisbury, 1588.
 Beckinsau, John, author of eminence and friend of Leland, Broad-chalk, about 1496.
 Bennett, Dr. Thomas, learned divine and controversialist, Salisbury, 1673.
 Blackmore, Sir Richard, eminent physician and voluminous poet, Corham (ob. 1729).
 Brewer, Samuel, botanist, Trowbridge (flourished 1726).
 Buckeridge, John, Bishop of Ely, Draycot, about 1562.
 Canutus, Robert, eminent writer in the twelfth century, Cricklade.
 Chandler, Mary, ingenious poet, Malmesbury, 1687.
 Chilmarke, John de, celebrated mathematician and philosophical writer, the Archimedes of the age, Chilmarke (flourished thirteenth century).
 Chubb, Thomas, noted deistical writer, Salisbury, 1679.
 Clarendon, Roger de, illegitimate son of Edward the Black Prince, Clarendon.
 Collinson, Rev. John, historian of co. Somerset, Bromham (ob. 1796).
 Corderoy, Jeremy, celebrated divine in the seventeenth century, Chute.
 Coryate, George, Latin poet, Salisbury (ob. 1606).
 Cottington, Francis Lord, celebrated statesman, Mere (ob. 1651).
 Danvers, Henry, Earl of Dauby, brave warrior, Dantsey, 1573.
 Davies, Sir John, eminent lawyer, poet and politician, Chisgrove in Tisbury, about 1570.
 — Lady Eleanor, mystical writer, wife of Sir John Davies, and daughter of Lord Audley, of Fonthill, about 1603.
 Davis, Lady Mary, mistress to Charles II. and rival of Nell Gwyn, Charlton.
 Delany, Mary, the accomplished wife of the friend of Swift, Coulston, 1700.
 Devizes, Richard of, historian and Benedictine, Devizes (ob. about 1200).
 Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician, Salisbury, 1675.
 Dobson, Michael, learned and ingenious barrister, Marlborough, 1732.
 Dryden, Charles, son to the poet, Charlton (ob. 1704).
 DUCK, STEPHEN, celebrated ingenious poet, Charlton (ob. 1756).
 Eddington, William de, Bp. of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, Eddington (ob. 1366).
 Edwards, Bryan, eminent merchant and author, Westbury, 1743.
 Eedes, John, divine and author, Salisbury, 1658.
 Eyre, Rev. William, advocate of the doctrine of prejustification, against Baxter, &c. Brickworth, seventeenth century.
 — James, Lord Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas, 1784.
 Feltham, John, amiable man and miscellaneous author, Salisbury, 1770.
 Forman, Simon, celebrated astrologer, Quidhamton, near Wilton, 1552.
 Foster, Sir Michael, Justice of the King's Bench, Marlborough, 1689.
 Fowler, Christopher, nonconformist, Marlborough, 1610 or 1611.
 Fox, Sir Stephen, distinguished loyalist and patriot, Farley, 1697.
 Goffs, William, author of "*Londinium Triumphans*," Earlsforte, ob. 1682.
 Gore, Thomas, clever antiquary and political writer, Alderton, 1631.
 Greenhill, John, celebrated portrait painter, Salisbury, 1640.
 Harris, James, celebrated author of "*Hermes*," Salisbury, 1703.
 — William, D. D. eminent historian and biographer, Salisbury, 1720.
 Harte, Walter, poet and historian, Marlborough (ob. 1773).
 Hayter, Richard, theological writer, Salisbury, 1611.

Hayles, John, lawyer, Salisbury, 1645.

Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age, Wilton, 1580.

—— Philip Earl of Pembroke, brother of the above, Wilton (ob. 1643-59).

Hobbes, Thomas, metaphysician, Westport, Malmesbury, 1588.

Horman, William, divine and author, Salisbury (ob. 1535).

Hughes, John, poet and moralist, Marlborough, 1677.

Hvitz, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, historian, Denton *, 1606.

—— Sir Nicholas, Lord Treasurer, Tisbury (ob. 1631).

—— Alexander, Bishop of Salisbury, Salisbury (ob. 1667).

Keate, George, poet and writer of considerable eminence, Froxbridge, 1729 or 1730.

Lavington, George, Bishop of Exeter and excellent scholar, Milsenhall, 1688 or 1689.

Lawes, Henry, celebrated musician and composer, Salisbury, 1600.

—— William, brother of the above, and no less celebrated as a loyalist and musician (ob. 1645).

LUDLOW, EDMUND, honest and independent republican, Maiden Bradley, 1620.

Malmesbury, Oliver of, mathematician and astrologer, and the first English aerial voyager. (flourished in the eleventh century).

—— William de, learned historian and librarian to the Abbey †, (flor. 13th cent.)

Mann, John, divine and politician, Laycock, 1568.

Marlborough, Henry of, historian (flor. fifteenth century).

Maschiar, Michael, Latin poet and able civilian, Salisbury (ob. 1698).

Massinger, Philip, eminent dramatic poet, Wilton, 1585.

Matthew, Sir Toby, celebrated Jesuit and politician, Salisbury, 1577.

Matop, Robert, celebrated divine, North Tidworth, about 1607.

Merriott, Thomas, divine and author, Steeple Langford (ob. 1662).

NORRIS, JOHN, surveyor and topographer, about 1548.

Norris, John, eminent divine, poet, and platonist, Collingbourne Kingston, 1657.

PITT, WILLIAM, truly patriot Earl of Chatham, Stratford House, Old Sarum ‡, 1708.

Plantagenet, Margaret, the mother of Cardinal Pole, Farley Castle, 1473.

Potter, Francis, divine, and excellent mechanic, Mere, 1594.

Raleigh, Dr. § whose misfortunes during the civil wars were truly distressing, Downton (ob. 1645).

Radburne, Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, Radburne (ob. 1442).

Sacheverell, Henry, notorious political preacher, Marlborough, 1672.

Salisbury, John of, Bishop of Chartres, one of the most eminent scholars of the day, Salisbury (ob. 1181).

Scott, Dr. John, learned divine, Chippenham, 1638.

Sedgwick, John, nonconformist divine, Marlborough, 1600.

—— Obadiah, brother of John, and learned divine, Marlborough (ob. 1638).

Squires, Dr. Samuel, learned Bishop of St. David's, and Greek scholar, Warminster, 1714.

Stephens, Nathaniel, learned divine, Stanton Bernard (ob. 1677).

—— Philip, physician and author, Devizes (ob. 1669).

Tanner, Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, a most learned and useful antiquary, Market Lavington, 1674.

Thornborough, John, Bishop of Worcester and excellent chemist, Salisbury, 1552.

Tobin, John, dramatic author, Salisbury, 1770.

Webbe, George, Bishop of Limerick, Bromham, 1561.

Willis, Thomas, eminent physician and author, Great Bedwin, 1621.

Wilton, John of, sen. a learned and subtle disputant, Wilton, close of thirteenth century.

—— John of, jun. an elegant and allegorical writer, Wilton (flourished Edward III.)

—— Thomas of, Dean of St. Paul's, London, a man of great learning and abilities.

Winterburne, Walter, Cardinal of St. Sabin and polemicist, Salisbury, about 1524.

Wishers, Philip, a writer of considerable distinction, Westbury (ob. 1790).

Wynn, Sir CHRISTOPHER, celebrated architect, East Knoyle, 1632.

Zouch, Richard, learned civilian, Anstey, 1490.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At ALBOURNE King John is traditionally said to have had a hunting seat, part of which remains.—This village is thought to have been described by Chaucer in his "Deserted Village," but it is most probable that village was in Ireland.

* According to some at Furze.

† Some give him birth in Gloucestershire.

‡ Seward's Anecdotes, vol. ii. where is a view of the house. The Editor of his life, 3 vols. says he was born in St. James's parish, Westminster; and another writer says in Dorsetshire.

§ Grandson of Sir Walter.

At ALDBERTON died in 1684, Gore the antiquary, who was also born and buried here. (Mentioned before.)

AMBSBURY House was the residence of the celebrated Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, under whose patronage Gay spent the happiest years of his life, and wrote some of his best pieces here.

At ANSTEY the Hospitallers had a house founded by Walter de Turbevill, temp. John.

ASHCOMBE is situate upon an isolated knoll, in the centre of a circular amphitheatre, formed by the surrounding hills. "An inverted bason placed in the middle of a large china-bowl will give a clear idea of this romantic spot. On the circular top of the inner bason stands the house."

BAMERTON is interesting from its having been the residence and rectory of Bishop Curle, George Herbert, and John Norris, as it is now of Archdeacon Cox, distinguished names in the annals of literature.

In BISHOPSTONE Church are two stone coffins, generally supposed to have contained the relics of two ancient Bishops.

Amongst the curiosities at BOWOOD was a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, on leaf gold, by Walker, the Protector's favourite artist. Near the aviary is a remarkable echo, which repeats every word three or four times.—In the forest James I. amused himself and courtiers with hunting.

In BOYTON Church are two ancient altar tombs to the Giffards. On one we have the true origin of the label as a difference in armorial bearings. In the other Lady Margaret Giffard forgot the downfall of her family.—Here resides Aylmer B. Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known in all our literary societies, and justly celebrated for his researches in botany and natural history.—Between Boyton and Corton is a remarkable place called Chapel or Chettle Hole; where, according to tradition, a Church was swallowed up by diabolical agency. It was probably named *cetel* a chaldron, from a spring rising at its bottom. The Corton beach is a vegetable curiosity.

Of BREMILL is Vicar the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the pathetic and eloquent poet. Many of his poems "were chiefly written here."

At BROAD-CHAPEL, Aubrey possessed an estate, and here he occasionally resided.

At BROMHAM was born the Rev. John Collinson, historian of Somersetshire.

At CALNE the Kings of Wessex had a palace. Near Calne, on Cheril-hill; is a large white horse, formed by paring off the turf on the side of the chalk hill; executed about 1780.

At CHARLTON Park are some very valuable original portraits by Vandyck, &c. CHERILL was possessed by the great king-making Earl of Warwick.

CHIPPENHAM, a favourite residence of the Kings of Wessex. Alfred bequeathed the palace to his daughter Ethelfleda.—The origin of the extensive clothing trade is singular.—In Chippenham Church is a monument to Sir Gilbert Pryn, knt.—Here died Mr. Thorpe, author of "*Registrum Roffense*, &c." buried at Hardenhuish, where also is interred the late David Ricardo, Esq.

At CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS are several memorials to the family of Matthew Mitchell, who was employed to defend Zealand against the French, and to assist the Dutch in restoring the Prince of Orange to the dignity of Stadtholder.

At CLARENDON Priory, in the fifteenth century, were dug up the bones of a monster, in length 14 feet 11 inches.—Clarendon gave title of Earl to the famous Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor.—Here the celebrated Stephen Duck pursued the humble employment of thrasher, and whether labouring at the plough, the reap-hook, or the flail, the poetical works of Milton were ever in his hands. His melancholy end was noticed under "Surrey."—Nothing now remains of Clarendon palace, the residence of some of our early monarchs, but ruined walls and heaps of rubbish.

Of CODRARD ST. MARY was Rector the loyal Dr. Creed, who published a defence of Dr. Hammond's *Exposition* against Mr. Jeakes.

The Vicar of CORSHAM possesses very extraordinary privileges, having episcopal jurisdiction within the parish.—At Corsham house is a valuable collection of paintings by Titian, Rubens, Vandyck, &c. &c.

The river DEVEREUX dives under ground like the Guadiana in Spain, and the Mole in Surrey. (See vol. xciv. p. 33), and pursues its subterraneous course upwards of a mile; then rising, runs onward toward Warminster.

DEVIZES Castle, characterized as the strongest fortress in Europe by our early historians.—In the market place, many years ago, was a pillar recording a singular mark of divine vengeance. (See Beauties of England, vol. xv. p. 430.)
—Many curious Roman antiquities have been discovered here. S. T.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Taunton, Sept. 20.

THERE have been lately presented to the Somerset and Taunton Institution, by John Quantock, Esq. three Egyptian Sepulchral Stones, brought from the ruins of Thebes. They consist of one sculptural stone, one painted, and one inscribed with hieroglyphical characters. The figures on these stones appear to represent the Worship of Osiris. On the sculptured stone there are two compartments; in the upper, the Egyptian god, Osiris, is represented naked, sitting in a chair, with a cap on his head, like a mitre, with two projections in imitation of horns; he holds a stick or rod in his left-hand, bended at the top similarly to the pastoral staff of our Bishops—an emblem, it may be supposed, of that fatherly protection of his people for which he is celebrated in history. In his right-hand he holds a whip with three thongs, which may be regarded as a symbol of punishment in his character of a judge. There is an altar before him, on which is placed a vase, and over it hangs the *Lotos*. A figure stands in front of him, with a staff in his right-hand, something like a crutch, but with the crutched part sideways, and in his left, which is hanging downwards, is an hieroglyphic, which Dr. Young, in his *Treatise on Hieroglyphical Literature*, gives as the emblem of life; it is the figure of the Hebrew *Tau*, with a ring at the top, which is held in the hand. In the Museum Worsleyanum, this hieroglyphic is said to be the symbol of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, and it is here placed, doubtless, to identify the figure of that personage. He appears as if addressing the god, and his countenance and attitude seem to breathe that defiance and violence which marked his character. Dr. Young says, that "the symbol for brother or sister appears to be the crook generally seen in the hand of Osiris." This stone affords the supposition that the figure addressing Osiris is that of Ty-

phon, the symbol of his relationship.

The lower compartment seems to

be a representation of Isis, with an attendant. Both these figures are sitting in chairs, one behind the other. This stone has a piece broken off from the right-hand corner, and from the appearance of the adjoining parts, it would seem that some figure had occupied the space.

The second stone is painted, and contains a representation of the god Osiris, under another form. In this figure the head is that of a hawk. Osiris being sometimes represented with the head of that bird, which, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun, of which Osiris was the symbol. The head has the cap, similar to a mitre, as in the sculptured stone. In the painting, the god, who is represented in the human shape, except the head, is in a standing posture, clothed, holding with both hands, before him, the bended rod and whip, and also the crutched staff which is spoken of above as being held in the right-hand of the figure, who appears to be addressing Osiris in the upper compartment. There are two female figures, one behind the other; the female in front of the god is holding up both her hands, as if in the act of adoration, whilst the figure behind her holds up only one hand. There is an altar of similar shape to that on the sculptured stone, with a vase or urn upon it, between the figure of Osiris and the two females. It has been suggested that the painted stone, and that which is sculptured, though both found in, and brought from, the same place, are of different ages. There are considerable patches of hieroglyphical writing on both stones.

The third stone is wholly inscribed with hieroglyphical characters. It is divided into two compartments, upper and lower, and each compartment into seven columns. There are numerous symbols on this stone, similarly with those given in Dr. Young's work, which has been previously mentioned.

Two or three observations appear to arise out of the posture of the hands of the two female figures which are represented on the painted stone. The figure in front of Osiris is holding up both

both her hands, in the act of adoration, whilst the other is holding up only one hand. The expanding of the palms of the hands, as a religious observance, has been discussed with much learning in that elegant work the *Museum Pio-Clementinum*. The extending, however, of one hand alone, seems rather to imply a shout of praise than a sign of devotion. The King of France had a medallion, on which was represented the Panionian Solemnity, that is, a General Congress or Festival of Ionians, instituted in imitation of the Panathenean Show. On this medallion thirteen figures were seen attending the sacrifice, and extending towards Heaven their right hands only. Spanheim considers that attitude as the indication of a religious ceremony used in the sacred solemnities of the Greeks, and grounds his opinion on some plausible arguments. The bas-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer* furnishes us with another instance of this rite, as we find in it several figures that attend the sacrifice, and hold up their right hands only.

J. SAVAGE.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 14.*

IT has lately been my lot very frequently to notice, how much hardship, expense, and inconvenience arises from the law as it now stands, allowing Parish Settlement to be gained by hiring and service; and I hope you will allow me a small space to state a few reasons why I think such a mode of gaining a settlement would be better done away with.

The moral character of the labouring classes, particularly in the country, is much affected by it, and any measure likely to benefit their morals is well deserving the attention of those enlightened Members of the Legislature, of whom this country has reason to be proud.

In some instances farmers are bound by their leases not to make any settlements in their parish; and if the master and servant are ever so well satisfied with each other, they are obliged to part before the end of the year; and even where no written agreement exists, the fear of increasing the number of paupers has the same effect. The servant is therefore compelled to seek another service, perhaps a worse; or finding good conduct of no avail, he has recourse to dishonest practices,

or returns a pauper to his own parish to live upon its scanty pittance, dragging out a miserable existence, when he might honestly and happily have eaten the sweet bread of his own industry. Labour is the only commodity the poor man can bring to market, and he has a right to its full value; but being restrained and shackled by this mode of gaining a settlement, he cannot obtain it; for those to whom his labour is now valuable, are afraid he should become a future burden. Out of these laws arise the greatest part of those expensive litigations between parishes, upon which so much money is unprofitably expended; as those country gentlemen, who are called upon as Justices to attend the Quarter Sessions, can well attest.

From this source also spring those little arts and quibbling evasions, so much practised in hiring servants, to prevent their gaining a settlement.

Perhaps this may meet the eye of some gentleman who may have power, upon due consideration, to propose the remedy—a repeal of those statutes by which a settlement is gained by hiring or service. Such a repeal I am sure would be a great blessing to the industrious lower orders, and a benefit to all. I am at a loss to know what objections can be made, but I think they can be of no greater weight than dust in the balance.

Yours, &c. A TRADESMAN.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE first Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of education in Ireland, which has lately issued from the press, extends to upwards of one hundred pages. The Commissioners are decidedly averse to the continuance of the present system, and recommend the establishment of Schools for the education of children of all religious persuasions. The school-rooms are recommended to be opened for the instruction of Roman Catholic and Protestant children alternately. The following facts gleaned from the Report will afford our readers some idea of the worth and respectability of Irish Schoolmasters in general. It is intended to dismiss many of them from their situations. But there are some who are likely to be visited with a severer punishment:—

The School of Sligo was visited by two of the Commissioners, who found the school-house and premises in very good order, and the appearance of eighty-two children, which it contained, favourable. It appeared, however, on inquiry, that the master was a man

* Engraved in vol. xix. p. 121. EDIT.

of violent and ungoverned passions, and that the boys were most severely and cruelly punished, not only by him, but also by his son, and by a foreman in the weaving department, and that these punishments were inflicted for very slight faults. The habitual practice of the master was to seize the boys by the throat, and press them almost to suffocation, and to strike them with a whip, or his fist, upon the head and face, during the time his passion lasted. One boy had black eyes at the time of our visit, caused by blows of the master's fist; and the punishment of another boy, who had received, many years ago, by an accident, a severe and permanent injury in his eyes, was attended with circumstances of peculiar violence. The anger of the master was chiefly excited by the boys performing less work than he expected in the weaving shop (of which the master had the profit), or by their not weaving well; they were obliged to get up at five, or sometimes four o'clock in the morning, when there was a pressing demand; one little boy had been severely punished for complaining of this violation of the rules of the society. The fear of the master generally deterred the boys from stating their grievances to the catechist, to the local committee, or to casual visitors.

At the School of *Stradbally*, the boys, eighty-three in number, were accustomed to experience the same brutal treatment from the savage appointed to instruct them. They had been deterred from disclosing the practices of this barbarian from the fear of provoking his further vengeance. From the evidence taken on this occasion, it was sufficiently proved, that about three weeks before the first visit, one boy had been flogged with a leathern strap nine times in one day, his clothes being taken down each time, and that he received in the whole near a hundred lashes, all for "a sum in long division." On the same day another boy appears to have received sixty-seven lashes, on account of another sum in arithmetic; another boy, only thirteen years old, had received seventeen stripes with a rope. On the 8th of October, the day before the second visit, eight boys had been so severely punished, that their persons were found by one of the Commissioners in a shocking state of laceration and contusion. The offence with which these boys were charged by the usher was, "looking at two police-men playing at ball in the boy's ball alley." The instruments of punishment were in the first case, a leathern cat and a rope; and in the latter, branches from elm trees. These severe punishments were all inflicted by the usher in the absence of the master, and without his knowledge. The man was too much occupied with farming to devote any of his attention to his school. He was found to be the holder of three farms, containing together nearly one hundred and thirty acres, of which

twenty-nine only belonged to the Society. One farm of nearly sixty acres was two miles and a half distant from the school, and the boys were occasionally taken there to work.

In the School at *Castlecomer*, the Commissioners found that the master took very little part in the instruction of the boys. They complained of being ill-fed and cruelly beaten, both by the master and mistress. Two boys had recently been very severely punished by the master. They stated that they had been set to work in the garden, and having had but little breakfast, they were hungry, and had eaten a raw cabbage; that the master, who appeared to be a man of violent passions, caught them, and flogged them for this offence severely; that one of them received sixteen stripes in the usual manner, and six blows with a stick on the head, which continued cut and bruised when the school was visited by the Commissioner. The other boy had eloped in consequence of the beating.

On visiting the Charter School at *Longford*, the children were very squalid and wretched, having been half-starved. The master was in a state of hopeless fatuity.

In the School at *Linton factory*, it was found that, out of twenty-one youths present, only thirteen could read. There were only six copy-books for the whole school. The master did not teach, and there was no usher.

In the School at *Newport*, which in 1819 was converted into a day school, there were found only twelve children (three or four of whom were of the master's own family), and a large pile of unused books.

At the Charter School at *Clonmel*, which also is a day school, were found only two children, and no book, except a few fragments of Testaments. The master is a cripple from rheumatism; he receives fifty pounds a-year, and has a house rent-free; he also rents twenty-four acres of land from the Society, at twenty-five shillings an acre. At Clonmel, in 1817, the boys appeared to have been punished with great severity by the usher, who used on all occasions a common horsewhip. It was stated that he often gave four dozen lashes with his utmost strength, and that the boys have been beaten till the blood ran down upon the flags. A boy was once knocked down by the usher, and kicked so severely, that two of his ribs were broken, and the ear of another boy was nearly pulled off.

At *New Ross* the same severe mode of punishment is stated still to exist; two boys have been punished for complaining, one of them with peculiar cruelty. Their common employment was wheeling dung in hand-barrows. Fifty had eloped in the course of the last nine years.

Many other abuses, scarcely less flagrant than these we have quoted, were discovered by the Commissioners.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

45. *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S.*
8c. 8c. 2 vols. 4to. Colburn.

IF the value of these ponderous tomes bore but a slight proportion to their bulk, it might be fairly predicated of them that they form one of the most important publications of the present century. But although we are free to confess that their Noble Editor has done the world some service by rescuing the matter of these volumes from the obscurity in which it has so long lain, yet we are not disposed to estimate this service quite so highly as do many of our contemporaries. Of their historical importance we think little, for they refer to a period too recent for obscurity, and too well explored for much further elucidation. Yet is it pleasant as a curiosity to read the personal narratives of men who lived in times and scenes familiar to us in history; and it is amusing to observe how sensibly they were influenced by events which at a distance appear to us trivial or disproportioned to the effect produced.

From the short biographical notice prefixed by Lord Braybrooke, it appears that Samuel Pepys was descended from a respectable family in Cambridgeshire, and from a hint in his Diary, we collect that he was distinguished when a boy as a violent Roundhead. It appears that his father was a tailor, in London. The son was educated at Cambridge, but whether he graduated or not, we are not informed. Through the interest of Sir Edward Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, he obtained some official situation in the Admiralty, at the Restoration of Charles the Second, and was soon after appointed to the office of Secretary. It is just previously to this appointment (1659-60) that he commenced his Diary, which was carried on with scarcely a hiatus to the summer of 1669, a period of nine years, and embracing three remarkable events, the Plague, the great Fire, and the successful enterprise of De Ruyter against Chatham—events, each causing the utmost consternation and alarm, and each detailed by Pepys with much minuteness and extraordinary fidelity. This indeed is the great charm of his

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Diary, for independently of strong internal testimony to his veracity, the facts which he relates, of which we have contemporary history, are so accurately given, as to leave the strongest conviction of the truth of the whole. This it must be confessed is a rare quality in a Placeman, who had so many temptations to swerve, and so many interests to bias him from the truth, and it is a quality for which his Noble Editor praises him; but yet, when we consider that this Journal was intended for no eye but his own, the praise may be spared.

The character of Pepys, as exhibited in his Diary, is that of a shrewd, prudent, money saving-man, of sufficient pliability of temper for his temporal interests, and of integrity enough to bear him on in a straight forward course of upright dealing, and to guard him against those temptations to wrong, to which his office and the evil example of those around him more immediately exposed him. Surrounded by the profligate creatures of a profligate age, and within the verge of the "merry Monarch's" dissipated court, his prudence supports him from the contagion; he sighs, and shakes the head of disapprobation at proceedings which he cannot correct; but his caution never permits his virtuous resentment to endanger his own safety with the Powers that were. The gossiping spirit which so thoroughly possessed him, induced him to put down many particulars which a stronger mind had rejected as trifling; and from these straws, thrown up at random, it is that we collect many entertaining pictures of his times. A constant playgoer, and an ardent admirer of theatrical entertainments, he has thrown considerable light on the dramatic history of his age; and it is not the least remarkable of his many peculiarities, that with a mind overburthened as he would represent it, with business, there seems to be hardly a sight worth the seeing, of which he was not a spectator. Of his powers as a dramatic critic, we do not think much. Of Shakspeare he appears to have had no admiration.

We will proceed to give a few extracts

tracts from the Diary, merely premising that the original MSS. in short hand were bequeathed with other papers by Pepys, to Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which society the Honourable and Rev. George Neville Grenville, brother of Lord Braybrooke, is master. The MSS. were deciphered by the Rev. John Smith. On their genuineness there cannot rest a shadow of suspicion.

The former part of the Diary is occupied with the proceedings that followed the death of the Protector, previous to the Restoration, and is an interesting record of the fluctuations of public opinion respecting a return to monarchy. Pepys had the honour of accompanying the vessels appointed to bring over the exiled King, and narrates with his accustomed minuteness the whole of this preliminary ceremony.

It may be as well to separate the private history of the Journalist, from the public acts of which he treats; and first of Mr. Pepys himself, who, for a man of business, is as fond of fine clothes as a modern Dandy, perhaps fonder of a pretty wife.

"This day I put on my silk suit, the first that I ever wore in my life. Home, and called my wife, and took her to Clodins to a great wedding of Nan Hartlib to Mynbeer Roder, which was kept at Goring House with very great state, coat, and noble company. But among all the beauties there, my wife was thought the greatest." Vol. i. p. 64.

Every suit is minutely recorded, and the first wearing of his perriwig is discussed with laughable gravity.

He casts his care upon Providence with true Christian humility.

"To my Lord Crew's, and there dined with him. He tells me of the order the House of Commons have made for the drawing an Act for the rendering none capable of preferment or employment in the State, but who have been loyal and constant to the King and Church; which will be fatal to a great many, and makes me doubt, lest I myself, with all my innocence during the late times, should be brought in, being employed in the Exchequer, but I hope God will provide for me." Vol. i. p. 216.

Again:

"This day, by the blessing of God, I have lived thirty-one years in the world: and by the grace of God I find myself not only in good health in every thing, and particularly as to the stone, but only pain upon sitting cold, and also in a fair way of coming to a better esteem and estate in the world,

than ever I expected; but I pray God give me a heart to fear a fall, and to prepare for it." Vol. i. p. 222.

He appears, from his Diary, to have been constant in his attendance at Church; and living as he did in an age when Religion was not only neglected but ridiculed, his devout impressions were very strong.

Of his worldly prudence, take the following sample:

"To St. Paul's Church-yard, to cause the title of my English 'Mare Clausum' to be changed, and the new title dedicated to the King to be put to it, because I am ashamed to have the other seen dedicated to the Commonwealth." Vol. i. p. 212.

His whimsical lament at his extravagance:

"To my great sorrow find myself 43*l.* worse than I was the last month, which was then 760*l.* and now it is but 717*l.*—But it hath chiefly arisen from my layings out in clothes for myself and wife; viz. for her, about 12*l.* and for myself 55*l.* or thereabouts, having made myself a velvet cloak, two new cloth skirts, black, plain both, a new shag gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist, with a new hat, and silk tops for my legs, and many other things, being resolved henceforward to go like myself; and also two perriwigs, one whereof costs me 3*l.* and the other 40*s.* I have worn neither yet, but will begin next week, God willing." Vol. i. p. 257.

During the alarm occasioned by the success of the Dutch fleet in its attack on Chatham, Pepys dispatched his wife into the country, with a sum amounting to 1300*l.* in gold, directing her to bury it for security. His anxiety on discovering the slovenly operation, and his distress, are irresistibly ludicrous:

"Sept. 10, 1667. My father and I with a dark lantern, it being now night, into the garden with my wife, and there went about our great work to dig up my gold. But, Lord! what a tosse I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it was; but by and by poking with a spit, we found it, and then begun with a spudd to lift up the ground. But, good God! to see how sillily they did it, not half a foot under ground, and in the sight of the world from a hundred places, if any body by accident were near hand, and within sight of a neighbour's window, only my father says he saw them all gone to Church before he began the work when he laid the money. But I was out of my wits almost, and the more from that, upon my lifting up the earth with the spudd, I did discern that I had scattered the pieces of gold round about the ground

ground among the grass and loose earth; and taking up the iron head-pieces wherein they were put, I perceived the earth was got among the gold and wet, so that the bags were all rotten, and all the notes, that I could not tell what in the world to say to it, not knowing how to judge what was wanting, or what had been lost by Gibbon in his coming down, which, all put together, did make me mad; and at last I was forced to take up the head-pieces, dirt and all, and as many of the scattered pieces as I could with the dirt discern by candle light, and carry them up into my brother's chamber, and there lock them up till I had eat a little supper: and then, all people going to bed, W. Hewer and I did all alone, with several pails of water and besoms, at last wash the dirt off the pieces, and parted the pieces and the dirt, and then began to tell them by a note which I had of the value of the whole (in my pocket). And so find that there was short above a hundred pieces; which did make me mad; and considering that the neighbours' house was so near that we could not possibly speak one to another in the garden at that place where the gold lay (especially my father being deaf) but they must know what he had been doing, I feared that they might in the night come and gather some pieces, and prevent us the next morning; so W. Hewer and I out again about midnight (for it was now grown so late), and there by candle-light did make shift to gather forty-five pieces more. And so in and to cleanse them: and by this time it was past two in the morning; and so to bed, and there lay in some disquiet all night telling of the clock till it was day-light.

"11th. And then W. Hewer and I, with pails and a sieve, did lock ourselves into the garden, and there gather all the earth about the place into pails and then sift those pails in one of the summer-houses (just as they do for diamonds in other parts of the world); and there to our great content did by nine o'clock make the last night's forty-five up seventy-nine; so that we are come to about twenty or thirty of what I think the true number should be. So do leave my father to make a second examination of the dirt; and my mind at rest in it being but an accident, and so give me some kind of content to remember how painful it is sometimes to keep money as well as to get it, and how doubtful I was to keep it all night; and how to secure it to London. About ten o'clock took coach, my wife and I, and Willet and W. Hewer, and Murford and Bowles (whom my lady lent me to go along with me my journey, not telling her the reason, but it was only to secure my gold) and my brother John on horseback; and with these four I thought myself pretty safe. My gold I put into a basket, and set under one of the seats; and so my work every quarter of an hour was to look to see

whether all was well, and I did ride in great fear all the day.

"12th. By five o'clock got home, where I find all well, and did bring my gold, to my heart's content, very safe, this day carried it in a basket, hands; the girl took care of my wife another bag, and I the rest, afraid of the bottom of the coach, lest it should break."

The following are his remarks on Hudibras:

"To the wardrobe. Hither come Mr. Bathurst, and we falling into discourse of a new book of drollery in use, called *Hudibras*, I would needs go and find it out, and met with it at the Temple—cost me 2s. 6d. but when I come to read it, it is so silly an abuse of the Presbyter Knight going to the wars, that I am ashamed of it, and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d." Vol. i. p. 189.

He tries it again:

"To a bookseller's in the Strand, and there bought *Hudibras* again, it being certainly some ill humour to be so against that which all the world cries up to be the example of wit, for which I am resolved once more to read him and see whether I can find it or no." Vol. i. p. 197.

He appears to have purchased a second part more in compliance with fashion than from judgment, for he calls it,

"The book now in the greatest fashion for drollery, though I cannot, I confess, see enough where the wit lies." P. 266.

Of Mr. (afterwards Sir Peter) Lilly (Lely), he thus speaks:

"After I had done with the Duke, with Commissioner Pitt to Mr. Lilly's the great painter, who came forth to us: but believing that I come to bespeak a picture, he prevented it by telling us that he should not be at leisure *these three weeks*, which methinks is a rare thing; and then to see in what pomp his table is laid for himself to go to dinner; and here, among other pictures, saw the so-much-desired-by-me picture of Lady Castlemaine, which is a most blessed picture, and one that I must have a copy of." P. 171.

The following notices of the introduction of tea are curious:

"1660. I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I never had drank before." P. 76.

And seven years after he writes,

"Home, and there find my wife making of tea, a drink which Mr. Pelling the Pottery tells her is good for her cold and fluxions." Vol. ii. p. 85.

Of the freedom indulged in the pulpit, he gives the following specimen :

"Early to White Hall, to the Chapel, where by Mr. Blagrave's means I got into a pew, and heard Dr. Creton the great Scotchman, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, preach before the King, and Duke and Duchesse, upon the words of Micah, 'Rouse yourselves in dust.' He made a most learned sermon upon the words; but in his application the most comical man that ever I heard in my life. Just such a man as Hugh Peters, saying that it had been better for the poor Cavalier never to have come with the King into England again; for he that hath the impudence to deny obedience to the lawful magistrates, and to swear to the oath of allegiance, was better treated now adays in Newgate, than a poor Royalist that hath suffered all his life for the King is at Whitehall among his friends."

The following description of the Fire of London will be found interesting :

"Sept. 2. Lord's day. Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to day, Jane called us up about three in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose and slipped on my night-gown, and went to her window, and thought to be on the back side of Marke-lane at the farthest, but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and there looked out at the window, and saw the fire not so much as it was, and farther off. So to my closet to set things to rights, after yesterday's cleaning. By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower, and there got up upon one of the high places, Sir J. Robinson's little son going up with me; and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge; which, among other people, did trouble me for poor little Michell and our Sarah on the bridge. So down with my heart full of trouble to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it begun this morning in the King's baker's* house in Pudding-lane, and that it hath burned down St. Magnus Church, and most part of Fish-street already. So I down to the water-side, and there got a boat, and through bridge, and there saw a lamentable fire. Poor Michell's house as far as the Old Swan already burned that way, and the fire running further, that in a very little time it got as far as the Steele-yard, while I was there.

* His name was Faryner.

Every body endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river, or bringing them into lighters that lay off; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the water-side to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconys, till they burned their wings, and fell down. Having staid, and in an hour's time seen the fire rage every way, and nobody to my sight endeavouring to quench it, but to remove their goods and leave all to the fire, and having seen it get as far as the Steele-yard, and the wind mighty high, and driving it into the city; and every thing after so long a drought proving combustible, even the very stones of Churches, and among other things, the poor steeple† by which pretty Mrs. — lives, and whereof my schoolfellow Elborough is parson, taken fire in the very top, and there burned till it fell down: I to White-Hall (with a gentleman with me, who desired to go off from the Tower, to see the fire in my boat); and there up to the King's closet in the Chapel, where people come about me, and I did give them an account dismayed them all, and word was carried into the King. So I was called for, and did tell the King and Duke of York, what I saw, and that unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down, nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor‡ from him, and commanded him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way. The Duke of York bid me tell him, that if he would have any more soldiers he shall; and so did my Lord Arlington afterwards, as a great secret. Here meeting with Captain Cocke, I in his coach, which he lent me, and Creed with me to Paul's, and there walked along Watling-street as well as I could, every creature coming away laden with goods to save, and here and there sick people carried away in beds. Extraordinary good goods carried in carts and on backs. At last met my Lord Mayor in Canning-street, like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message, he cried, like a fainting woman, 'Lord! what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.' That he needed no more soldiers, and that, for himself, he must go and refresh himself, having been up all night. So he left me, and I him, and walked home; seeing people all almost distracted, and no manner of

† St. Lawrence Poultney, of which Thomas Elborough was curate.

‡ Sir Thomas Bludworth.

means used to quench the fire. The houses too so very thick thereabouts, and full of matter for burning, as pitch and tar, in Thames-street; and warehouses of oyle, and wines, and brandy, and other things. Here I saw Mr. Isaac Houlblon, the handsome man, prettily dressed and dirty at his door at Dowgate, receiving some of his brother's things, whose houses were on fire; and, as he says, have been removed twice already; and he doubts (as it soon proved) that they must be in a little time removed from his house also, which was a sad consideration. And to see the Churches all filling with goods by people, who themselves should have been quietly there at this time. By this time it was about twelve o'clock; and so home, and there find my guests, who were Mr. Wood and his wife, Barbary Sheldon, and also Mr. Moone: she mighty fine, and her husband, for aught I see, a likely man. But Mr. Moone's design and mine, which was to look over my closet, and please him with the sight thereof, which he hath long desired, was wholly disappointed; for we were in great trouble and disturbance at this fire, not knowing what to think of it. However, we had an extraordinary good dinner, and as merry as at this time we could be. While at dinner Mrs. Bateller come to enquire after Mr. Woolfe and Stanes (who it seems are related to them), whose houses in Fish-street are all burned, and they in a sad condition. She would not stay in the fright. Soon as dined, I and Moone away, and walked through the City, the streets full of nothing but people, and horses and carts loaden with goods, ready to run over one another, and removing goods from one burned house to another. They now removing out of Canning-street (which received goods in the morning) into Lombard-street, and further: and among others, I now saw my little goldsmith Stokes receiving some friend's goods, whose house itself was burned the day after. We parted at Paul's; he home, and I to Paul's Wharf, where I had appointed a boat to attend me, and took in Mr. Carcasse and his brother, whom I met in the street, and carried them below and above bridge too. And again to see the fire, which was now got further, both below and above, and no likelihood of stopping it. Met with the King and Duke of York in their barge, and with them to Queenhith, and there called Sir Richard Browne to them. Their order was only to pull down houses apace, and so below bridge at the Water-side; but little was or could be done, the fire coming upon them so fast. Good hopes there was of stopping it at the Three Cranes above, and at Buttolph's Wharf below bridge, if care be used; but the wind carries it into the City, so as we know not by the water-side what it do there. River full of lighters and boats taking in goods, and good goods swimming

in the water: and only I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in, but there was a pair of virginals* in it. Having seen as much as I could now, I away to White-Hall by appointment, and there walked to St. James's Park, and there met my wife and Creed, and Wood and his wife, and walked to my boat; and there upon the water again, and to the fire up and down, it still encreasing, and the wind great. So near the fire as we could for smoke; and all over the Thames, with one's faces in the wind, you were almost burned with a shower of fire-drops. This is very true; so as houses were burned by these drops and flakes of fire, three or four, nay, five or six houses, one from another. When we could endure no more upon the water, we to a little ale-house on the Bank-side, over against the Three Cranes, and there staid till it was dark almost, and saw the fire grow, and as it grew darker, appeared more and more, and in corners, and upon steeples, and between Churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a most horrid malicious bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire. Barbary and her husband away before us. We staid till it being darkish, we saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side the bridge, and in a bow up the hill for an arch of above a mile long: it made me weep to see it. The Churches, houses, and all on fire, and flaming at once; and a horrid noise the flames made, and the cracking of houses at their ruine. So home with a sad heart, and there find every body discouraging and lamenting the fire; and poor Tom Hater come with some few of his goods saved out of his house, which was burned upon Fish-street Hill. I invited him to lie at my house, and did receive his goods, but was deceived in his lying there, the news coming every moment of the growth of the fire; so as we were forced to begin to pack up our own goods, and prepare for their removal; and did by moonshine (it being brave dry and moonshine, and warm weather) carry much of my goods into the garden, and Mr. Hater and I did remove my money and iron chests into my cellar, as thinking that the safest place. And got my bags of gold into my office, ready to carry away, and my chief papers of accounts also there, and my tallies into a box by themselves. So great was our fear, as Sir W. Batten hath carts come out of the country to fetch away his goods this night. We did put Mr. Hater, poor man, to bed a little; but he got but very little rest, so much noise being in my house, taking down of goods.

* A sort of spinett, so called (according to Johnson) from young women playing upon it.

"3rd. About four o'clock in the morning, my Lady Batten sent me a cart to carry away all my money, and plate, and best things, to Sir W. Rider's, at Bednall-green. Which I did, riding myself in my nightgown in the cart; and, Lord! to see how the streets and the highways are crowded with people running and riding, and getting of carts at any rate to fetch away things. I find Sir W. Rider tired with being called up all night, and receiving things from several friends. His house full of goods, and much of Sir W. Batten's and Sir W. Pen's. I am eased at my heart to have my treasure so well secured. Then home, and with much ado to find a way, nor any sleep all this night to me nor my poor wife. But then all this day she and I, and all my people labouring, to get away the rest of our things, and did get Mr. Tooker to get me a lighter to take them in, and we did get them (myself some) over Tower-Hill, which was by this time full of people's goods, bringing their goods thither; and down to the lighter, which lay at the next quay above the Tower Dock. And here was my neighbour's wife Mrs. — with her pretty child, and some few of her things, which I did willingly give way to be saved with mine; but there was no passing with any thing through the postern, the crowd was so great. The Duke of York come this day by the office, and spoke to us, and did ride with his guard up and down the City to keep all quiet (he being now General, and having the care of all). This day, Mercer being not at home, but against her mistress's order gone to her mother's, and my wife going thither to speak with W. Hewer, beat her there, and was angry; and her mother saying that she was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad, my wife with good reason was angry; and when she come home bid her begone again. And so she went away, which troubled me, but yet less than it would, because of the condition we are in, in fear of coming in a little time to being less able to keep one in her quality. At night lay down a little upon a quilt of W. Hewer's, in the office, all my own things being packed up or gone; and after me my poor wife did the like, we having fed upon the remains of yesterday's dinner, having no fire nor dishes, nor any opportunity of dressing any thing.

"4th. Up by break of day, to get away the remainder of my things, which I did by a lighter at the Iron gate: and my hands so full, that it was the afternoon before we could get them all away. Sir W. Pen and I to the Tower-street, and there met the fire burning three or four doors beyond Mr. Howell's, whose goods, poor man, his trays, and dishes, and shovells, &c. were swung all along Tower-street in the kennels, and people working therewith from one end to the other; the fire coming on in that

narrow street, on both sides, with infinite fury. Sir W. Batten not knowing how to remove his wine, did dig a pit in the garden, and laid it in there; and I took the opportunity of laying all the papers of my office that I could not otherwise dispose of. And in the evening, Sir W. Pen and I did dig another, and put our wine in it; and I my parmazan cheese, as well as my wine and some other things. The Duke of York was at the office this day, at Sir W. Pen's; but I happened not to be within. This afternoon, sitting melancholy with Sir W. Pen in our garden, and thinking of the certain burning of this office, without extraordinary means, I did propose for the sending up of all our workmen from the Woolwich and Deptford yards (none whereof yet appeared), and to write to Sir W. Coventry to have the Duke of York's permission to pull down houses, rather than lose this office, which would much injure the King's business. So Sir W. Pen went down this night, in order to the sending them up to-morrow morning; and I wrote to Sir W. Coventry about the business*, but received no answer. This night Mrs. Turner (who poor woman was removing her goods all this day, good goods into the garden, and knows not how to dispose of them), and her husband supped with my wife and me at night, in the office, upon a shoulder of mutton from the cook's, without any napkin, or any thing, in a sad manner, but were merry. Only now and then walking into the garden, saw how horribly the sky looks, all on a fire in the night, was enough to put us out of our wits; and, indeed, it was extremely dreadful, for it looked just as if it was at us, and the whole heaven on fire. I after supper walked in the dark down to Tower-street, and there saw it all on fire; at the Trinity-house on that side, and the Dolphin tavern on this side, which was very near us; and the fire with extraordinary vehemence. Now begins the practice of blowing up of houses in Tower-street, those next the Tower, which at first did frighten people more than any thing; but it stopped the fire where it was done, it bringing down the houses to the ground in the same places they stood, and then it was easy to quench what little fire was in it, though it kindled nothing almost. W. Hewer went this day to see how his mother did, and comes late home, telling us how he hath been forced to remove her to Islington, her house in Fye-corner being burned so that the fire is got so far that way, and to the Old Bayly, and was running down to Fleet-street; and Paul's is burned, and all Cheapside. I wrote to my

* A copy of this letter is preserved among the Pepys MSS. in the author's own handwriting; and printed in vol. i. p. 450, of the *Memoirs*.

father this night, but the post-office being burned, the letter could not go.

"5th. I lay down in this office again upon W. Hewer's quilt, being mighty weary, and sore in my feet, with going till I was hardly able to stand. About two in the morning my wife calls me up, and tells me of new cries of fire, it being come to Barking Church, which is the bottom of our lane*. I up; and finding it so, resolved presently to take her away; and did, and took my gold, which was about 235*l*. W. Hewer, and Jane, down by Proandy's boat to Woolwich; but, Lord! what a sad sight it was by moonlight to see the whole City almost on fire, that you might see it plain at Woolwich, as if you were by it. There, when I come, I find the gates shut, but no guard kept at all; which troubled me, because of discourses now begun, that there is a plot in it, and that the French had done it. I got the gates open, and to Mr. Sheldon's, where I looked up my gold, and charged my wife and W. Hewer never to leave the room without one of them in it night nor day. So back again, by the way seeing my goods well in the lighters at Deptford, and watched well by people home, and whereas I expected to have seen our house on fire, it being now about seven o'clock, it was not. But to the fire, and there find greater hopes than I expected; for, my confidence of finding our office on fire was such, that I durst not ask any body how it was with us, till I come and saw it was not burned. But going to the fire, I find by the blowing up of houses, and the great help given by the workmen out of the King's Yards, sent up by Sir W. Pen, there is a good stop given to it, as well at Markelane end, as ours; it having only burned the dyall of Barking Church, and part of the porch, and was there quenched. I up to the top of Barking steeple, and there saw the saddest sight of desolation that I ever saw; every where great fires, oyle cellars, and brimstone, and other things, burning, I became afraid to stay there long, and therefore down again as fast as I could, the fire being spread as far as I could see it; and to Sir W. Pen's, and there eat a piece of cold meat, having eaten nothing† since Sunday but the remains of Sunday's dinner. Here I met with Mr. Young and Whistler, and having removed all my things, and received good hopes that the fire at our end is stopped, they and I walked into the town, and find Fanchurch-street, Gracious-street, and Lombard-street, all in dust. The Exchange a sad sight, nothing standing there, of all the statues or pillars, but Sir Thomas Gresham's picture in the corner. Into Moorefields (our feet ready to burn, walking

through the town among the hot coals), and find that fall of people, and poor wretches carrying their goods there, and every body keeping his goods together by themselves (and a great blessing it is to them that it is fair weather for them to keep abroad night and day); drunk there, and paid twopence for a plain penny loaf. Thence homeward, having passed through Cheapside, and Newgate-market, all burned; and seen Anthony Joyce's house in fire. And took up (which I keep by me) a piece of glass of Mercers' Chapel, in the street, where much more was, so melted and buckled with the heat of the fire, like parchment; I also did see a poor cat taken out of a hole in the chimney, joyning to the wall of the Exchange, with the hair all burnt off the body, and yet alive. So home at night, and find there good hopes of saving our office; but great endeavours of watching all night, and having men ready; and so we lodged them in the office, and had drink and bread and cheese for them. And I lay down and slept a good night about midnight; though when I rose I heard that there had been a great alarm of French and Dutch being risen, which proved nothing. But it is a strange thing to see how long this time did look since Sunday, having been always full of variety of actions, and little sleep, that it looked like a week or more, and I had forgot almost the day of the week.

"6th. Up about five o'clock; and met Mr. Gauden at the gate of the office (I intending to go out, as I used, every now and then to-day, to see how the fire is), to call our men to Bishop's-gate, where no fire had yet been near, and there is now one broke out: which did give great grounds to people and to me too to think that there was a kind of plot in this (on which many by this time have been taken, and it hath been dangerous for any stranger to walk in the streets), but I went with the men, and we did put it out in a little time, so that that was well again. It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water; but then they should scold for drink, and be as drunk as devils. I saw good butts of sugar broke open in the street, and people give and take handfull out and put into beer, and drink it. And now all being pretty well, I took boat, and over to Southwarke, and took boat on the other side the bridge, and so to Westminster, thinking to shift myself, being all in dirt from top to bottom; but could not then find any place to buy a shirt or a pair of gloves, Westminster Hall being full of people's goods, those in Westminster having removed all their goods, and the Exchequer money put into vessels to carry to Nonsuch*, but to the Swan, and there was trimmed: and then

* Seething-lane.

† He forgot the shoulder of mutton from the cook's the day before.

* Nonsuch House near Epsom, where the Exchequer had been formerly kept.

to White-Hall, but saw nobody; and so home. A sad sight to see how the river looks: no houses nor Church near it, to the Temple, where it stopped. As home did go with Sir W. Batten, and our neighbour, Knightly (who with one more, was the only man of any fashion left in all the neighbourhood thereabouts, they all removing their goods, and leaving their houses to the mercy of the fire), to Sir R. Ford's, and there dined in an earthen platter—a fried breast of mutton; a great many of us, but very merry, and indeed as good a meal, though as ugly a one as ever I had in my life. Thence down to Deptford, and there with great satisfaction landed all my goods at Sir G. Carteret's, safe, and nothing missed, I could see or hear. This being done to my great content, I home, to Sir W. Batten's, and there with Sir R. Ford, Mr. Knightly, and one Withers, a professed lying rogue, supped well, and mighty merry, and our fears over. From them to the office, and there slept with the office full of labourers, who talked, and slept, and walked all night long there. But strange it is to see Clothworkers' Hall on fire, these three days and nights in one body of flame, it being the cellar full of oyle.

"7th. Up by five o'clock; and, blessed be God! find all well; and by water to Paul's Wharf. Walked thence, and saw all the towne burned, and a miserable sight of Paul's Church, with all the roofs fallen, and the body of the quire fallen into St. Fayth's; Paul's school also, Ludgate, and Fleet-street. My father's house, and the Church, and a good part of the Temple the like. So to Creed's lodging near the New Exchange, and there find him laid down upon a bed; the house all unfurnished, there being fears of the fires coming to them. There borrowed a shirt of him, and washed. To Sir W. Coventry at St. James's, who lay without curtains, having removed all his goods; as the King at White-Hall, and every body had done, and was doing. He hopes we shall have no public distractions upon this fire, which is what every body fears, because of the talk of the French having a hand in it. And it is a proper time for discontents; but all men's minds are full of care to protect themselves, and save their goods: the militia is in arms every where. Our fleets, he tells me, have been in sight one of another, and most unhappily by fowle weather were parted, to our great loss, as in reason they do conclude; the Dutch being come out only to make a shew, and please their people; but in very bad condition as to stores, victuals, and men. They are at Boulogne, and our fleets come to St. Ellen's. We have got nothing, but have lost one ship, but he knows not what. Thence to the Swan, and there drank: and so home, and find all well. My Lord Brouncker, at Sir W. Batten's, tells us the Generall is

sent for up, to come to advise with the King about business at this juncture, and to keep all quiet; which is great honour to him, but I am sure is but a piece of dissimulation. So home, and did give orders for my house to be made clean, and then down to Woolwich, and there find all well. Dined, and Mrs. Markham come to see my wife. This day our Merchants first met at Gresham College, which by proclamation is to be their Exchange. Strange to hear what is bid for houses all up and down here; a friend of Sir W. Rider's having 150*l.* for what he used to let for 40*l.* per ann. Much dispute where the Custom-house shall be; thereby the growth of the City again to be foreseen. My Lord Treasurer, they say, and others, would have it at the other end of the town. I home late, to Sir W. Pen's, who did give me a bed; but without curtains or hangings, all being down. So here I went the first time into a naked bed, only my drawers on; and did sleep pretty well, but still both sleeping and waking, had a fear of fire in my heart, that I took little rest. People do all the world over cry out of the simplicity of my Lord Mayor in general; and more particularly in this business of the fire, laying it all upon him. A proclamation is come out for markets to be kept at Leadenhall and Mile-end-green, and several other places about the town; and Tower-hill, and all Churches to be set open to receive poor people."

(To be continued.)

46. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Milner, occasioned by some Passages contained in his Book, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy." By the late Rev. S. Parr, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 60. Mawman.*

FROM this animated Letter (written originally in 1818, for the express purpose of insertion in our Magazine, which its length alone prevented,) we feel it an imperative duty to make some copious extracts; which we consider as an act of justice, not only to our late worthy Friend Dr. Parr, but to Bp. Halifax, whose Warburtonian Lectures we heard from the pulpit, and afterwards ushered into the world from our press; and also to Dr. Milner, whom we have known and much respected as an Antiquary and a Scholar for nearly half a century.

We shall begin with an extract from the Preface of the Rev. John Lynes, the grandson by marriage, and one of the executors, of Dr. Parr:

"The following Letter to the Right Reverend Dr. Joseph Milner was found among the papers of the late Reverend Dr. Samuel Parr after his decease. In present-

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ing it to the publick, the Editor disclaims any secret motives to serve imaginary interests, or insinuate his own private opinions. He attacks no man, nor any body of men, in putting it to press. He is neither a polemic nor a politician; and as he is not excited by the zeal of the one, nor by the enthusiasm of the other, so is he not to be deterred by the dread of the hostility of either. A sacred trust has been reposed in him by the Will and last commands of his revered and venerable grandfather, and he enters upon his career of performing it by bringing out this Letter as the first fruits of the deposit, committed to his charge.

"The Letter was originally written for the Gentleman's Magazine*; but afterthoughts enlarged its dimensions, and other reasons, unnecessary to detail, prevented its publication in that form. The design of publishing it, however, was never abandoned, and three different copies, each left more finished than the other†, demonstrate the author's zeal and his intentions.

"Inflexible in his love of truth, ardent in the pursuit of it upon all subjects, never ceasing to inculcate it upon others, and ever most scrupulously adhering to it himself, the Author could not see a statement such as Dr. Milner has sanctioned, without feeling it a duty to the characters thus aspersed, to his own high sense of justice, and to every sincere well-wisher of the Church of England, to call upon Dr. Milner for the proofs of his statements, or a retraction of his assertion.

"For so great a lover of truth was Dr. Parr, that in all he has written it seemed to be his chief motive, as in all his actions it was the main spring. This fact, so well known to all those who were acquainted with him, will be clearly discerned by any one, who chooses to examine his writings with attention and with candour.

"Of his devotedness to pure religion, his preaching and his writings will be everlasting monuments. Of his attachment to the Church of England in particular, the following treatise is only one out of a great number of proofs; and it will be seen hereafter, that he was not only a faithful follower of his Divine Master in his life and in his doctrines, but that he did not, as frequently has been asserted, "hide his light under a bushel, or conceal his talent in a napkin;" nor reserve for party purposes, for dogmatical discussion, and for mere display, the inexhaustible stores of his intellect. It has

been too much the fashion, to say that Dr. Parr has done little either for the cause of religion or learning, in comparison to what he might have done, had he employed his leisure in preparing materials, and occupied his mind wholly and solely on the completion of some great work on some great subject; and even some of the *molles* and *defectuli* in the world of letters venture to exclaim, "What has he ever done?" To such he might proudly and justly say,

σχίδον τι μικροῖς μικροῖσι ὀφλισκάνων.

Amidst the drudgeries of the occupation of schoolmaster, and the sacred duties of a parish priest—amidst some of the distractions of domestic, and some of the perturbations of public life, his lofty mind did find leisure to pour out a few precious drops from the copious fountain of his accomplishments. Even amidst these embarrassments, Dr. Parr has published more than many of those who have been eulogised for their diligence, and received the public reward of their learning.

"But it is not only in what he has already printed, or what he has preached, or what he has written and left for publication, that he has been useful to learning and to morals; he has been the constant and diligent, though silent, friend of men of letters, even by contributions to many of their publications in all parts of this great empire. In Ireland, in Scotland, from all quarters, his literary bounty has been sought and obtained; and perhaps in no age, or in any country, has there been a scholar equally serviceable to the general cause of learning by his liberal and generous distributions of knowledge and instruction.

"So much I have thought it necessary to say, both for the purpose of dissipating a prejudice and stating a fact. The works he has already published, when collected, would probably constitute two quarto volumes*; and if what he has left were to be all given to the world, I believe it would comprise a greater mass of theological, metaphysical, philological, and classical learning, than has ever yet been published by any one English scholar.

"This Letter to Dr. Milner, I feel assured, will sufficiently prove, even to the incredulous, that he was not lukewarm in his zeal for Christianity, nor for the interests of that "best Establishment of Christianity," as Bishop Hurd expresses it, the Church of England; that he was not indifferent to the

* "Since this was written, a Letter, of which I had not heard before, has appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, explaining Dr. Parr's intentions to Mr. Nichols. — J. L."—See Part i. p. 388.

† The latest date is "June 1819."

* Both these, and a copious Selection from his unpublished writings, it is hoped, will in due time be given to the public; but we earnestly recommend to those concerned to begin with some ample Memoirs of the good Doctor, as a Prelude to any future publication.—Edit.

character of her prelates and her ministers; and that he has even stepped forward manfully, when the infirmities of nature were creeping upon him, to vindicate her honour. He was indeed a follower of Jesus—he knew in whom he believed. He was indeed a minister of the Church of England—he knew well that the rites and doctrines of that Protestant Church were the best rational foundations of a Christian Establishment. For he was a Protestant after the manner of Chillingworth, and it was his constant declaration,—‘THE BIBLE, THE BIBLE ONLY, IS THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS! Whatever else they believe beside it, and the plain, irrefragable, indubitable, consequences of it, well may they hold it as a matter of opinion. I, for my part, after a long and (as I verily believe and hope) impartial search of the true way to eternal happiness, do profess plainly, that I cannot find any rest for the sole of my foot, but upon this rock only.’ *Chillingworth, Part I. c. 6. p. 385.*

JOHN LYNES.

*Elmley Lovett, near Worcester,
May 29th, 1825."*

Dr. Parr's Letter begins with the manly firmness, and at the same time with the courtesy of manners, for which that nervous writer was peculiarly distinguished:

"Reverend and learned Sir," I have lately read, with the greatest attention, a very interesting and elaborate work, which bears your celebrated name, and to which you have prefixed this title: 'The End of religious Controversy, in a friendly Correspondence between a religious Society of Protestants and a Roman Catholic Divine, addressed to the Right Reverend Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of St. David's, in answer to his Lordship's Protestant Catechism.'

"The contents of that book have not lessened the high opinion which I had long entertained of your acuteness as a polemic, your various researches as a theologian, and your talent for clear and animated composition. I acknowledge, too, that in my judgment you have been successful in your endeavours to vindicate the members of the Church of Rome from the imputations of impiety, idolatry, and blasphemy, in their worship of glorified saints, and in their adoration of the sacramental elements, which they believe to have been mystically transubstantiated into the body and blood of Christ."

Dr. Parr then enters minutely into the general subject of Dr. Milner's Work, quoting from it numerous passages, which he ably and successfully combats; particularly on the subject of "Miracles," from those of "the apostolic Polycarp, and his disciple Irenæus," to those of our own age, in

which, according to Dr. Milner, supernatural cures were experienced.

"First, by 'Joseph Lamb, of Eccles, near Manchester, who, on the 12th of August, 1814, fell from a hayrick four yards and a half high, by which accident the spine of his back was supposed to be broken; but upon the 2nd of October, having gained with difficulty the permission of his father, who was a Protestant, to be carried with his wife, and two friends, in a cart to Garwood, near Wigan, got himself conveyed to the altar rails of a chapel, where the hand of F. Arrowsmith, one of the Catholic Priests who suffered death at Lancaster for the exercise of his religion in the reign of Charles I. is preserved, and has often caused wonderful cures; and having been signed in that chapel on his back with the sign of the cross by that hand, and feeling a particular sensation and total change in himself as he expressed, exclaimed to his wife, Mary, I can walk. (p. 178.) Secondly, by Winifred White, a young woman of Wolverhampton, in 1805, who, having been long afflicted with a curvature of the spine followed by hemiplegia, performed the acts of devotion which she felt herself called to undertake, and having bathed in the fountain on the 28th of June, 1805, found herself, in one instant of time, freed from all her pains and disabilities, so as to be able to walk, run, and jump, like any other young person, and to carry a greater weight with the left arm than she could with the right. Thirdly, by Mary Wood, now living at Taunton Lodge, who, in 1809, having severely wounded her left hand through a pane of glass, determined, with the approbation of her superior, to have recourse to God through the intercession of St. Winifred by a *Novena*, or certain prayers continued during nine days; who accordingly put a piece of moss from the saint's well on her arm on the 6th of August, and continued recollecting and praying, when, to her great surprise, the next morning, she found she could dress herself, put her arms behind her and to her head, having regained the use and full strength of it; and who, in short, was perfectly cured."

We now come to the main object of this spirited Letter.

"Your note, on the passage which I just now cited from your book, concludes thus: 'Some Bishops of the Established Church, for instance, Goodman and Cheyney of Gloucester, and Gordon of Glasgow, PROBABLY, ALSO, HALIFAX OF ST. ASAPH, died Catholics. A long list of titled or other distinguished personages, who have either returned to the Catholic faith, or for the first time embraced it on their death-beds in modern times, might be named here, if it were prudent to do so.'

"I enquire not, Sir, after the illustrious per-

personages, whom your prudence forbids you to name; but my own prudence does not forbid, and my own sense of justice does irresistibly lead me, to express very strong doubts upon the accuracy of your statement as it regards Bishop Halifax. It was my good fortune, Sir, to know him personally; gladly do I bear witness to his unassuming disposition and to his courteous manners. When he sat in the Professional Chair at Cambridge, the members of that learned University were much delighted with the fluency and clearness of his Latinity, and with his readiness and skill in conducting the disputes of the Law Schools. It was my own lot to keep under him two Acts for my Doctor's degree; and surely, from the preparatory labour which I employed in correcting the language of two Latin Theses, and in accumulating materials for a close logical dispute, likely to pass before a numerous, intelligent, and attentive audience, the obvious inference is, that I did not set a small value on the abilities and acquirements of the Professor. I have seen some of his annual speeches at our Cambridge Commencement, and, so far as my judgment goes, they are highly creditable to his erudition and his taste. He acquired much reputation in the University by three sermons which he first preached there, and afterwards published, during a long and important controversy, which had arisen about subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. He gave no inconsiderable proof of his diligent researches and clear discernment, by an analysis of the Roman law, as compared with the English. He owed much of his fame, and, perhaps, preferment, to the Lectures which he delivered at Lincoln's Inn; and whether he and other eminent Protestants be or be not right in considering the Pope as Antichrist, and applying to the Church of Rome many well-known passages in the Apocalypse, no impartial judge will refuse to Bishop Halifax the tribute of praise for the skillfulness which he shows, in the choice and arrangement of his matter, and in the perspicuity and elegance of his style. He was patronized by a temperate and judicious metropolitan, Dr. Cornwallis; he stood high in the estimation of the celebrated Bishop Warburton; he lived upon terms of the most intimate and confidential friendship with the very ingenious Bishop Hurd; he was respected as a man of learning by his most learned contemporaries in the University; he frequently had access to the sagacious and contemplative recluse, Bishop Law; he, first as a companion, and afterwards as a son-in-law, was intimately connected with the quaint, pompous, but acute and truly critical scholar, Provost Cooke; he was encountered, and perhaps refuted, but not derided as a puny and clumsy antagonist, by the keen-sighted, strong-armed, high-spirited polemic, Black-

all of Emanuel; he was opposed, but not despised, by the dauntless, stately, and fulminating dictator, Bishop Watson; he was a most amiable man in domestic life, and his general conduct as a Christian was blameless and even exemplary. Let it not be forgotten, too, that, while honoured with the acquaintance of living Worthies and living Scholars, he felt a manly and generous regard for the memory of the dead. You must yourself, Sir, have heard that he republished a Charge written by Bishop Butler, of Durham, one of the most profound Philosophers, and most enlightened Theologians, that ever adorned the Church of England. That Charge, Sir, by some accountable misconception in the hearers or readers, had for some time been considered as favourable to the Church of Rome: but the illusion vanished when Bishop Halifax republished it, and united with it, what I think a very judicious preface. Will you pardon me, Sir, for adding that, long before the republication, I had myself adopted and avowed the principles upon which Dr. Butler reasoned, and that I felt very great satisfaction from the aid of his arguments, and under the protection of his authority?

"To such persons, then, as are acquainted with the events of Bishop Halifax's life, or the character of his writings, must it not be highly improbable that a Prelate, who, upon one occasion, had vindicated the fame of Bishop Butler from the imputation of Popery, and who, upon another, defended the cause of the Church of England in opposition to the Church of Rome, should in his last moments have renounced the tenets which he had so long professed, and so ably maintained?

"Between you and myself, Sir, there can be no difference of opinion upon the importance of the fact, which you have deliberately proclaimed to the world. The establishment and the confutation of that fact are alike connected with the honour of Bp. Halifax, with the feelings of honest Protestants and honest Roman Catholics, and with the general cause both of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. As, therefore, your prudence has permitted you to tell the publick that Bishop Halifax probably died a Catholic; I trust, Sir, that your love of truth, and your sense both of decorum and justice, will induce you to declare explicitly and fully what, in your own mind, were the grounds of such probability."

In the subsequent pages Dr. Parr resumes the consideration of Dr. Milner's attack on Bp. Halifax, and his vindication of that excellent Prelate; but our limited space forbids us proceeding farther till next month, when Dr. Milner's "*Brief Notice of Dr. Parr's Posthumous Letter*," shall also receive due consideration.

47. *Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.* By John and Henry Le Keux, after Drawings by Augustus Pugin, Architect. The Literary Part by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. 4to.

MUCH has been done within these few years to illustrate the Architectural Antiquities of our native country; but of the most curious and interesting part of them our knowledge has been in some measure imperfect, from a want of acquaintance with the buildings in a similar style in other countries. It was known, indeed, that in France and Germany, in Spain, and even in Italy, edifices exist, exhibiting a kind of architecture approximating more or less to what has usually been termed Gothic; but very few of these structures have been accurately described; and little was published of their origin or history, so that only vague ideas existed concerning them. In consequence of this want of information, several English writers on the subject in question adopted a notion that the Gothic or Pointed style was almost peculiar to this country, or that it was at least here invented and brought to perfection. Such a theory has been promulgated and warmly advocated by the late John Carter, and by Dr. Milner; but the recent researches of Whittington and Dawson Turner on French Architecture; and those of Dr. Moller, architect to the Grand Duke of Hesse, on that of Germany, have led to a more cautious review of the subject, and shown the propriety of suspending any positive decision relating to it, till we possess more perfect and detailed accounts of the remains of the continental architecture of the middle ages.

The object of "The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*" is to supply this desideratum, to a certain extent, by furnishing such correct information relative to the general structure and minor details of the ancient edifices existing in Normandy as can be conveyed by the united aid of graphic delineation and literary description. This work will be completed in four Numbers, the first of which is just published. It contains twenty en-

gravings, consisting of plans, details, sections, and elevations of various parts of the Palais de Justice at Rouen; of the Church of St. Ouen; the Nunnery of St. Clair; the Abbaye St. Amand; the Cathedral; the Hotel de Bowtheroulde, and other buildings in the same city; of the Abbaye aux Hommes, the Abbaye aux Dames, and the Church of St. Nicholas at Caen; and representations of string-course mouldings chiefly from the same structures.

"In the delineations of these subjects, Mr. Pugin has paid particular attention to the true formation of the curvature in the lines of arches, as well as to the masonic construction of the various members. Hence he conceives that the engravings will be very serviceable to artists in making new designs, and to artizans in the practical execution of new buildings. In the series of subjects which will be brought into the present work, it is expected that almost every style and class of architecture will be delineated; and these rendered so scientific, and at the same time so plain and familiar, that every well-informed person may be qualified to direct his own buildings, or may at least be enabled to perceive in what respects they are conformable to or deviate from ancient examples."—*Prefixed Advertisement.*

The subjects of some of these plates are extremely beautiful. The South front of the Palais de Justice, the circular window in the West front of the Church of St. Ouen, and the front of the Hotel de Bourtheroulde, are fine examples of highly ornamented Gothic architecture; and though the other plates are not so attractive to the common observer, they cannot fail to prove interesting to the architect and amateur.

No letter-press is included in the present Number of this publication; as the Editor is about to make a visit to Normandy, for the purpose of obtaining on the spot such an accurate and full acquaintance with the structures delineated, and such information relating to their history and antiquities, as cannot otherwise be satisfactorily procured. He has therefore reserved the descriptive accounts for a subsequent part of the work, with a view to render them more correctly illustrative of the engravings, and better adapted than they would otherwise be to elucidate the history of Pointed Architecture.

* The principal works which have been published on the Antiquities of Normandy, were enumerated in our review of Cotman's "Architectural Antiquities" of that country, vol. xciii. i. 336.

tuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, formerly occupying the Site now appropriated to the New General Post Office; chiefly founded on authentic and hitherto unedited Manuscript Documents, connected locally with the History of the Foundation, and generally with ancient Customs and eminent Persons; also Observations on the different kinds of Sanctuary formerly recognized by the Common Law. By Alfred John Kempe. Illustrated with Engravings of the Vestiges of the Collegiate Church, the Common Seal, &c. 8vo. pp. 212.

TANNER says, that King Cadwallan or some ancient Britons, about the year 677, are said to have founded a College here; and that about the year 700, Victred or Wythred, King of Kent, re-founded it. As London was under the dominion of the Kings of the East Saxons at the time of the supposed British Foundation, Mr. Kempe (p. 4) very properly rejects the statement, and supposes it some confusion with a story of Jeffrey of Monmouth, that the Britons erected a Church in memory of Cadwallo, one of his heroes, which Church, from Robert of Gloucester, Mr. Kempe conceives to have been St. Martin's, Ludgate. He adds,

"That there was, however, a building appropriated to the worship of the true God on the site of St. Martin-le-Grand, by the early Christians of our Island, is rendered extremely probable, by the bull of Pope Clement, reciting the Church to be among those exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, because they were founded before Bishops were ordained in the kingdom, and episcopal jurisdiction had been usurped over them, during times of civil commotion, *insurgente procella turbationis in regno*.—Something also may perhaps be inferred of the high antiquity of the Church, from the saint chosen as its patron. St. Martin appears to have been a favourite with the early British Christians, many churches, considered of the highest antiquity in our island, being dedicated to him." pp. 4, 5.

This is very judicious and correct, and only requires another addition, viz. that, according to Staveley, who has an elaborate disquisition on Sanctuaries, (Churches, pp. 165—177, ed. 2d), "the King only, and not the Pope, or any other, could, might, or did grant this privilege of Sanctuary" (p. 170); and that this was the fact is evident, from the privilege still annexed to the "Verge of Court," Holyrood House, &c. Whoever, therefore, were the subsequent subjects who re-founded

St. Martin's-le-Grand, we fully believe that it owed its distinctive privilege, as a Sanctuary, to a Royal original, according to the traditions. The motive evidently was to suspend summary execution, and the reasoning in times of more power and violence, would naturally be very different from our own, because interests would be the *prima mobilia* of action.—It is certain that the Crypt here discovered has every Romanized form.

"The vaultings were keyed with tiles, turned up at the edges, resembling the wall tiles common in Roman buildings, but broader at one end than the other; and the workmen employed in pulling down the structure, stated, that between two of these tiles, the concave sides facing each other, was invariably thrust a smaller one in the shape of a wedge." P. 7.

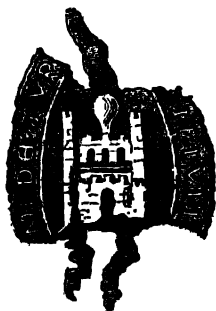
Mr. Essex has shown, that the Saxons worked their wall tiles in the Roman manner (see the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*); and that, therefore, it is by no means easy to distinguish their work from the Roman, where there is not collateral evidence. Now this does occur here; for besides a coffin* of the form used by the Romans of the Lower Empire and Anglo-Saxons, a coin of Constantine was found on the spot, and the bases of the remains corresponded with the level of Roman Londinum. Pp. 7, 8.

We dwell with pleasure upon this subject, because a strange idea has prevailed, that every building in this country is, without exception, of Norman origin, and all its other antiquities connected with Noah and the ark; whereas, the former opinion merely originated with Mr. King's account of Rochester Castle, and the latter with Mr. Bryant, who, says Sir William Gell, without any knowledge of Grecian antiquities, pronounced that the citadel of Tiryns was formed from the ship of Danaus, and that Troy never existed. Forgers of coins and corruptors of history, we consider as enemies to learning and improvement; in fact, as men, who disregard veracity, who make out the necessity of research to be useless, and would, if they directed their hypothetical propensities to law or medicine, be dangerous beyond description. Research

* In vol. LXXXVIII. ii. pp. 272, 293, will be found an account of these discoveries, with a Plan and two Views of the Crypts, Coffin, &c.—EDIT.

is in science, what experiment is in natural philosophy, and evidence in law.

We shall now abstract a few of the curious contents of this well-digested volume. In p. 20, concerning *Abjuration*, there is an interesting extract from Rastall, but our readers may refer to Duncange *sub voce*, for a full explanation.—In p. 57 we find, that Priests did marry in the time of Stephen, and endowed sons and daughters with the estates of religious foundations.—In p. 64, that the walls of London were in the same reign in a ruinous condition.—In p. 82, that the private seal of William de Tarri had on its face a rebus of his name (*de la Tour*), being a representation of the White Tower of London,



surmounted by a heart; and on the reverse, a fine antique intaglio of Greek workmanship representing Hercules. [of the fondness of our ancestors for ancient gems, see *Encycloped. of Antiquities*, i. 210, 211]. In p. 124 we find the *old* custom of sitting in judgment at gates [of which see the *Encycloped. of Antiquities*, i. 6. 113]. In 50 Ed. III. it appears, that *when the King's Justices held their sittings in St. Martin's Gates* for the trial of prisoners for treason or felony, the accused were placed before them on the other side of the street, and carefully guarded from advancing forward; for if they once passed the water channel which divided the middle of the street, they might claim the saving franchise of the sacred precinct, and the proceedings against them be immediately annulled. In p. 148 we find that no one within the sanctuary was to have any weapon, "only a reasonable knife to kerve withall his meate," and that *the said knife be pointleasse*." At the present day, only carving, butchers', and oyster knives are made with points, which fashion may have originated in ancient prohibitions; at all events, pointless eating knives

are not modern.—In p. 208 we find one of the occupiers of a tenement in Dove-alley to be a "Mother Margat, Surgeon." This was in the time of Henry VIII.; and this title, of which Apothecaries are now so appetent, was then ascribed to an "Old woman doctress."

Here we shall leave this neat and sound little volume, which does Mr. Kempe great credit.

49. *A Memoir of Thomas Green, Esq. of Ipswich; with a Critique on his Writings, and an Account of his Family and Connections.* 4to. pp. 82. Printed by John Raw.

THIS elegant volume, of which the "impression is limited to One Hundred Copies, to be presented to the more immediate and intimate Friends of the Deceased," is highly creditable to the Ipswich press, and is adorned with an admirable portrait engraved by Worthington.

Of Mr. Green, a brief, but correct memoir will be found in our Obituary for January last, p. 85; which the ingenious Compiler of the volume now before us has very accurately and agreeably enlarged, under the propitious auspices of various literary friends.

The Memoir is inscribed to Mr. Green's executors, the Rev. William Layton, M. A.; Dykes Alexander, esq.; the Rev. Claudius Williams Founereau, LL.B.; and William Pearson, of Ipswich, esq. by "A sincere Admirer of their mutual and highly esteemed Friend, J. F."

"I am fully aware (says Mr. F.) that this sketch might have been rendered much more complete, and I have only to express my regret that it had not been attempted by one, whose lively touch and masterly hand would certainly have traced a far more perfect and finished picture. To his friendship and kindness (the Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall), I am indebted for some highly valuable particulars of the character, as well as many most judicious remarks on the writings, of our mutual friend. The interesting tribute of respect, which is prefixed to this memoir, and which cannot fail of gratifying every reader of pure taste and right feelings, I owe to the elegant muse of Mrs. Biddell of Playford*."

"To the warm and steady affection of my intimate and intelligent friend, the Rev. William Layton, of Ipswich, I am obliged for many particulars in that department, in which he so eminently excels."

* See our Poetical department of the present month.

"To the friendship of the Rev. George Rogers, the venerable Rector of Sproughton, who has taken a lively interest in this memoir, I am indebted for some useful suggestions.

"By the politeness of the Rev. James White, the Curate of Wilby, I am favoured with those extracts from the registers of that parish which relate to the family.

"From the different Reviews, which have noticed the publications of Mr. Green, I have extracted whatever appeared to me apposite, candid, and impartial, and have inserted it in the critique on the merits of his respective works."

We subjoin an extract which may serve as a supplement to the brief notice of Mr. Green, part i. p. 85.

"He has left an only son, Thomas, who was born at Ipswich on the 12th of April, 1811, to lament the untimely and irreparable loss of a guide, a guardian, a friend, and an instructor.

"On the 13th of January, Mr. Green's remains were removed from his residence in Ipswich for interment in the vault of his ancestors, in the Church of Wilby, preceded by his tenantry, and followed by his son, the guardians, and executors.

"On a mural tablet at Wilby is the following inscription:

To the memory of THOMAS GREEN, Esq. Barrister-at-Law: a man distinguished for those essential virtues which mark and adorn the character of the Christian, the gentleman, and the scholar. To great powers of mind, and deep and extensive research, he united a correct taste and a solid judgment. His various writings display throughout elegance of language, acuteness of remark, and an accurate knowledge of the Fine Arts. Intimately acquainted with the laws and the constitution of his country, and ardently attached to its liberty, both civil and religious, he displayed, on every occasion, a fervent zeal in his endeavours to secure the establishment of a rational and practical freedom. The kindness of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners, most justly commanded general esteem; while the benevolence of his heart was evinced in his private charities, as well as in his judicious liberality to various public institutions. Beloved, respected, and admired, he departed this life, at Ipswich, on the 6th day of January, 1825, in the 56th year of his age."

"By his last will he bequeathed 25*l.* to the poor of St. Mary at Kaye, in Ipswich, the parish in which he resided, and the same sum to those of Wilby; to be distributed at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens of the respective Parishes."

The critique on Mr. Green's publications, particularly on his "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Litera-

ture at Ipswich," are pertinent and judicious. The "Extracts" were published anonymously; and Mr. F. very candidly observes, that

"Replete as the Diary is with such entertaining and highly interesting matter, its reception by the publick was very far below what its real merits demanded. The precise reason I do not pretend to assign; for Dr. Johnson was accustomed to remark, that with all his literary experience, he could never foretell the success or anticipate the sale of a new work. I cannot, however, but think, that if it had been published in a more accessible shape, it would certainly have experienced a far more favourable reception than it met with, although an edition of five hundred copies was in a short time disposed of.

"Mr. Green was highly gratified, however, by the warm approbation bestowed upon it by those, whose judgment he most valued: and, in an especial manner by the commendation of that candid and enlightened scholar, Dugald Stewart, conveyed to him in a very flattering letter soon after its appearance. Praise from such a quarter, Mr. Green estimated highly as he deserved; nor do I think there existed any one whose testimonial of applause could be, in his estimation, of greater or more intrinsic worth."

In 1794 Mr. Green edited "Critical Observations on the Sixth book of the *Æneid*." This essay was written and published in 1770 anonymously, by the very learned and ingenious author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and is "a most clear, elegant, and decisive work of criticism, which could not, indeed, derive authority from the greatest name, but to which the greatest name might with propriety have been affixed. It is, says Dr. Parr, *ωιδαικος ἐξ ἰσῆς ὁλογη λισσας*."

Of Mr. Green's "Examination of Mr. Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice" (reviewed in our vol. LXIX. pp. 317, 392), Mr. F. observes:

"This work is justly eulogised with strong marks of approbation by Dr. Parr, in a note appended to his Spital Sermon, and in which some copious extracts from it are inserted.

"Mr. Green gives, in his "Diary," the following interesting passage relative to this letter:

"Received through Lord Chedworth, a flattering message from Dr. Parr, in which, not with the scanty and penurious measure of a critic by profession, but evidently from

* Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, p. 192.

the overflowing of a heart warmed with the subject, he bestows his commendations on the little pamphlet I published last year. *Laudare à laudato Viro*—to be thus commended by one, to whom I am utterly unknown, and from whom praise is of such value, and this amidst the cautious reserve of some, from whose friendship I should have expected a more encouraging reception, is a gratification to which I cannot be insensible: yet the predominant effect upon my mind has been depression rather than elevation. How is this? Opposition and indignity, I believe, have a natural tendency to rouse, condense and invigorate; excessive favour and commendation to dissipate, relax and enfeeble our energies and spirits. When stung with neglect or galled by injuries, the mind, bent back upon itself and driven to its own resources for support, collects its scattered strength, fastens on whatever is excellent in its faculties or achievements, and dilates with conscious pride:—when hailed with eulogy, which we are sensible far exceeds our deserts, after the first tumultuous throbbings have subsided, all our defects and infirmities rise up in appalling array before the judgment; and the heart, sickening at the spectacle, sinks in despondency within us. Such, I should suppose, would be the general feeling, except with very superior minds, who are above all disturbance from such causes; or, with those happily gifted beings, those fools of fortune, provoking rather our spleen, than our envy; who enjoy the blessing of perfect self-satisfaction and complacency, and as they are completely callous from vanity to censure, are enabled by the same principle to swallow, without being cloyed, any measure of praise.

50. *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.* Vol. III.

(Continued from p. 140.)

VI. *Papers relating to the Earthquake, which occurred in India, in 1819.* By Mr. Macmurdo, deceased.

Of this paper we have only to observe, “that there are strong signs of volcanic matter, thickly scattered over the surface” of Cutch, where the earthquake ensued. P. 104.

VII. *Remarks on the sixth and seventh Chapters of Mills's History of British History.* By Major Vans Kennedy.

Mr. Mills is charged with an acrimonious statement of Hindoo morals, &c. and that never having been in India, he is misled by persons who know little on the subject. The fact is, that the morals of all persons (generally speaking) are those of the class of

society to which they belong; but the standard of morals is of course an important question in its operation upon the modes of thinking and acting, and in particular, upon the legislative and governmental character of a nation. A Christian government, for instance, would not think, and could not act, like one of the Mahometan creed; but where the religious system is bad, vices of course have the sanction of encouragement, which is not the case under more correct notions. Under superstitious codes, reason and public good are excluded. At the same time, it is not philosophical to discuss the moral habits of the Hindoos, as if we were giving characters to servants for places. The instigating causes should be maintained, and the results be in the form of deductions. This is the practice of our great philosophical historians, and this is the only mode which is instructive; for it is a mere statement of fact, to tell us that A. is a good man, and B. a bad man. There is no accession of knowledge, no reflective action, which confers a means of acquiring remedial modes of conduct.

VIII. *is an account of the present state of the Township of Lony.* By Thomas Coats, Esq.

There are many things in this paper, as in others, which place the agriculture of the Hindoos in a very favourable light; but this art must vary with climate, and except in regard to tools (if there are any of superior character) there is little acquisition of knowledge. One leading misfortune of agricultural pursuits is dirtiness. Gentlemen in England becomeslovens, farmers are shabby, and females are drabs. Dunghills are at the doors, and access to their dwellings is through their exuviae. The palace of Ulysses was encumbered in the same way; and at Lony it seems, that on entering the town, “nothing meets the eye but filth and misery, or total neglect of all regularity, neatness, and comfort” (p. 179). It is very well known, that Grecian and Roman doors turned upon pivots below, not hinges. It appears, that the origin is to be sought in Asia, “for here we find (p. 179) gates resting on hollowed stones below, on which they turn instead of hinges.”—Percival has given an opinion, that polygamy is not favourable to population. We are inclined to think, that the latter depends much upon extent

of territory, or rather upon the cheapness and meanness of food. Ireland and the potatoe story our readers will recollect. In p. 182 we have the same necessary appendages to a village, as in the *Bolden* book, viz. carpenters, smiths, &c. and the number of persons is as follows:

"The township contains 568 inhabitants, with an extent of land equal to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, which gives rather more than 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the square mile. The number of houses is 107, in a few of which are more than one family; and the proportion of persons to each house is rather more than five. There are 130 married men, 11 or 12 of whom have two wives; and the total number of children is 203, which gives only $1\frac{1}{2}$ each family, which seems a small proportion." P. 183.

Every body knows the *Heus! mensas consumimus* of Virgil. Here part of the breakfast is a cake, which they eat in the fields, "the cake serving as a trencher." P. 195.

Among the furniture, we find the quern or corn hand-mill, and the use of earthen jars, as among the Greeks and Romans (*Amphoræ*), for almost all necessities; as well as the prudent provision of "suspending them in a net from the roof, to preserve them from rats, cats, &c." p. 197. Burning the dead, mortuaries, the *Naulon*, or Charon's fare, the superstition of the evil eye, prevail (203-205). Upon this head we suspect, if the Druids were Budhists, as has been affirmed, there might have been a similar reason why necklaces and beads are so often found in barrows.

"In gardens or rich fields, an earthen pot, whitewashed, is stuck up on a pole to attract evil eyes. The walls of houses are ornamented with gaudy figures or stripes. Beautiful women and children wear necklaces, &c. and beads are put round the necks and legs of cattle, &c. Connected with this superstition, no person compliments another on his prosperity, his fine oxen, or handsome wife." P. 205.

Ghosts of murdered or plundered persons, or those who have buried treasures, April fool-day (the hooly festival), the sport of prisoner's base, the "*Nootutooche Kail*," illuminations and fireworks; holidays in honour of cattle, "in which they are driven round a temple" (the Druidical *Deasuil**),

* A similar perambulation occurs on another occasion, p. 220.

advances of money to servants on marriage, are all customs of our own ancestors, and justify the conclusion which we have ever formed, that the real origin of our ancient habits is not to be found in the dreams of Mr. Bryant and his followers; but in the impositions of heathen hierophants, who never entertained a single thought about Noah and the ark.

IX. is an account of the caves of *El-lora*. By Capt. W. H. Sykes.

This is an elaborate and valuable illustration of the mythological figures to be found in these curious excavations. It appears, that Bhooism is far anterior to the doctrine of the Brahmins. Any abridgment of this paper would be useless, and to trace the idolatry to its origin would be indelicate. We shall therefore come to one of the conclusions.

"On the whole, it cannot be denied, that at one period a people existed all over India, whose objects of worship were much more limited than those of the present Brahmins. The idea of extreme antiquity is necessarily associated with this people, from their inscriptions being in a character, the meaning of which is lost, and with it probably the language of the people." 321.

X. is a Description of the Pandoo Coolies in Malaba. By J. Bunting, Esq.

The Kodey Kulls, Topic Kulls, or Pandoo Koolies, are sepulchres generally found on the top of eminences, or on the sloping sides of such hills in Malabar as are not wooded. The shape depends upon the soil. Where that is deep, a *chatty* (earthen pot) of baked clay is generally found alone, and is the depository of the bones, beads, arms, &c. which are found in most of these sepulchres. In shallow soils, or bare rock, caves are made in a regular form, and are indicated by the Kodey Kull, "so called from its umbrella shape." The Topic Kull is a hollow under a top-stone, in the form of a mushroom. In the Kodey Kulls are found urns, bones, arms, iron instruments, beads of various forms, colours, and materials, tripods, lamps, vases, spears, swords, knives, axes, and others, bearing no resemblance to any thing in use in the present day. Some caves had entrances by descent, or steps on the side, without removing the top stone, as in the Kodey Kulls. In the Topic Kulls no relics whatever have

have been found (pp. 324-330). Thus it appears, that except in an external form, there is no variation in the contents of these sepulchres from those of our own barrows; and this paper (as well as Article VIII.) tends to confirm the postulate of Mr. Fossbroke, that there is no such thing as Celtic antiquities, understanding by the term a peculiar distinctive class.

XI. is a *Statistical Account of the Pergunna of Jumboosur*. By Thomas Marshall, Esq.

This paper shows us the consequences of living only on vegetable food. Nearly the whole of one district consists of wheat, and in some of the fully peopled districts, there is not a bit of waste land, either for hay or pasture. The result is, an innumerable population of small birds, and in some seasons, of grubs.

"Let us suppose, that the population of Great Britain should abandon the use of animal food. What a revolution must follow in its husbandry! Not only all the care, and arts necessary to the produce and increase of stock, but all management of pastures and meadows, all green cropping and artificial grasses, all the profitable system of turnip husbandry, must immediately fall to the ground; and even the growth of corn would receive the heaviest of all injuries, by the abstraction of its necessary quota of manure." P. 339.

How much morals depend upon circumstances, is obvious to all philosophers; and two statements confirm the position in a singular way. Chastity does not exist here as a point of honour among women, and yet *early marriages* restrain the commerce of the sexes very much to its legal limits, and the duties of charity cannot be ill performed where there are no paupers, and such is absolutely the case in these villages (p. 351). Thus it appears, that the expence and luxury of European modes of living act very injuriously upon two most important virtues, Chastity and Charity; and among us, early marriages augment pauperism, and are consequently inimical to the growth of charity. The quantity of labour imposed on the women is very great (p. 359). This checks the prolific results of early marriages, for it appears in p. 212, that the constant labour of women unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy. The illogical tormentors of the publick,

about the vices of the English and Irish poor, would also do well to recollect that hopeless poverty creates improvidence.

"The heavy exactions imposed on them by the Government, keep them always poor, and do away every prospect of independence or an improvement in their condition: they are therefore improvident, and seldom trouble themselves with the future." P. 212.

Another thing, about which a tremendous outcry is raised, is Slavery; but the fact is, that with regard to countries subject to famines, and under kind modes of conduct, it is not an operative evil, that is to say, if it be not *African* slavery.

"Domestic slavery is in common use in families, whose circumstances are at all easy; and revolting as the idea is, it is impossible for any one, who has witnessed the manner in which it is conducted, to consider it here as a great practical evil. In the neighbourhood of countries subject to repeated famines, and itself hardly exempt from that calamity, Guzerat is the common refuge of the wretches who with their families are obliged to abandon their homes to escape the worst of all deaths. Selling a child for the purpose of obtaining the means of subsistence, and of ensuring the means of subsistence to that child, is not a very unnatural expedient in that desperate extremity; and, if the sum received be small, and soon dissipated, the protection ensured for the child is complete; it immediately becomes one of the household of the purchaser, and is treated exactly as another member of the family. The duties imposed on the slaves are neither more laborious, nor more degrading, than those which the wife and sons of the master are constantly performing, and are recompensed with fully as much kindness. The females, I believe, have somewhat more liberty." P. 353.

We shall now notice another curious consequence of employing women in hard labour, in-door and out, besides that of checking population; viz. that it occasions men to prefer women for wives who are much older than themselves.

"It is by no means uncommon for the wife to be several years older than the husband, and I believe it is rather conceived an advantage that she should be so, in order that she may be sooner able to work." P. 353.

We learn from the *Robarrees* (goat-herds, shepherds, &c.) how animals distinguish each other, or different men or beasts. A Robaree has seldom learning

learning enough to count his flock ; but he obtains an habitual acquaintance with their countenances, and is immediately aware of the absence of any individual. P. 359.

In the villages we find the old profession of barber and surgeon united, with this improvement on our practice, that the barber's wife is the village midwife. P. 372.

Every body knows the ornamental *sequins* and coins worn by Greek girls ; and there is no doubt that the custom is of Asiatick origin. It is excellently elucidated. The *Sonee* or Goldsmith is an important member of a village community. Mr. Marshall then says,

"The extent to which the goldsmith is employed, will be very imperfectly understood by those who merely advert to the small quantity of gold or silver to be found in the shape of ornaments on the women and children in our English country villages. In Guzerat none but the very lowest of the poor are without them ; all savings are vested in them ; most penurious savings are made to acquire them ; and I have often seen a child, of a family whose whole annual expenditure did not amount to 50 rupees, decked in ornaments whose value could not be less than three times that sum. Independently of the natural passion of the sex for finery, I think two probable causes may be adduced for the prevalence of this taste.

"1. The difficulty of otherwise vesting savings ; only two other modes present themselves to the limited sphere of the village—lending or hoarding : the former, though offering great profits, is very troublesome, and except to practised usurers, not very safe, as the principal is seldom or never recovered without a vigorous pursuit : in hoarding, they are exposed to the temptation of breaking in upon the stock on every trifling want."

"2. Occasions in which a point of honour requires that they should lavish sums out of all moderate proportion to their income, occur to all ; such particularly are the marriages of their children : a family possessing a good stock of these ornaments finds no difficulty in raising that necessary sum commonly on its mere credit, or, at all events, by pledging them. They also perform the same good service during temporary pressure from sickness or other misfortune. The pledgers, in all cases, struggle hard to redeem them, as soon as possible."

"It is most probable, that female ornaments constituted the principal part of the enormous booty, which every invader of India, from Mahmood of Ghizni down to the modern Pindaree, is said to have carried off." Pp. 375, 376.

Such very inaccurate conceptions are formed of the state of civilization and Society in India, through the unstatesmanlike trash and pious frauds daily issuing from the press of religious fanatics, that we linger with pleasure over useful books of this kind ; because we think that we ought to know things, as they are, before we pretend to make them as they ought to be ; and that before reformers can promise themselves success, they ought to excite an interest first in the reformees to adopt the proposed ameliorations. And this we think must be done by European science and reason, because the chief evil of India is superstition, and what is fitted to encounter that but illumination of intellect ? not declamation and raving.

(To be continued.)

51. *A Letter to a British Member of Parliament on the State of Ireland in the year 1825. By an Irish Magistrate. 8vo. pp. 176.*

LET us suppose that a cordon of troops was formed round a populous district ; that the inhabitants were confined to that district ; that they were not permitted to have any resources but the soil ; nor were allowed the benefit of labour for wages. The result would be, an enormous demand for land, as the sole means of subsistence ; an annihilation of every moral feeling tending to the well-being or security of property or life ; a harassing warfare between the principles of civilization and the wants of nature, and a broad-cast crop of political and civil weeds which defy extirpation. Let us next suppose that quack-doctors step in and propose as a nostrum for famine and superabundant population, that if half a dozen only of the great men of the said suffering country sat in Parliament, the famous *Pays de Cokaine* would be realized, fat pigs would run about ready roasted, &c. &c. Let us suppose, lastly, that instead of the cordon of troops, the restricting power be the sea, and we shall then have a tolerable fair picture of Ireland.

There exist no other remedies but emigration or employment. We know that the Catholics have given out that they would sell their property, and withdraw to America, taking with them their poorer brethren : but this design,

design, we apprehend, from the publication of the new plans of the Association, is relinquished. As to labour, it is the sole means by which social order is ever preserved among the classes which have no property. Commerce and manufactures necessarily bring with them law and pacific habits.

In redress of this state of things, our Author proposes that Government should vote an annual million and a half in securing the sea-ports,—encouraging the fisheries,—making canals, railways, and roads, and more especially draining the bogs. pp. 171, 173.

"The bogs of Ireland are mines of gold, which only require to be opened to yield their treasures. Let Government purchase these immense wastes; let them be reclaimed by the labours of the now unemployed peasantry; they will soon produce valuable crops, and, if judiciously planted, will supply Ireland with timber as well as with food. These improved districts may be sold hereafter, and the clear profit may assist in diminishing the national debt." P. 171.

The Pamphlet, however, contains such a mass of matter, that knowing the subject to be one of moment, we shall give an abstract of its multifarious contents.

The first portion regards the Police.—It appears that constables are pensioners (at 6*l.* per annum, the highest sum), who consider their office either as sinecure, or execute it only for bribes (pp. 7, 8); that the Magistrates (in some parts) are persons who solicit the office only for fees and douceurs, receiving sometimes 3 or 400*l.* per annum profit, and of course studiously incite breaches of the law, instead of suppressing them (p. 8 seq.); that the distillery laws are very bad, through encouraging monopoly (p. 14); that the punishment of petty offences in the criminal law is so delayed, that it causes in a majority of instances total impunity (p. 18); that the expence of recovering small debts, encourages fraud. Here our author makes the following remark concerning the laws of England in general:

"In cases of life and death, the proceedings are brief; in cases of misdemeanor they are tedious; and in matters of property, they are a lottery, where capital possesses an irresistible advantage." P. 23.

Our author then proceeds to state that it is impossible to know what a legal marriage is in Ireland, because there are no laws to define it (p. 23);

that there is no procuring testimony to convict fraudulent debtors, who plead the Insolvent Act (p. 25); that thirty days' labour is lost in a year, through the Roman Catholic holy days (p. 30); that the funeral feasts are very expensive and incongruous, being attended with dances, blind man's buff, gambols and riots (p. 30); that prayers for the deliverance of condemned souls from purgatory, are unavailing, unless purchased (page 32); that all offenders against law, murderers, burglars, &c. are assisted and protected (p. 34); that the blessing of a beggar is deemed to procure the forgiveness of sins; and mendicity is therefore encouraged (p. 36); that oaths are trifled with, and perjury common (p. 40); that thrift and industry prevail in the Protestant districts,—dirt and misery and indolence in those of the Papists (p. 43); that there is a scarcity of food in Ireland every sixth or seventh year (p. 45); that thatched cottages, from the facility of setting them on fire, compel the proprietors to side with insurgents and conspirators (p. 46); that potatoes and an illicit still form the acme of an Irishman's comforts (p. 47); that of seven millions of Irish, scarcely one-fourth can read, and of that fourth three quarters are Protestants, the priesthood excommunicating the parents of all those children who attend schools, "where the revealed will of God is known" (pp. 48, 49); that the education of the children by Papists amounts only to spelling syllables, and a few questions in their catechism (pp. 53, 54); that a large portion of the Scotch Clergy preach against the divinity of Christ (p. 38); upon which our author makes the following remark:

"The principal cause of this unsoundness arises from the power possessed by congregations of electing their own Clergy, who, to ensure success, are obliged to preach accommodating doctrines." P. 59.

As very incorrect ideas are entertained in this country of the Scotch Clergy, we shall here state from p. 98, our author's account of that Establishment:

"It is customary with the enemies of the Established Church to instance the parochial Clergy of Scotland, and contrast them with the Established Clergy of England and Ireland; and their poverty and conduct are held up as objects of imitation, for the purpose of effecting an invidious contrast.

But

But notwithstanding my great respect for the Scotch Clergy, I am compelled by regard for truth to deny their superiority, if all the circumstances of their case be taken into account. I deny that their average incomes are less than those of the English and Irish parochial Clergy, and I deny that their education is equal."

It appears also that the Scotch Establishment has not worked so well as the English and Irish. The Scotch Clergy, though an excellent and respectable body of men, are inadequately instructed, and are unable to maintain the conflict against infidelity in the upper orders, though aided by the most summary laws....AT PRESENT THERE IS NOT ONE SCOTCH CLERGYMAN IN A HUNDRED WHO CAN CONSTRUE A VERSE IN THE GREEK TESTAMENT. P. 98.

The good writing in the Edinburgh Review makes hundreds think, with Cunningham's foolish ballad, that the Thistle is above the Rose. Numerous Scotchmen are clever men. The majority of well-educated men nevertheless remain with England. The *pre-eminence* of Scotland only lies in its wisder and more moral peasantry.

The following paragraph merits regard :

"It has been asserted, that the Reformation would have extended its influence to Ireland, when Great Britain renounced Popery, had the Scriptures been translated into Irish, and public worship been celebrated in the native language. Wales may be instanced as a case which bears upon Ireland, for there the Reformation completely succeeded. The Irish heard mass in Latin, of which they understood nothing; and when they heard prayers in English, they understood them as little. The unknown English was, therefore, as bad as the unknown Latin; but the Latin had prescription in its favour, and therefore the Church of Rome prevailed over the Reformed Religion. It was the policy of Elizabeth to extinguish the Irish language; and though this policy succeeded after two centuries, it tended materially towards the establishment of Popery in the minds of the Irish peasantry." P. 60.

We shall now proceed with our abstracts.

In p. 61 our author states, that with the Irish peasant the priest stands in the place of God; in p. 63, that Dr. Walmsley circulated a pretended prophecy from Rev. vi. 9, 10, (wherein the locusts are said to mean Protestants), that the latter are to be utterly

destroyed in 1825; in p. 79, that the pretended value of the Irish bishoprics is a sophism, because the lands are in lease to laymen; who, on an average, give to the Bishops about one-fifth part of the rents, under the name of renewed fines; and (p. 101) that the relative increase of the Irish Roman Catholics is another sophism, because it purely proceeds from the early and improvident marriages of the people.

Here we must leave our abstracts. The latter part of the Pamphlet consists of a vindication of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, and proposed remedies for certain evils attached to the present habits of Irishmen. With regard to the Protestant Clergy, nothing can be more false than the mis-statements made about them.

"The Established Clergy form the strongest link in the chain which binds the two islands together, AND THE CONNEXION WITH BRITAIN WOULD NOT NOW EXIST, HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE EXERTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY. They have performed the abandoned duties of an emigrant nobility and gentry. They have been Deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates, Physicians, Overseers of the Poor. To them are addressed the cries of poverty, and from their purses issues the greatest portion of the alms that are given to relieve the immeasurable distress of the poor. In the Protestant districts of Ireland they are required to perform these duties, together with their professional labours, and I might challenge for the Established Clergy of the province of Ulster a comparison with the Clergy of England, as to attention to their parochial duties. The manner in which they attend to the education of the poor in those places where the poor are permitted to learn, is worthy of the highest encomiums; and I fearlessly assert that there is no profession, the members of which earn their pay more diligently than the Established Clergy of the province of Ulster. The same may be said of them in every other part of the island, where Popery has not stifled Christianity." P. 94.

Now we happen to have before us a letter from an Irish Dignitary, an extract of which, because it is instructive and curious, we shall lay before our readers:

"The — members of — are eternally accusing the Irish Clergy of *having nothing to do*. I wish some of them were half as much and as well employed;—besides double duty on the Sunday, baptisms, burials, visiting the sick, &c. of a large city, the Clergy here are appointed to the situations of secretaries, treasurers, or committee men, to almost every institution, whether

whether for charity, education, or public convenience. In consequence of this, I have on some days received three different orders to attend three different public institutions. In addition to these usual occupations, I am (with the Presbyterian Minister here) a Trustee to the will of an old lady, who has left us upwards of 20,000*l.* to be disposed of in charitable purposes, at our own discretion, no trifling responsibility—and for this last week, we have had two Commissioners from Chancery, to receive our plans, and to swear various persons as to the expence and utility of them—and, as if this was not sufficient, we are continually required by parliament to send returns of different matters required for their information—the last was from the Commissioners of Enquiry respecting education, to procure returns from the Clergy of every school in their parishes, and yet — and — will cry out again, as did Pharoah to the Israelites, ‘Ye are idle, ye are idle.’ On Monday last, I attended — M.P. one of these Commissioners (who by the bye is a very good man) to two schools, of which I am the chief manager. But had I time and paper, I would give you a history of the Hedge schools that I (not the Commissioner) visited, and returned an account, as per orders. You would be much amused—some of them were without windows—and in one, the children were arranged in rows, one above another, in form of an Amphitheatre, with *the pigs feeding in the centre*—in others, the books read by the children (which we were ordered to return) were various, numerous, and extraordinary—in one thatched cabin, I noted, among fifty others, Homer's *Odyssey*, Meditations upon the Holy Jubilee at Rome in the year 1775, Harvey's *Meditations*, the Seven Champions of Christendom, and Capt. Frency's *History of Irish Rogues and Rapparees*—but *not* the Sacred Scriptures; that appeared to be the only book forbidden by the Priest—and without this forbidden book, depend upon it, all the plans and regulations for the education of the Irish, that can be devised, will be of no avail, and they will ever remain in the same pagan state, without a religion, and without morals, a savage and a barbarous people.”

This letter was written without the smallest view to publication, and was put into our hands by an exemplary Clerical friend, for public motives. The writer we know to be a kind-hearted amiable man.

The pamphlet before us is one of unbounded information; but it must be evident, in our opinion, that the grand cause of the evils in Ireland, is want of employ for the population, and in defect of that, a means of emi-

gration. We regard not what political economists may sophisticize upon the subject. The science cannot be sound which excludes the irresistible operations of Providence. Our political principles are too well known, for it to be supposed one moment that we should allow a Monmouth-street political tailor to be the maker of our coats, or take the medicines which political quack-doctors recommend, by hand-bills, forced upon us as we pass the streets; and therefore we do think, that Government might do, as Napoleon did, employ all applicants for labour on public works, and levy the expence upon the country. If half the trouble and energy used on the Slave Trade Abolition (a worthy but not an exclusive subject) had been bestowed upon the *employment* of the Irish, these troubles would have been much diminished. All this is very simple. In England, Scotland, and Wales, a poor man says, “I am going to seek for work;” not like a rabbit for a burrow, a patch of potatoe ground, eatables only (the pleasures of civilization, a decent coat, clean shirt, &c. &c. being out of the question); in fact, no method which makes private benefit instrumental to public good. But we have no room for further remark. The pamphlet is momentous, and ought to be read as a study.

52. Bayley's *Tower of London*. Part II.
(Concluded from p. 152.)

THE parts which we shall now discuss of this interesting and well-written volume, consist of an account of the Constabulary and Constables, and an Appendix of original papers, from both which sections we shall extract some curious matters.

From p. 655 we find that rushes [for strewing rooms] were brought to the city by boat-loads, at a time that sprats were fished for between the tower and the sea, in boats called “staleboles;” and from p. 656, that the state-prisoners, even of high rank, were either ironed like felons, or subject to be so, unless perhaps a pecuniary commutation was made.

“Of every Duke committed, he [the Constable of the Tower] had a fee of twenty pounds; of every Earl so committed, twenty marks ‘for the suite of his yrons;’ of every Baron ‘for the suite of his yrons,’ ten pounds.” P. cvi.

We now proceed to the Appendix.

In the year 1551-2 we find that the daily *dinners* of the Duchess of Somerset consisted of *mutton* "stewed with potage," and boiled mutton, besides boiled beef; roast veal, a capon, and rabbits. The *suppers*, of more *mutton* and *potage*, and *roast mutton*, besides sliced beef, rabbits and larks, or other (*sic*). At both meals bread, beer, and wine; the former being *xd.* in cost, and the two latter only *viuid.* each, so that the wine must have comprised but a very small portion. The vegetables consisted only of onions and *sallets*; the sauces or seasonings, of spices, vinegar, and mustard. P. xlvii.

It was deemed an acquisition for noblemen to get into their service men useful in building. Sir Edw. Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower, begging of Mr. Secretary Cecill (Burleigh) a pardon for one Rob. Goddard, says,

"Yf I were of your calling, and a buylder, as you be, ther shold nothyng be to dere to me to get such a fellowe to my hows." liii.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, after his condemnation, in a letter to his children, recommends his son to study at Cambridge for a year or two, because it was near to London, whither he could therefore come to attend to his law business; then to enter himself at an inn of court, but not to commence house-keeper till his wife lived with him.

"I would wish you for y^e present to make your chiefe abode at Cambridge, w^{ch} is the place fittest for you to prosecute your learning in, and besides is not very farr hence, whereby you may within a dayes warning, be here to follow yor own causes, as occasion serveth. If after a yeare or two, you spend yor tyme in some house of y^e lawe, there is nothing that will prove more to your comodity, considering how for y^e time you shall have continuall busyness about your owne lawe affaires; and thereby alsoe, if you spend your tyme well, you shall be ever after better able to judge in your owne causes. I too late repent y^t I followed not this course y^t now I wish to you; ffor if I had, then my case perchance had not been in soe ill state as it now is." P. lix.

It is well known, that in order to prevent imprudent marriages, affiancing took place between the children of the great, as early as seven, eight, or nine years old, cohabitation not taking place till more mature age. Accordingly, the Duke says,

"When God shall send you to those years as y^t shall be fitt for you to company wth yor wife (w^{ch} I had rather were sooner then y^t by ill company you should fall into any ill rule), then I would wish you to wthdrawe yourselfe into some private dwelling of your owne." lxx.

The cruel disregard of natural right and private feelings, under wardship, is shown in the next passage.

"If your brothers may be suffered to remaine in your company, I would be most gladd thereof, because continuing still together, should still increase love between you. But y^e world is so catching of every thing y^t falls, as I believe, Tom being after my death y^e queen's maties ward, shall be begged by one or another. But yet you are sure to have your brother W^m left still with you, because, poore boy, he hath nothing to feede cormorants wth all," P. ix.

The Duke recommends him to mix fasting with his prayers, in order "to tame the wicked affections," not of the body, but of the mynde. P. lx.

His Grace considers twenty the age when young women come to discretion. He says to his daughter-in-law, "you must to your years of 15, attayne to y^e consideracion and discretion of 20." P. lxii.

The next extract which we shall give, is a translation from part of a Latin *Indiculus* or *Diarium*, from 1580 to 1585, containing the following account of the cells in which the prisoners were incarcerated, and of the tortures to which they were subjected.

"That the matter may be better understood, it is to be observed, that this is peculiar to the gaol, which they call the Tower above other prisons, that every prisoner has his own chamber or proper prison, or proper guard, who may always keep him in observation, restrain him from the sight of others, and conversation with them, and prevent all intercourse both by letters and messengers.

"Of the torments or particular afflictions, which are exercised now towards this man, now to that, there are seven kinds in this prison, of which the *first* is the LAKE, or certain subterranean cave, twenty feet deep, without light.

"The *second* is a certain chamber or very contracted cavern, in which a man can scarcely stand upright, and therefore from the little rest which it affords, they have called it *LITTLE EASE*.

"The *third* is the *EQUULEUS*, by which, through certain machinery and wooden blocks, the limbs of a man are dislocated (*in diversa distrahuntur*).

"The

"The fourth is called the *Scavenger's daughter*, so named, I suppose, from the inventor. It consists of an iron circle, which brings (compingit) the feet, hands, and head into one ring.

"The fifth is the *IRON GLOVES*, by which the hands are most grievously tormented.

"The sixth is the *CHAINS*, which are carried on the arms.

"The seventh is the *IRON FETTERS*, which are fitted to the feet." P. lxxiii.

In the 4 Ric. II. the weekly board of a Duke was 5 marks, and of his chaplain and each of his gentlemen 6s. 8d. and of each of his yeomen, 3s. 4d.; of an Earl 40s., of each of his gentlemen 5s., and each of his yeomen 2s. 6d.; of a baron 20s., of each of his gentlemen 3s. 4d., and of each of his yeomen 20d. P. xcvi.

Thus it appears, that the allowances for the table were strictly apportioned to the rank of the party, and that the gentleman of a Baron was only supposed to have half the rank of the gentleman of a Duke; the former being tabled at only 3s. 4d. the latter at 6s. 8d. It also appears from the scale, that the rank of the servants was estimated all through according to that of the master. After the attainder of a state prisoner, the allowances were to be regulated by royal pleasure (p. cvi). Similar to this was the restriction to bread and water of felons under sentence of death, now or recently enforced.

We find one use of *wicket gates* in the following item :

"After the great gate of the bywarde is shutt in the night tyme, the same shall not bee opened for any prisoner servant, nor wives, nor any other p'sons but wth the privitie of the Lieutenant or his deputy. But such as have occasion to come in or out, to use only the little wicket, where, according to ancient custome, two wardens shall stand on each side to view those that come in and out." P. cx.

A similar practice was no doubt observed in our ancient castles.

The warders were not permitted to give the slightest intimations to the prisoners, of any orders which they might have received.

"If any of the Yenmen shall at any time reveale by himselfe, or by any other meanes, directly or indirectly, to any prisoner, any direction, charge, or co'maundment wch they or any of them shall receave of the Light. bee shall not only loose his place, but bee imprisoned during his Mat's pleasure." P. cxii.

In a presentment, we find that no foreigner was by right, to live within the Tower or its precincts.

"Also we do present, that it is not meete that any stranger borne out of this realme should dwell within the Tower, or the liberty of the same." P. cxxiv.

So much for that motley fortified warehouse of the nation, the Tower of London. It is as miscellaneous as a pedlar's box. A Norman tower, with artillery stores on the ground floor, and records in the upper stories. Stores for soldiers below, and lawyers above. Bastions of stone *without* cannon, and bastions of brick *with* cannon. Mints for coining money, and prisons for coining groans. A long modern town-hall-looking building, not filled with feasting corporationers, but muskets, swords, and pistols. All the Kings of England, in a row, clothed in the armour *which they actually wore*, of which (says Dr. Meyrick) not one piece is older than the time of Henry the Seventh. A menagerie of wild beasts, and a cupboard for the crown jewels. Dashing modern houses, with fine sash windows and antiquated towers. A platform battery of cannon, with no command of space before it : in short, a most extraordinary jumble; being an arsenal, a mint, a state prison, a record-office, a jewel-office, a menagerie, an old castle, a modern fortress, a wharf, a warehouse, and a town, all stuffed, like the goods in a waggon, into a small artificial island.

We leave this valuable and elaborate work, with sincere respect for its author; who, we are glad to hear, has announced a History of London. We shall impatiently expect it.

53. *Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain.* By John Fosbroke, Surgeon, Cheltenham. 8vo.

THIS volume treats chiefly of the relations of certain morbid states of the kidneys, to certain morbid conditions of other important organs, all which it appears are very essential to be understood, for the cure of patients so affected.

The cases from which the Author has deduced his positions, are numerous. His observations contain not only many original views upon the main points of his subject, but also upon the way in which affections of the kidneys and

mucous membranes come to be mistaken for liver diseases.

The work has evidently cost much labour and long and minute investigation. Indeed, the chief qualities of Mr. Fosbroke seem to be a deep interest in his profession, more especially in the science of it, a calm and reflecting love of study, a perseverance not easily daunted, nor soon wearied, and a courageous independence of opinion, founded upon the unerring truth of physiological action. Through the closeness of his attention to his studies at London and Edinburgh, the late Dr. Jenner said, that he had acquired as much in months as others had done in years.

We should not have entered into these biographical minutiae, did we not feel, that every kind aid is due to a young man of talent and application, at his outset into life, especially in the medical profession, where success (to the public injury) is chiefly dependent upon sickly and ordinary minds, to which inferior and assimilated qualities are more acceptable and intelligible.

54. Dr. ORGER's edition of *Anacreon and Sappho* is very beautifully printed, and is altogether extremely neat. The text is in a bold Porson character, and a literal but faithful English translation is placed at the bottom of the page.

55. *The Uses of the Athanasian Creed Explained and Vindicated*, is a Visitation Sermon, preached at St. Helen's, Worcester. By HENRY CARD, D. D. &c. This discourse, like the other works of that erudite scholar, is distinguished by forcible reasoning and an ardent zeal for truth. Taking his text from 2 Tim. i. 13, "Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me," he proceeds in a masterly manner to explain the uses of this excellent summary of the Christian faith. The whole is accompanied with learned Notes.

56. *The Stanzas to the Memory of Lord Byron* are truly elegant and poetical.

57. *The Bulls from Rome and British Mastiffs* is a just and merited satire upon the impositions practised under the mask of religion by the Papists.

58. *The Hand-Book*, by Mr. WALTER HAMILTON, M.R.A.S. is a concise Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts and Sciences. The Encyclopædias appear to have been diligently consulted, and the explanations well compressed. The Author notices that his labour was much increased by the very numerous list of words he was compelled to reject (about half a million). He has certainly presented us with a work well adapted to general uses, and particularly for the young in pursuit of scientific knowledge.

59. *Sonnets, and other Poems*, by D. L. RICHARDSON, 12mo. p. 151.—There is an even tone of gentlemanly elegance in the whole arrangement of this little volume that exhibits a mind accustomed to refined contemplations. Many of the Sonnets are very superior efforts, and the occasional reference to oriental scenery gives a pleasing variety to the sketches. The Soldier's Dream is of a higher cast, and displays much power of imagination, with an expression of corresponding vigour. There are, too, the sorrowful breathings of a heart that has been touched by misfortune, and there is a plaintive tone of genuine feeling in many of the Stanzas alluding to the personal experiences of the writer that is very affecting. Thus, in his address to his lost child—

Thy rest no mortal pang may break,
And but for thy lone mother's sake,
Oh how this weary breast would pine,
My darling—for a home like thine.

60. Mr. FOSBROOKE has reprinted the Chapter on Costume, from his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," as a separate Tract, under the title of "*Synopsis of Ancient Costume, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, British, Anglo-Saxon, German, and English.*" To which he has interwoven Additional Remarks; and the Work is illustrated by 71 figures. This Tract, and the *Synopsis of Antient Arms and Armour*, by the same Author, are admirably calculated to furnish elementary information to the student in Archaeology, as they will enable them to ascertain the character and distinction of figures upon Marbles, Coins, Tombs, Painted Glass, Illuminations, &c.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Ready for Publication.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees; comprising twenty-four coloured Views of the
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most interesting scenes. By J. HARDY, Esq.

An Account, historical, political, and statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; translated from the Spanish.

A Cit-

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schlegelmacher: with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an Account of the Controversy respecting the Origin of the three First Gospels since Bishop Marsh's Dissertations.

Scottish Songs, Ancient and Modern, illustrated with Notes, a Critical Introduction, and Characters of the most eminent Lyric Poets of Scotland. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. By the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, of the University of Dublin.

An Analytical Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By the same.

The Principal Roots of the Latin Language, simplified by a Display of their Incorporation into the English Tongue, with copious Notes.

A History of the Roman Emperors, from the Accession of Augustus to the Fall of the last Constantine. By Mr. C. A. ELTON, author of Specimens of the Classic Poets.

A Translation of all the existing Fragments of the Writings of Proclus, surnamed the Platonic Successor, by THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist.

SIR JOHN BARRINGTON'S Historical Anecdotes of Ireland.

Letters of Marshal Conway, from 1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was Commander of the Forces and Secretary of State.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave; or, Events of Days that are gone; by the Author of the "Scriculum."

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of Gen. Count Bismark, by Capt. L. BEAMISH, 4th Drag.

Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church; and other works of the late Rev. J. BINGHAM, M. A.

A Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants and Mysteries, with the Taylors' and Shearmen's Pageant, &c. By THOMAS SHARP.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of Paul Jones, from original documents in the possession of Mr. J. H. Sherburne, Registrar of the United States' Navy.

Mr. E. H. BARKER, one of the joint Editors of Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, is writing a Life of Dr. Parr.

A Course of Catechetical Instruction on the Life, Doctrines, Death and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, Rector of Claverton. Also, by the same, Biblical Questions, illustrative of the History, Doctrines, and Precepts of the Old and New Testament.

The Fifth Part of the Progresses of King James I.

Lectures to a Friend on the State of Ireland, the Catholic Question, and the Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinction. By E. A. KENDALL, Esq. F.S.A.

No. XXIV. of Mr. WOOLNORTH'S Views of Ancient Castles, being the completion of the work.

Preparing for Publication.

Ancient Knighthood, and its relations with the past and present State of Society, and particularly with the modern Military Profession. By E. A. KENDALL, Esq. F.S.A.

The same Author is also preparing, Zoological Errors and Myths—Zoology; or Inquiries concerning Sea-serpents, Crokers, Mermaids, Unicorns, Were-wolves, Ogres, Pigmies, &c.; to which is added, Continuation of the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals.

Sermons, Expositions, and Addresses, at the Holy Communion. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER WAUGH, A. M. Minister of the Scots' Church in Miles Lane, London. To which is prefixed a Short Memoir of the Author.

Essays on the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity. By JAMES JOHN GURNEY.

A Practical Illustration of the Book of Psalms. By the Author of the Commentary on the New Testament.

Sephora, a Hebrew Tale, descriptive of the country of Palestine, and of the manners and customs of the ancient Israelites.

Outlines of Truth. By a Lady.

Botanical Sketches of the twenty-four Classes in the Linnean System, with fifty specimens of English Plants taken from nature.

Nugæ Sacre; or Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings of the last Session, systematically Arranged and Criticised, in one vol. 8vo. Also, in another vol. to be had separately, if required, Abstracts of all important Papers presented during the Session.—To be continued annually.

Pathology and Treatment of Dropsies. By Dr. AYRE.

An Annual Work, entitled Janus, consisting of Tales, occasional Essays, popular Illustrations of History and Antiquities, serious and comic Sketches of Life and Manners, &c. &c.

A Translation of La Motte Fouqué's Romance, the Magic Ring.

Paul Jones, a Romance. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

William Douglas; or the Scottish Exiles, an Historical Novel.

The Contest of the Twelve Nations; or a Comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent.

Mr. ACKERMANN'S annual volume of Forget-me-Not. The literary department embraces, among many others, contributions in verse and prose from the pens of James Montgomery, Esq. Rev. G. Croly, Rev. R. Polwhele, J. H. Wiffen, Esq. Henry Steele, Esq. Rev. J. Blanco White, J. Bowring, Mrs.

Mrs. Hemm, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Bowditch, &c. &c.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Clock and Watch Making. By THOMAS REID, Author of the article "Horology" in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

The first part of a Series of Plates in continuation of Smirke's Illustrations to Shakspeare.

A work, on the plan of the German Literary Almanack, intended more especially for the religious reader of Literary compositions.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The encouragement given to Oriental literature in France becomes every day more extensive. The vast stores of the royal library, so rich in Oriental literature, are to be explored anew, and those MSS. deemed worthy of impression are to be printed at the public expence. The governments of Europe vie with each other in seconding this impulse. The King of Prussia has founded an university at Bonn, which is devoted to the study of the Asiatic languages; the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Gotha, and the King of Denmark, have sent into Asia and Africa in search of manuscripts; Holland brings forth successors to the Schulzens, and Russia is lavish in its encouragements and rewards to genius. After mentioning these facts, a report by the keeper of the seals in Paris, proceeds:—"Would it not be possible, after the model of the great Byzantine collection, and the compilation of the councils, and of the historians of France, which were formerly executed at the royal press, to form a collection of the principal Oriental works, to be published under the auspices of your Majesty? It would be very easy for the royal press to complete the execution of this enterprise, without any interruption in the usual course of its proceeding, or even without its causing any material expence." A decree has since been issued, containing regulations for the accomplishment of the project.

PRUSSIAN LITERATURE.

A royal edict has been issued in Berlin, forbidding the publication of all works against the established religion; at the same time ordering that, in all discussions on these subjects, invectives and personalities should be avoided. Defamatory writing is decidedly forbidden; and if by chance, the censor should permit their publication, they are not the less liable to be seized; but in such case the editor has redress in the censor, who being found insolvent, the government is charged with the debt. Since the 1st. of January this year, this penalty has been suppressed, and the editor is subjected to a fine. Moreover, he is obliged to send

two copies, one to the Berlin library, and another to the university: a third copy is considered as the right of the censor, as before. No foreign work must be sold without express permission.

THE DUKES OF YORK'S SPEECH.

The premium of three guineas for the best Welch translation of his Royal Highness's admirable Speech on the Catholic question, was lately awarded to Mr. Robert Davies, of Nant Glyn, in Denbighshire; and a further sum of one guinea each has been given to Mr. Pugh, solicitor of Dolgelly, and a person under the signature of "Gregore," for their translations of it.

NEW INVENTION IN PRINTING.

The Dutch papers contain an account of a new discovery in printing, or a new application of lithography, for the reprinting foreign journals, by which it is calculated that the subscription to these papers, which now costs each the postage and triple stamp—31 fr. 20 cents per qr., not including the portage, will be only 10 francs. The reprint will be executed by lithographic and chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of *identigraphy*. Every foreign journal, for which there shall be one hundred subscribers, will be reprinted, and the reprint appear two hours after the arrival of the mail. The prospectus fixes no prices except for the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Cour Francaise*, and the *Pandora*. The *Moniteur* will cost fourteen, twenty-six, and fifty florins, for three, six, and twelve months; the two opposition journals, nine, sixteen, and thirty florins; and the *Pandora*, eight, fifteen, and thirty florins. The difference between them and the present prices will be from 25 to 30 per cent.

HYDRAULICS.

M. Schwæbel, a mechanic of Strasburg, has just invented a singular machine, with a lever, to replace the hydraulic lever, which possesses the double action applicable to all machines moved by water or horses, either for spinning, flour-mills, sawing, forge-bellows, &c. It facilitates by its strength the machine to which it is applied, giving it a more regular movement, and fills the place of two horses where four are required,—and is also very useful in times of drought, as it will work a machine with half the quantity of water.

DIORAMAS.

These exhibitions, in which the spectators are subject to the peristrephe motion of an amphitheatrical building, are becoming deservedly popular. Besides the celebrated one in the Regent's-park, London, there is one in Paris, and another in Manchester.

The

The one in Regent's-park is now exhibiting the "Ruins of Holyrood Chapel," a moon-light scene, painted by M. Daguerre, and the "Cathedral of Chartres," by M. Bouton. So powerful is the illusion, when viewing the mouldering ruins of Scotia's ancient glory, that the very figures appear to move, and the clouds to recede from the eye. There is nothing like a painting; every thing seems reality; and all this effect is produced by the wonderful management of light and shade; thus displaying the triumph of perspective, and the *ne plus ultra* of pictorial illusion. The tomb-stones and monuments in the parts lighted by the moon, and the female figure in contemplation before a lamp, give a powerful interest to the picture, and shew the wonderful effect of light.—The Diorama in Paris has lately exhibited a new picture, which represents the effect of fog and snow. The view is taken across a Gothic vestibule in perspective, behind which nothing is at first discovered but a dim horizon. By degrees the fog disperses, and affords a peep of a vast forest of firs and

larches, in an immense valley. To obscurity a brilliant light gradually succeeds. The vapours rise, the sky is illuminated, and the tops of mountains shew themselves.—The Diorama in Manchester, is exhibiting the view of the Valley of Sarnen, in Switzerland; lately in the Regent's Park.

BURMESE CARRIAGE.

The Burmese Imperial state carriage, which was captured at an early period of the present sanguinary Indian war, has just reached this country, and is now preparing for a public exhibition. It is, without exception, one of the most splendid works of art that can possibly be conceived, presenting an entire blaze of gold, silver, and precious stones: of the latter the number must amount to many thousands, comprehending diamonds, rubies, sapphires white and blue, emeralds, amethysts, garnets, topazes, cat's-eyes, crystals, &c. The carving is of a very superior description. The carriage stands between 20 and 30 feet in height, and was drawn by elephants.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Antiquities found in the Vicinity of Brool, on the Rhane. By Dr. RUDOLPH BRANDES.

The importance of the vicinity of Brool to the Antiquary, says the Doctor, is sufficiently known, as well as the great discoveries made there by the diligence of M. Dorow. It was through his kindness that I obtained the antiquities considered in this memoir, with the request to analyse them as speedily as possible.

1. *A Fragment of Roman Glass found near Brool.*

The invention of glass is known to be very ancient; nevertheless few antique remains of it have come down to us, or have been analysed. Although the art of manufacturing glass was not carried to that degree of perfection among the ancients to which it has been brought in our days, still in some branches of it they had gone very far, as has been sufficiently shown by the learned investigations of Winkelmänn. The piece of glass which I obtained from M. Dorow was a fragment of a round vase, and weighed about 10 grains. Its colour was of a milky-white with a very blueish cast. A pellicle of a brilliant gold-colour covered its exterior, and in part its interior surface. This had so much the appearance of gilding, that without a chemical trial one would have taken it to be gold. The long period of time during which the glass had been exposed to the effects of the air, water, and the pressure of the earth, had made a visi-

ble impression on it; so much so, that it was in a mouldering state, had entirely lost its firmness and brittleness, and when broken, pressed, or scraped, fell into small leaves like mica. It had completely lost its transparency; but it was still evident, from its appearance in the centre, that it was originally perfectly transparent, that part, from having somewhat resisted the destructive effects that had acted upon the rest, being so still. Wherever the glass was covered with the gold-like pellicle, it was not transparent; but where free from it, it was perfectly clear. By endeavouring to separate that covering, no gold-leaf was detached, but thin leaves of glass; and the surface beneath soon offered a similar appearance. In some places that metallic tarnish assumed a fine blueish, red, or green hue; and a similar appearance was produced by taking off the apparently metallic pellicle which was on the inside. This shows that the cause of this tarnish was the same as that which acts upon the glass long exposed to the weather,—such as in old church windows for instance; and which has a similar appearance. However, to convince myself completely of the absence of gold, I heated as many as possible of the shining glass leaves in nitric acid, by which process the gold-coloured covering entirely disappeared, and the leaves remained without colour. In order to find out the component parts of the glass, the Doctor submitted it to several chemical processes. The result of which was, that the glass consisted of 1. Silica; 2. Soda; 3. Lead; 4. Oxide of manganese; 5. Oxide of iron; 6. Lime; 7. Alu-

7. Alumina. Of these constituents the silica formed about two thirds, and the other substance the remaining third of the whole mass.

II. Sealing-wax.

A piece of a light brown-red waxy substance appeared to be a fragment of sealing wax of which the Romans had made use. The piece weighed about 20 grains, became soft and fluid when heated, burned with a flame, left a carbonized residuum, and by a greater and continued heat a very small yellowish hard substance.

From the examination it appeared that the sealing-wax consisted for the most part of common wax, to which a little gum and turpentine had been added, and which seemed to have been coloured principally by red-lead; containing besides a few leaves of gold which seemed to have been added to enhance the beauty of the wax, although in very small proportion.

SAXON COINS.

Two small coins have lately been dug up at Southampton, in a field to the east of the path-way leading from St. Mary's Church-yard to the gas-works.

These two coins are Saxon silver pennies. They were found near a considerable portion of wood-ashes, intermingled with burnt bones, in a kind of circular pit, which extended to a depth of about nine feet from the original surface of the mould, before the clay was removed. One of them is that of Burgred King of Mercia, exactly as engraved in Ruding's Coinage, Plate 8, figure 17.—The other has a head in the centre of the obverse, but no king's name, simply that of the moneyer; the inscription being *DIORMOD MONETA*. On the reverse is *DOROBORNA CIVITAS*, Canterbury City. This may probably be rare, as there is not one in Ruding's Book exactly resembling it. There is, indeed, one of Beldred, King of Kent, plate 3, with the same moneyer's name, but differing in all other respects. The name of Diormod occurs also among the moneyers of Egbert, as stated by Ruding, vol. I. p. 246, but no specimen is given of money coined by him. The coins themselves are in pretty good preservation. Ruding observes, and the poor workmanship and appearance confirm the fact, that "in the reign of Burgred the art of coinage had sunk into the lowest state of barbarism in point of execution." Both the coins are deficient in the weight necessary to make up the 240th part of a Troy pound of silver; the pound being 5760 grains, the silver penny ought to weigh 24 grains. One of these weighs 20 grains, the other 22½. It does not appear, however, that the silver penny was ever coined of a greater weight than 22½ grains. This was the weight at the time of the Norman

conquest. It was gradually diminished, in succeeding reigns, until, in 1601, it was made to weigh no more than 7½ grains; at which weight it has continued ever since.

It is a curious fact, that these two little coins, in the year 1050, would have purchased seven gallons of wheat; a century later, when wheat was double the price, they would have paid for a day's labour in husbandry, and would have bought three gallons and a half of wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, as the workmen who are employed in making a culvert in St. Aldate's, Oxford, were digging near Christ Church, they found a York penny of Edward I.; as engraved in Ruding's Plate 3, fig. 18. The same day they also found a jeton or abbey token, in a very high state of preservation; on the obverse side is a rude head, and *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA*; and on the reverse is a cross fleury with a small fleur de lis in its centre.

Aug. 6. A gold coin of the Emperor Valens, in the highest state of preservation, was found a few days ago in the garden of J. J. Champante, Esq. at Taunton. On the obverse, round the head, it has this inscription, "D. N. VALENS, P. P. AVG.", and on the reverse, "RESTITVTOR REIPVB. LICÆ." On the exergue, "SIRM," denoting that this coin was minted at Sirmium, the capital of Pannonia. Its weight is 69 grains. The Emperor Valens died A. D. 378.

Aug. 6. A mason, in digging a short time since for the foundation of a building in the environs of Vienna, found a Turkish nigrette, enriched with diamonds, which is valued at 60,000 florins. It was probably worn by an Ottoman officer killed in a battle fought under the walls of Vienna, by which Sobieski saved Germany.

On July 20, as some workmen belonging to Sir T. Hare, bart. of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, were at work at low water in the river *Ouze*, near *Stowbridge*, they discovered, deeply imbedded in the silt or sand, a perfect human skeleton, upon each foot of which were the remains of a shoe. In digging beside it, they found twenty silver and copper coins, viz. one silver of Edward VI. one of Mary, six of Elizabeth, and three of James I. and nine copper coins of the same monarch, from whence it seems clearly proved that it was the body of some person unfortunately drowned in the latter reign. The copper coins are in remarkably high preservation.

An ancient tiled flooring, about two yards square, was lately discovered on the east side of the cemetery in *Kirkstall Abbey*. The tiles are each about four inches square, highly glazed on the surface, and of various colours.

SELECT POETRY.

MORNING AND EVENING.

OH! dost thou not love the first blush of
the morn, [silence of night,
When the song of the grove breaks the
When dances the dew on the tremulous
thorn, [so light.
Unbrushed by the breeze which is passing

And dost thou not love the soft stillness of
eve, [is the lay,
Tho' clos'd is the flower, and tho' hush'd
When the feelings partake of the calm they
perceive, [a prey?
And the breast is no more to the passions

And hast thou ne'er stray'd on the shores of
the ocean, [and rest,
When Night stills all nature to silence
Save the ne'er-ceasing dash of the rude
billow's motion,
And the moon-beam which sports on its
turbulent breast?

And whilst the lone beach thou in silence
didst tread,
Lov'd you not on that scene there to linger
and gaze.
Lov'd you not the congenial rapture it shed,
Love you not the delight which its memory
conveys?

Yes! the freshness of morn, and the stillness
of eve, [on the sea,
And the grandeur of night when she sleeps
I have known, I have lov'd, I've regretted to
[leave,
And dear is the sweet retrospection to me.

But though lovely they are, yet they never
can vie [glow,
With constant affection's unchangeable
With the kindred delights of relationship's
tie, [which flow.
Or the pleasures unsullied from friendship

Oh! false are they all who would dare to
maintain

That happiness never is found on the earth,
And false is the counsel which bids us obtain
It in sensual pleasure and riotous mirth.

It is to be found in the union of souls,
In reciprocal love—in congenial ties—
In the firm bond of friendship, which nothing
controuls—
In the mutual joy which affection supplies.

And when absence from kindred companions
deprives

Us of joys too delightful for ever to last;
Still happiness lives; and still pleasure survives
[are past.

In the sweet reminiscence of times that

I care not for riches, and force I defy;
I heed not the great—and the proud I
detest; [the eye,
But the smile on the cheek, or the tear in
A responsive emotion will rouse in my
breast.

May sympathy ever attend me whilst here;
May youth's sensibility still be my lot;
Tho' the Stoic may scorn, and the Cynic
may sneer, [not.
And boast of their firmness—I envy them

For if manhood bereaves me of feelings like
these, [now,
Or if age would deprive me of joys I feel
May the chill hand of death life's current
soon freeze, [brow.
And soon may the sepulchre pillow my
H. P. C.

STANZAS TO *****.

A GLOOM is on thy troubled heart that
may not pass away,
Like grey mists from the shrouded hill, or
storms from April day;
There is a shadow on thy brow, a tempest
in thy soul,
No earthly hope may banish now, no mortal
voice controul!

For she, the charm, the life of life, hath
vanished from the scene,
And thou art left to mourne in vain a vision
that hath been.
Alas! too like a sunny beam from some ce-
lestial clime,
That with a transient radiance touched the
fitting wings of Time!

Sept. 14th, 1826.

O. L. R.

TO THOUGHT*.

PASSING shadow of the mind!
Boundless rover unconfin'd!
Tyrant of imperious reign!
Lord of Pleasure, Grief, and Pain!
Teacher of the erring heart,
Wisdom's ray to me impart:
Come with her enlighten'd power,
Renovate life's drooping hour!
Pure and of celestial kind,
Let me thee an angel find! *

* These lines were found among the pa-
pers of a literary lady, whose collection of
Poems, published many years since, have
been much admired. Upon the original
MS. she has made this remark, "I think
these are the best verses I ever wrote."

Ever

Ever guarded be thy sway,
 Ever mindful of that day,
 When by awful Heav'n's decree
 I must give account of thee.
 Yet in temper'd colours drest,
 Fashion'd like a rainbow vest;
 Blended tints of grave and gay,
 Cheer my spirit on its way,
 Come and wander with the muse
 Free her airy path to choose,
 Free with her to rise or fall,
 Soar to skies at fancy's call;
 'Cling to sublunary things,
 Or above expand thy wings.
 Yet, oh yet! my soul pursues
 In thy garb of rosy hue;
 Chase the fear that hints the sorrow;
 Bring the hope that crowns the morrow;
 Bring Religion, *Heav'n-born child*—
 Smiling like a Cherub mild;
 Bring the faith that meets the skies;
 Vision blest that peace supplies,
 When her bright unclouded mien
 Penetrates the closing scene. M.

ON MINSDEN CHAPEL,

A ruin near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

NO pomp of art, no jewell'd shrine,
 No tombs of gilded splendour shine
 In Minsden's lone remains.
 Nor Parian marble's vivid glow,
 Nor mimic works of art, that shew
 The sculptor's faultless pains.

Rent is the fence; and loiterers tread,
 Gay, and unthinking on the bed
 Of many a Preston * scer;
 The truant boy forsakes his sheep
 To pluck the azure bells, that weep
 Upon his grandsire's bier.

The ivy o'er those mouldering walls
 In fair festoons of nature falls,
 And mantles on their brow:
 It seems to weep for that lone aisle,
 That broken arch, and desert pile,
 In ruin sinking now:

Yet have they seen the steel-knit mail
 The swords, the spears, that ne'er did fail,
 Of Salem's chivalry †.
 That race is gone—and this their seat
 Now bends the spoiler's shafts to meet,
 As if in sympathy.

That race is gone, but still their name
 Stands blazoned in the scroll of fame,
 It ne'er may wane or fade:
 The deeds of heroes cannot die;
 Though low and cold in dust they lie,
 A crown of glory soothes their shade.

But Minsden falls. Yon mid-day Sun,
 E're many an annual course is run,
 Will know its place no more;

* A hamlet near.

† The Chapel belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

'Twill sink in Time's deep gulf away,
 No pilgrim as they pass shall say,
 Here Minsden stood of yore.

Yet those stout hearts that rear'd the pile,
 That fought for Salem's towers, the while
 In honour's fame shall bloom:
 Green was the laurel on their brow,
 In the tourney's knightly strife, and now
 It thickens on their tomb.

PARAPHRASE OF JOEL, c. III. v. 15, 16.

VEILED shall be the glorious Orb of day,
 And the pale moon no more reflect her
 ray,
 Then all the beauteous gems that deck the
 night, [light;
 Confounded, shall withdraw their wonted
 The awful thunders of the Lord shall roar,
 Echo'd from sea to sea, from shore to shore;
 The Heavens affrighted, at his voice shall
 shake, [quake;
 And Earth, with all her living myriads,
 But chiefly then, Jehovah shall compose
 Their hope and strength who on his grace
 repose,
 And safely guide them midst these dire
 alarms, [arms,
 And shield them with his own Almighty

A TRIBUTE

To the Memory of THOMAS GREEN, esq.

By Mrs. BIDDLE, of Playford. (See p. 246.)
 I N fancy's eye, around thy silent bier
 What shadowy forms in classic groups I
 Painting and Poesy still linger there, [see;
 And Music breathes her plaintive dirge
 for thee!

Their votary thou, when Life's warm thrill
 was thine, [paid;
 And Taste's pure tribute as thine incense
 How justly now to grace thy marble shrine,
 They pour their homage to thy gentle
 shade.

On thy mild Virtues memory loves to dwell,
 Thy calm Philosophy, for ever past;
 While weeping friendship mourns the broken
 spell, [cast,
 Which Social Talents once around thee
 Thine to the sacred ardour Freedom gave,
 As in thy breast she nurs'd her hallow'd
 flame; [grav;
 Hence are her sighs now wafted o'er thy
 And patriot honours wait upon thy name.
 With Genius gifted, and by Taste refin'd,
 For Nature's charms thine was a Poet's
 eye;

And all the rich endowments of thy mind
 Told the deep source of its fertility.

But vainly I attempt that mind to paint,
 In thine own page superior traits are seen:
 Nor deem this sketch, imperfect all and faint,
 A Tribute worthy of the name of GREEN.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Jesuits in France are making a rapid and steady progress to the possession of wealth and power. It is stated that they have lately asked the Government to give them the building and estate of the Val de Grace, that they may establish a house of their fraternity; and such is their influence, that preparations have been begun for the removal of the military hospital by which the Val de Grace is now occupied.

The French Government have given instructions to the Commissary-general of Bordeaux, that South American Independent vessels shall be admitted, on condition that they do not bear their flag, but without compelling them to hoist that of any other nation; that the merchants and commanders of the Colombian and other independent vessels shall be treated as friends, and that the ships and crews shall be subject to the same regulations as those which govern the intercourse with other foreign nations.

SPAIN.

The situation of Spain is truly deplorable. The Ultras, dissatisfied with the *moderation* of King Ferdinand, appear resolved to increase the misery of their unhappy country by involving it once more in all the horrors of a civil war. Bessieres, a Field Marshal of the Spanish army, commenced this revolutionary movement at Getafe, in Arragon. The Count D'Espagne having been dispatched, at the head of a strong body of troops, in his pursuit, overtook and arrested him about a league from Molina d'Arragon, on the 25th ultimo, and on the 26th the rebel chief and seven of his associates were executed. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the conspiracy from the fact that the papers of a monk who acted as treasurer to Bessieres' faction have been seized, and disclose that the chapters of all the metropolitan churches of Spain, and many rich convents of the order of Carthusians, of St. Bernard, St. Jerome, St. Augustin, and St. Basil, had taxed themselves to raise 14,000,000 of reals for the support of the conspiracy. The celebrated Empecinado, the author of the Guerilla system which did so much injury to Bonaparte's armies, was lately hung at Koa, in Old Castile, within a few leagues of Valladolid.

NETHERLANDS.

The Philosophical College at Brussels is expected to open on the third Monday in October. It appears that the Government spare neither care nor expence, that every thing in this establishment may be answerable to its important destination. It will be entirely lighted with gas. An immense hall, or lecture-room, in the shape of an amphitheatre, and capable of containing 1200 persons, is nearly finished. Each pupil will have his room in the College, which he will find completely furnished at the expense of the Government. All the courses of lectures are gratuitous; the expense of board is only 200 florins; and stipends will be granted to pupils who are not able to pay so moderate a sum.

SAVOY.

A successful attempt to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the pinnacle of Europe, has just been made by an Englishman, Dr. E.J. Clarke, a young physician of distinguished science and much enterprise. He completed this arduous task at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th of August, and returned to Chamouni in safety. The last attempt was made about four years since, and proved very disastrous, most of the party having perished, without any one of them accomplishing the object in view.

GREECE.

Authentic letters from Napoli di Romania, dated 1st August, announce that on the morning of that day, the Provisional Government of Greece had made and published an Act of Submission to England, inviting its protection on the same condition as the Ionian Islands. This appeal to the British Government was preceded by conferences between the Greek Chiefs and Commodore Hamilton, who commands the English naval force in the Levant. It must be observed that this important resolution was taken before the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, which is now certain, and the defeat of the force both by land and by sea which the Ottoman Porte had before that place.

Learning is making rapid strides among the Greeks. Argos possesses a school where the Homeric language is taught, with history, philosophy, and many other languages. A school on the Lan-

Lancasterian system, established since the revolution, contains more than 200 scholars; and at Athens two schools exist, which, though extremely large, cannot contain near the number of pupils that arrive from all parts of the country.

EAST INDIES.

The Albion, Captain Swainson, from Calcutta, which she left on the 17th of April, has brought very important intelligence respecting the progress of the war in the East. The British troops, under the command of General Morrison, arrived in the Aracan River on the 12th of March, after a passage, in open boats, of three days from the Mayoo, which is separated from the river by sunderbunds of about 15 miles in length, which rendered marching altogether impracticable. The camp was formed at Keyharindong, on the South-east side of the Aracan river, about 20 miles from the important fortress of Aracan, which was garrisoned by about 10,000 Burmese. As soon as all the troops destined to operate against this strong hold were collected together, the division, in the lightest marching order, the officers without their horses, and with only one bullock each, proceeded towards Aracan. Some skirmishes took place, occasionally, between them and the Burmese; but no affair of moment occurred until about the end of the month, when several stockades, in front of Aracan, were taken by the British troops. On the 29th and 30th a severe cannonading took place, and skirmishing between the rival forces. Next day the fortress was captured by our troops; but, though the event is certain, we are without any particulars of the circumstances by which the capture was accomplished. The main army, under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, had broken up from Rangoon, and reached Sarave, on the Irawuddy, distant 112 miles from Rangoon, on the 3d of March, without losing a man.

AFRICA.

The Brazen, of 28 guns, Capt. George Willes, sailed for the coast of Africa, with Captains Clapperton and Robert Pearce, and Doctors Morrison and Wilson, of the Royal Navy, on their mission into the interior of Africa, having in view the discovery of the yet unknown course and termination of the River Niger, and opening friendly communications with the principal native Kings and Chiefs. —The Brazen has also on board, with the same object, a number and variety of presents, suited to the notions, capabilities, and wants of the Kings and chief

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persons of the different tribes. The travellers will debark in the Bight of Benin, whence Capt. Pearce and Dr. Morrison will proceed Eastward, in as direct a course as circumstances will permit, to Timbuctoo; and Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Wilson will proceed Northward, taking the City of Soudon for their ulterior point. The King of Soudon has promised to send guides to Sokatoo, to meet the latter travellers, receive the presents, and propitiate the other native Sovereigns. It is a prevailing belief among the natives, that there is a lake communication between both Timbuctoo and Soudon, with the Atlantic Ocean, flowing into the Volta.

NORTH AMERICA.

Capt. Franklin and his exploring party are to proceed by the Erie canal, Lakes Huron and Superior, to Fort William, and thence to Winnipeg, Atabasca, and the Great Bear Lakes, near to which place they are to winter. In the spring the party are to proceed down M'Kenzie's river to Behring's Straits, where a ship will be in readiness to transport them to India, with a view of getting into the South Sea. Dr. Richardson's party will separate from Capt. Franklin at the mouth of M'Kenzie's river, and explore the country as far as the Coppermine river. Captain Buchey, after having landed Capt. Franklin at Canton, will take in provisions for Behring's Straits, where he expects to meet Capt. Parry. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have formed depots of provisions for the whole route. The want of the canoes, which were abandoned at Cape Turnagain from weakness and fatigue, proved a terrible bar to the crossing of rivers; but on this occasion a water-proof canvas boat has been provided, so admirably contrived that it may be separated into pieces, one of which each of the party may stow into his knapsack, or carry in his pocket!

New York is now the largest town in the western hemisphere, and it is increasing, and from its natural advantages must increase, with a rapidity which, in the course of a century, will probably make it eclipse the most populous capitals of the old world. From an actual and careful enumeration, it was found that the number of new houses erected in 1824, was 1624. Each house contains on an average, two families, or twelve persons. Thus New York must have added about 20,000 persons in the course of the last year to its population, which is now estimated at 156,000 souls. There are of different places of worship—Baptists, 11; Friends, 4; Independents, 4; Lutherans, 2;

2; Methodist Episcopal, 7; Methodist Society, 3; Methodist African, 3; Moravians, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Presbyterians, 19; Protestant Episcopal, 18;

Reformed Dutch, 13; Roman Catholics, 2; Synagogue, 1; Unitarians, 1; Universalists, 2; Non-descript, 3; Building, 2—Total, 97—Number of Ministers, 130.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPACY.

A remarkable event has occurred, connected with the history of the Scottish Episcopacy, which cannot fail to be interesting to the Clergy of the Established Church. The celebration of marriage, &c. abroad by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe has been announced in the Newspapers; but the public were not generally aware of the consecration of such an individual. However on reference to a Sermon preached in the Episcopal Church of Stirling, at Dr. Luscombe's consecration, we find an account prefixed, from which we abstract the following particulars, as explanatory of the circumstance.

"During a residence of five years in France, the attention of Dr. Luscombe, (Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,) was naturally directed to the state of religion among his countrymen settled in that country, *the number of whom actually resident is calculated at no less than 50,000*: and he could not but observe with regret the great inconvenience and danger to which this large body of British subjects were exposed, from the absence both of proper teachers episcopally licensed and visited, and of the regular administration of the holy Sacraments.

"Dr. Luscombe was advised to lay the case before the Bishops of Scotland, and to seek that assistance from them which circumstances rendered it improbable he would obtain in England. After a long correspondence, in which zeal and prudence equally marked the conduct of the Scotch Prelates, they determined not only to adopt the plan suggested by Dr. Luscombe, but, if he were willing to abandon his prospects at home, *to consecrate him as their missionary Bishop to his British fellow-subjects abroad*. Upon this decision, Dr. Luscombe did not for a moment hesitate to make the sacrifice required of him; and proceeding to the north, was canonically consecrated a Bishop of the Church of Christ, at Stirling, on Sunday, the 20th day of March, 1825; for the express purpose of representing the Scotch Episcopal Church on the Continent of Europe."—From official information we learn that Bishop Luscombe has met with a hearty and cordial co-operation among all ranks and orders of British residents at Paris, and that the Clergy have zealously and unanimously accorded with the views of the Scotch Bishops. On the 23d of June;

Bishop Luscombe confirmed 120 young persons in the French capital—eight Clergymen attended in their robes—three assisted in the performance of Divine Service, and the Sermon was preached by the Chaplain to the Embassy.

Previous to the year 1688, Episcopacy was the established form of Church Government in Scotland as well as in England; but the same convention of estates which transferred the crown to William and Mary, abolished Episcopacy *as the established form of Church government in Scotland*, and established Presbytery, and this has remained to the present day. At that time the Episcopal Church in Scotland consisted of fourteen Bishops, including the Archbishops, and about nine hundred Clergy. Both descriptions of Clergy were ordered by Act of Parliament either to conform to the new government or to quit their livings. All the Bishops, and by far the greater number of the inferior Clergy, refusing to take the oaths to the new government, were compelled to relinquish their livings, in which Presbyterian ministers were in general placed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Two strong forts on the River Mersey for the protection of Liverpool, are to be commenced immediately. One of these will be situated a short distance North of the Regent's Dock; with salient angles projecting North and South; the other Fort will be on the opposite shore of the Mersey, in Cheshire, near to Seacombe Ferry, and will be of a size corresponding with the first. The river is there about a mile and a quarter wide, the navigation of which will be completely commanded by these batteries. They will mount a great number of guns of the heaviest metal, and be regularly garrisoned by troops of the line.

The London and Portsmouth Ship Canal is now decided on. The estimated expence is 4,000,000l. to be subscribed for in 40,000 shares, of 100l. each; it is intended to be navigable for line of battle ships; and the largest Indiaman, by the aid of steam vessels, will be able to perform a passage from London to Spithead in about twelve hours. The line will pass by part of the present barge canal, and a new entrance behind South Sea Castle is to be opened to Spithead. The mouths of Chichester Bay and Langston Harbour are intended to be closed, and by deepening

deepening the latter, a basin will be formed for vessels to ride in safety.

In *Dorsetshire*, upon the Upton estate, near Poole, a very extensive bed of clay, fit for the manufacture of china of the first specimens, has just been discovered, close to the water's edge. This will be an invaluable acquisition to the manufactory of that rising branch of commerce.

Aug. 16. The first stone of a monument, near the town of *Carmarthen*, in honour of Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, was laid, with great pomp. Beneath it were placed specimens of all the gold, silver, and copper British coins of the present reign, together with the Waterloo Medal of the late Sir T. Picton. They were covered with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

"This, the First Stone of the Column erected to the memory of our Gallant Countryman, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of several Foreign Orders, who, after serving his King and Country in several Campaigns, died gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo, was laid by the right honourable Frances Baroness Dynevor, assisted by Sir Christopher Cole, Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, Member of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, and Provincial Grand Master of Masons for South Wales, on the 16th day of August, 1825."

Sept. 12. A most alarming fire broke out, at the large and elegant mansion erecting by Major Russell at the end of the Marine Parade, *Brighton*. It is estimated that the proprietor had expended upwards of ten thousand pounds upon the house, not a shilling of which was insured. The interior was completely gutted, nothing being left but the outer walls, and even in these the bond timbers were completely burnt.

Portsmouth, Sept. 14. At about 1 o'clock, or a quarter of an hour before the Princess Charlotte was let off the slip on which she was built, a most dreadful accident happened as the public were crowding over the bridge across the Dock, wherein it was intended to bring the launch. There are three Docks, all of which were dry, and every preparation to receive the launch was made. Under each bridge there are flood-gates to let the water in or keep it back. The tide rose so rapidly, and to so unusual a height, that the ship was obliged to be launched sooner than was anticipated; the same great rise of water occasioned such a powerful pressure against the gates of the south-east dock in the basin as to cause them to burst inward, and to carry with impetuous violence into the empty dock the bridge which rested upon the gates, and, with the bridge, the persons who were unfortunately passing over it at the time, on their way to see the launch. The torrent of water which rushed into the vacant dock below overwhelmed the unhappy

individuals, and notwithstanding the active and prompt exertions of those who beheld the dreadful catastrophe, and of the boats which immediately hastened to the spot, but few persons were rescued from their perilous situation. The total number drowned was sixteen; viz. Mr. Deering, midshipman of the Victory; Mr. Stanfield, a custom-house officer; Mr. Showers, a dealer in chips; Mr. Hart, slop-seller; four young females; one man servant; and seven boys.

Sept. 16. The *York Musical Festival* took place this day. In a quarter of an hour after the Cathedral doors were opened, every form in the body of the great aisle, and all the seats in the gallery, except those reserved for the patrons, were occupied. The performance commenced at twelve o'clock, and the opening piece of "the Dettingen Te Deum," produced a vivid effect. The burst in *Gloria Patri* reverberated through the arched roof, and the choristers filled the whole atmosphere of the Cathedral with music as completely as it was filled with air. This memorable Festival was very appropriately concluded with the Coronation Anthem, and the doors were thrown open to allow the crowd assembled in the Minster-yard to advance into the centre of the Church and hear those loyal strains. In the sameliberal spirit, the doors of the Minster were opened on Saturday for the free admission of spectators, who had an opportunity of gratifying themselves with a sight of the majestic outfit previously to the whole being dismantled. The receipts were 20,000*l.*; and the disbursements stood thus:—Expenditure 11,000*l.*; New Concert Room 6,000*l.*; Charities 3,200*l.* The deed of trust now preparing, places the direction and control, and vests the new Concert-rooms in trust for the charity, in the Archbishop and Dean of York, and in the Lord Mayor of that city.

The Combination System, among different Trades, appears to be extending. It is openly avowed, that the members of these confederate Unions contemplate to enforce the system of interference throughout all trades and employments; and those persons and trades are first selected for the experiment, where success is thought most likely. The aid of those engaged in any trade, is solicited by delegates from the parties who have struck, under an engagement of affording similar assistance, when their first object is attained, and circumstances require it, to the workmen in all other branches. Thus the silk dyers and ladies' shoemakers in London, have subscribed to the Bradford Union, in Yorkshire. In Scotland, the colliers continue their combination. In the collieries belonging to Mr. Dunlop, of the Clyde Iron Works, 300 workmen have turned out, who are stated to have been able to make six shillings and three-pence a day, without over-hours. The

consequence

consequence was, that about 300 more of Mr. Dunlop's men in his lime and iron works were thrown out of employment, exclusive of their families.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Gazette of Sept. 13 contains a notice, that application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to form a new street, so as to continue Pall-Mall-East eastward from the King's Mews as far as St. Martin's Church, and to widen the communication between Cockspur-street and Craven-street, between the south front of the Union Club House in Cockspur-street and the north side of the Strand opposite Craven-street; also to form streets off the north and south sides of St. Martin's Church till they intersect the Strand nearly opposite the end of Villiers-street; also to widen St. Martin's lane on the east and west sides thereof south of Hemming's-row and Chandos-street; and also to form a square or open space opposite Charing-cross, which said square or open space is to have the Union Club House for its boundary to the west, and west side of St. Martin's lane for its boundary to the east; also giving powers to form a new street from the south end of Spring-gardens to Whitehall and Charing-cross, in the line of the court yard called Buckingham-court; also giving powers to widen the south side of Downing-street, and to improve and alter the south side of Downing-square and the north side of Fludyer-street; and also to alter and widen such parts of the present streets as will form entrances into the said intended new streets.

Sept. 14. A public meeting was held at the Horn Tavern, Doctors'-commons, to take into consideration a plan proposed by James Elmes, esq. architect, to render St. Paul's church-yard regular throughout its whole extent, to form a new street from New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in a direct line to the west grand front of the Cathedral, and two lateral streets to open full views of the north and south porticoes. The Chairman, Mr. Slade, said he was in possession of the original plan of that great architect, Sir C. Wren, which was to make a street from St. Dunstan's church to Whitechapel, by which they might reach St. Paul's and Whitechapel, and quays from London-bridge upwards. These, however, had been frustrated by petty and partial jealousies, and he trusted, that would not be the case with the present project. Letters were read from the Abp. of Canterbury, the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Devonshire and Bedford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. some consenting to become Vice-Presidents, and others declining, but all approving of the plan. Mr. Elmes then explained his plans; he pro-

posed a square about the size of Chatham-place, at the west front of St. Paul's, in the centre of which, the committee for erecting the statue of the late King had consented the statue should be placed. A series of resolutions were then agreed to, to the effect that it was desirable to throw open the view of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The workmen are employed in raising a new back to Buckingham House, by which the depth of the structure will be increased. The projections in front of the Palace will form a colonnade of Corinthian pillars. Nothing but the external walls of the old Palace are standing.

The grand front erecting at Whitehall, begins to shew the plan of the architect. That part of Whitehall, near the Banqueting-house, will soon form a stately avenue to the British Senate. The building now raising, promises not only to become a public ornament, but to benefit the nation, by forming a sufficient number of Government Offices, in which the more important duties of the State will be conveniently discharged. The Secretaries of State have been for years packed up, as it were, in Downing-street, with offices not larger than the room of a Police Magistrate.

The vast increase of building about Regent's Park, has suggested the necessity of constructing a reservoir for the supply of water to the new neighbourhood. A work of this kind has been going on for some months, and being now near its completion, attracts a good deal of curiosity. It is advantageously situated on Little Primrose Hill, from which elevation, being 175 feet above the level of the Thames, the liquid body will flow from a point higher than any building in Mary-le-bone, and be enabled, consequently, to invade the topmost chamber in the parish with ease. The fluid will be brought from the Thames above Hammersmith, a distance of not less than seven miles. The increase of houses in the parish of Mary-le-bone has been from 9,000 to 14,000 within the last two years. The cost of the work has been computed at 25,000*l*.

Sept. 3. A dreadful explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Brock, fire-work maker, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel. Mr. B. and his men had quitted the factory to go to breakfast, leaving two apprentices at work filling rockets, when by some accident a spark, caused by friction, communicated to the combustible materials around them and to the Powder Magazine, when the whole premises were blown up, the two boys were much injured, the roofs of the factory and of an adjoining house were blown up a great height, and the falling materials hurt a great number of persons; many persons sitting at breakfast were shaken from their seats, and the tables upset and tea-things broken to pieces. Upwards of 70 houses had their windows demolished.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Aug. 26.—12th Reg. Capt. Turberville to be Major, *vice* Hare.—13th Foot, Brevet Major Audian to be Major, *vice* Hook.—Ceylon Reg. Brevet Lieut.-col. Hook to be Lieut.-col.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. Hare, 12th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.—Capt. Campbell, 8th Light Drag. to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

Sept. 9.—Staff: Brevet Major Macleod, 52d Foot, to be Deputy Adj.-gen. in Jamaica, with rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Major Shaw, 4th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. Vyse, 2d Life Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf. by purch.: Capt. Freer, 43d Foot.—Hewett, Rifle Brig.—Northcote, 1st Drag. Guards.—Pipon, 6th Drag. Guards.—Swinburne, 3d Drag. Guards.—Brevet Major Macdonald 42d Foot.—Capt. Dwyer, 87th Foot.

Whitehall, Sept. 16.—Wm. Brent Brent, esq. Barrister at Law, to be Steward and one of the Judges of his Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, *vice* Morice, dec.

Sept. 20. Edward Augustus Parker, Lieut. of the *Windsor Castle*, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.—John

Cormick, M.D. to wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the second class.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hill, Archdeacon of Bucks.

Rev. R. Cockburn, a Prebend of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Allport, Atherstone P. C. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, Loxhore R. co. Devon.

Rev. E. Hardman, Westport C. Ireland.

Rev. J. Hodge, Bolnhurst R. co. Beds.

Rev. J. Jervois, Ballinadee R. Ireland.

Rev. F. C. Johnson, Whitelackington V. co. Som.

Rev. W. Johnson, Bilsby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Knight, Huish R. co. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Knox, Ballimodan V. Ireland.

Rev. R. H. Leeke, Longford R. Salop.

Rev. W. Moore, Spalding P. C. co. Linc.

Rev. D. Nantes, Powderham R. Devon.

Rev. S. Paynter, Hatford R. Berks.

Rev. R. Pretymann, Alverstoke and Havant RR. Hants.

Rev. J. Stewart, Lisle R. co. Cork.

Rev. S. Barker, Chapl. to the Duke of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. H. A. Greaves, Devenport Grammar-school, co. Devon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. At Scarborough, the wife of Charles Winn, esq. of Nostel Priory, twin daughters.—12. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the lady of Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. a son and heir.—15. At Nuttal-hall, co. Lanc. the wife of J. Grant, esq. a son and heir.—18. At the Vicarage House, Tunstall, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, a son.—23. At Wistow Hall, Leic. Mrs. Henry Halford, a dau.—At Carlton Hall, Northampton. Hon. Lady Palmer, a son.—The wife of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Whitton-House, near Manchester, a son.—27. In Manchester-square, London, Mrs. Hen.

Wilson, a son.—In Suffolk-place, Islington, Mrs. Wm. Bentley, a son.

Sept. 1. In Stratford-place, the wife of J. A. Warre, esq. a son.—4. In Cross-street, Islington, Mrs. John Bentley, a dau.—6. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, a dau.—13. At Aberystwith, the wife of Morgan John Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried, co. Radnor, a son.—16. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Henry Alexander, esq. a dau.—17. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Sir Rich. Twineham, a dau.—23. In Salisbury-square, Mrs. B. Bentley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. The Count de Niepperg to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Buonaparte.—At Brighton, Thos. Lisle Follett, esq. of Lyme, barrister, to Letitia, widow of Maj.-gen. Norton Poolets.

Aug. 8. Jos. Fraser, only child of Francis Lightbourne, esq. of Bermondsey, to

Eliza-Mary, 2d dau. of Rev. A. Richardson, D.D. Vicar of Great Dunmow.—George, eldest son of Christian Appold, esq. of Wilton-st. Finsbury-sq. to Maria, only dau. of Alex. Illman, esq. of Rasper-house, Sussex.—At Brighton, Rev. Wm. Sherlock Carey, Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Eliza Caroline,

Caroline, dau. of late Rich. Schneider, esq. of Putney.—4. At Westminster, John-Gurney, eld. son of Joseph Fry, esq. of Plaske-house, Essex, to Rachel, 3d dau. of Jacob F. Reynolds, esq. of S. Lambeth.—10. At Greenwich, Wm. Woodgate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Harriet, 2d dau. of late Lt.-col. West, R. Art.—11. At Lancaster, Ric. Godson, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. to Mary, only dau. of late Jas. Hargreaves, esq. of Springfield Hall, Lane.—12. Fred. Dixon, esq. of Great Coram-st. Russell-sq. to Maria, dau. of Rich. Grant, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westm.—At Weymouth, Thos. White, esq. of Severn-house, Worc. to Susan, dau. of Jas. Webster, esq. of Anchronnie, co. Forfar.—13. At Stillorgan, co. Dublin, Ld. Maskery to Louisa-Dorcas-Deane, dau. of Hen. Deane Grady.—15. At Westbury, Glouc. Rev. Chas. Ward, Rector of Maulden, Beds. to Susanna, dau. of Rev. Robert Foster, Preb. of Wells.—At Kendal, T. J. Manning, esq. of Barbadoes, to Anne-Catharine-Rose, dau. of Fred. Nassau, esq. of St. Oysth Priory, Essex.—16. At Walcot Church, Bath, Lieut.-col. Chitty, E. I. C. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late J. C. Baseley, esq. of Norwich.—At St. James's, Maj. Henry Barrington, late 8d Drag. to Miss Brent Foote, of Barnes.—17. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Wm. Gordon, Writer to the Signet in Scotland, eld. son of David G. esq. to Agnes-Maria, 3d dau. of John Hyslop, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.—18. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Jno. Thos. eld. son of Francis Justice, esq. of Abbey House, Berks, to Mary, dau. of late Harry Wormald, esq. of Woodhouse House, Yorkshire.—19. At Dorchester, Walter Jollie, esq. of Edinburgh, to Hannah Lyette, dau. of late Lt.-gen. Avarne, of Rugeley, Stafford.—20. At London, Lieut.-col. Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, brother of Earl of Portarlington, to youngest dau. of late Lord Hugh Seymour.—22. At Gloucester-pl. the Rev. John Coker, Rector of Radcliffe, Bucks, to Charl. Sophia, dau. of late Maj.-gen. Dewar.—23. At Wells, Rev. J. Sandford, to Eliz. dau. of late R. J. Poole, esq. of Sherborne.—24. At St. Paul's, Cov. Gard. W. R. Gurden, esq. of Kingsthorpe, Northamp. to Harriet, eld. dau. of Capt. Henry Cavendish, late R. I. Art.—25. At Daventry, Abr. Turner, esq. barrister, and of Areley House, Worc. to Jane, 2d dau. of late Bradford Wilmer, M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Aug. 2d son of Sir Geo. Pocock, bart. to Julia-Cath. 2d dau. of late Hon. Thos. W. Coventry.—At Cheltenham, Rev. John Lightfoot, Vicar of Ponteland, Northumb. to Cordelia, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Kettilby, Rector of Sutton, Beds.—At Leeds, John Henry Fletcher, esq. Surveyor of Gen. Post Office, to Marianna, eld. dau. of C. C. Coventry, esq.—26. At Montville-house,

Guernsey, Wm. Peter, 3d son of late John Carey Metivier, esq. Sol.-gen. for that Island, to Julia-Anne, 2d dau. of Thos. Priaux, esq.—29. At Kedleston, John Beaumont, esq. of Barrow-upon-Trent, to Hon. Mary Curzon, dau. of Lord Scarsdale.—At Old Windsor, John W. Howard, esq. of Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. to Anna-Cath. only dau. of late John Rowley, esq. of the Madras civil service.—At St. Marylebone, Col. Clitherow, 3d Foot, to Millicent, eld. dau.; and, at the same time, Edw. John, eld. son of Edw. Rudge, esq. of Abbey Manor House, Worc. to Felizarda, youngest dau. of C. Pole, esq. of Wyckhill House, Glouc.—30. At St. George, Bloomsb. John P. only son of Mr. Ald. Atkins, to Anna, dau. of J. G. Children, esq. of Brit. Mus.—At St. George, Han.-sq. John Alex. Hanky, esq. of Grosvenor-sq. to Ellen, 3d dau. of Wm. Blake, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Lambeth, Henry Hoppley White, esq. barrister, to Cath. Sarah, 3d dau. of late Col. Dacre.—31. Rev. Horace Geo. Cholmondeley, to Mary Eliz. dau. of late Godsall Johnson, esq. and grand-dau. to late Sir Philip Francis.

Sept. 1. Rev. Andrew Irvine, of Charterhouse, to Eliza, eld. dau. of John Rawlinson, esq. of Russell-sq.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Rich. Board, of Westerham, Kent, to Eliz. sister of John Jones, esq. of Portland-pl. and 2d dau. of late John J. of Dery Ormond, Card.—At Leamington, Warw. the Rev. Peyton Blackiston, son of late Sir Mathew Blackiston, bt. to Frances, eld. dau. of John Polliott Powell, esq.—3. At St. Marylebone, Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Amb. at Constantinople, to Eliza Charl. eld. dau. of Jas. Alexander, esq. of Somerhill, Kent, M. P.—At Milford, Hants, Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar of Northop, Flint, to Mary-Frances-Ford, eld. dau. of late Jas. Mapp Allen, esq. of Lymington.—8. At St. George, Han.-sq. John Williams, esq. M. P. for Lincoln, to Harriet-Cath. only dau. of D. Davenport, esq. M. P. for Cheshire.—12. At Sculcoates Yorks. John Vincent Thompson, barrister-at-law, to Margaret, only dau. of John Alderson, M.D.—At Uppark, Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, bart. to Miss Mary-Ana Bullock.—Dr. Robt. Sillery, Med. Staff, to Frances, dau. of Rev. Rich. Williams, Rector of Houghton, Northamp.—13. At St. Giles's, Norwich, the Rev. Henry Harrison, Rector of Shimpling, Norfolk, to Jane-Sarah, dau. of late Rev. T. Decker.—14. At Hanover-square, Dr. J. W. Davies, of Great Dover-road, to Eliz. only child of late John Addison Newman, esq. of Bartholomew-close.—At All Souls Church, Marylebone, Capt. Lewin, R.N. to Jane, widow of late Wm. Plummer, esq. M. P.—15. At Castle Forbes, Aberdeensh. Sir John Forbes, bart. of Craigiecar, to Charlotte-Eliz. dau. of Lord Forbes.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S.

July 17. At his house in St. James's-square, in his 60th year, the most noble William Beauchamp, seventh Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Baron of Hedington, and Baron Vere of Hanworth, co. Middlesex. Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

He was the second son of Aubrey fourth Duke of St. Alban's, by Catharine, daughter of Wm. Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough; was born Dec. 18, 1766. On the 20th of July, 1791, he married first Charlotte-Carter, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carter Thelwall, of Redbourn, who died Oct. 19, 1797, without issue. He married secondly, March 4, 1799, Maria-Janetta, only daughter of John Nelthorpe, esq. of Little Grimsby-house, co. Lincoln, by whom, who died Jan. 17, 1822, he had issue 12 children.

On the death of his nephew, Aubrey, the 6th Duke, who died an infant, Feb. 19, 1816, the late Duke succeeded to the titles; and is himself succeeded by his eldest son Wm. Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Burford.

The remains of the Duke were removed on the 25th from St. James's-square, for interment in the family vault at Lincoln. The procession consisted merely of the hearse and six horses, followed by one mourning coach, containing the butler and housekeeper of the deceased. The funeral was private, that having been the wish of the deceased nobleman.

DUCHESS OF DORSET.

Aug. 1. At Knole, in Kent, the Duchess Dowager of Dorset. Her Grace was Arabella-Diana Cope, daughter of Sir Charles Cope, of Orton Longueville, bart. by Catharine 5th daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, co. Sussex, bart. (who afterwards married Charles first Earl of Liverpool). She married on the 4th of January, 1790, John-Frederick Sackville, 3rd Duke of Dorset, nephew of Charles, 2d Duke, and son of John-Philip Sackville (2d son of Lionel-Cranfield, 1st Duke of Dorset) by Frances, 4th daughter of John Earl Gower. By this nobleman, who died July 19, 1799, her Grace had issue George-John-Frederick, 4th Duke, and two daughters, both nobly allied.

On the 7th of April, 1801, her Grace married Charles Earl Whitworth, G. C. B. D. C. L. the distinguished diplomatist, who died recently. See p. 79.

There is hardly to be found a couple

more generally and deeply lamented than her Grace and his Lordship—kindness, humanity, and benevolence marked every action of their private lives; while his Lordship's public services had obtained for him, honours, rank, and titles. Her Grace was inconsolable for the death of her husband, to which may in a great measure be attributed her own dissolution. The poor in the neighbourhood of their late residence, have now to deplore a double loss, which will be long and deeply felt by the innumerable objects of their bountiful charity.

The expenses of the funeral of the Duchess of Dorset were estimated to amount to 2,000*l.* The interior of the Churches of Knole and Sevenoaks, in Kent, were hung in black; and, besides 160 of the tenants, by whom her Grace was well beloved, 92 horsemen attended the remains of this distinguished lady to the grave.

EARL OF CRAVEN.

July 30. At his lodgings, West Parade, Cowes, Isle of Wight, after a lingering illness, occasioned by rheumatic gout, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. William Craven, Earl of Craven, co. York, Viscount Uffington, Baron Craven of Hempsted Marshal, Berks, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire, Recorder of Coventry, Trustee of Rugby School, and a Lieut.-general in the Army.

His Lordship was the eldest son, but third child, of William sixth Baron Craven, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley; was born Sept. 1, 1770.

His Lordship having taken a passion for a military life at an early period, obtained a command in the Berkshire Militia; but resigning his situation, entered soon afterwards the regular army.

On the death of his father, Sept. 26, 1791, he succeeded to the family title; and his mother (a lady celebrated for her taste and accomplishments) in the following month married the Margrave of Anspach and Bareuth.

In 1793 his Lordship was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 43d foot; and the same year to a Lieutenancy in an Independent company, and to a company in the 80th. In the following year he was appointed Major of the 84th and Lieut.-colonel, for which last he is said to have given a larger sum than was ever paid before. In this year he served in the campaign in Flanders, and was present at

at the siege of Nimeguen, and some less important affairs; he subsequently served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. He was also removed from the 84th to the Buffs, and from the latter to the 40th foot.

On the first of January, 1798, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the Brevet of Colonel. In 1799 he served at the Helder, was in most of the general actions; and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. On the eighteenth of June, 1801, he was elevated to a Viscounty and Earldom by the titles of Viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York. In 1803 he was appointed Colonel of the 9th battalion of Reserve; on Jan. 1, 1805, received the rank of Major-general, and served on the Staff of Great Britain from the commencement of the war till 1809. He received the rank of Lieutenant-General June 4, 1811.

Lord Craven appears to have been equally fond of a nautical, as of a military life, for in 1806 he launched a fine new pleasure-yacht, the *Louisa*, from the docks at Shoreham, brig-rigged, carrying two twelve and six-pound carronades. He may be said to have originated the Yacht Club, which now forms so delightful and serviceable a portion of our national amusements; at least he was one of its principal early munificent patrons.

On the 12th of December, 1807, his Lordship married *Louisa**, second daughter of John Brunton of Norwich, gent. an elegant actress of Covent Garden Theatre. [See vol. LXXVII. 1172.] By her he had issue the present Earl, born July 18, 1809, and three other children, two sons and a daughter.

In November, 1815, his Lordship had the honour of entertaining his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, at his house, Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire, whence he visited the Marquis of Anglesea, at Beaudesert, and Lichfield; but returned to Coombe Abbey on the eleventh.

When his death was known, all the yachts and vessels in Cowes Harbour and roads carried their flags and burgees half-mast high, out of respect to his Lordship's memory, and the usual salute which was to have been fired on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on a visit to Mr. Nash at East Cowes Castle, was, from a similar feeling, dispensed with.

His remains were received at the Quay, Southampton, on their way to his family

mausoleum at Coombe Abbey, by a hearse and six; and two mourning coaches and four; the hearse was preceded by mutes, and the coronet of the noble Earl was borne on a cushion by a man on horseback; the procession moved through the town about eight o'clock, and arrived at Oxford, Aug. 6. where the body lay in state at the Star Inn.

His Lordship's will was proved in the Prerogative Office, Aug. 29, grant of probate being made to the Right Honourable William Philip, Earl of Sefton, his Lordship's brother-in-law, as one of the executors, power being reserved for the like purpose to the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkeley-Craven, and the Hon. Richard Keppel Craven, the brothers, the other executors, whenever they apply for the same. The estates in Berks and Wilts are made subject to debts and legacies, but not so as to exonerate personal property. The testator confirms the settlement of 2000*l.* per annum made to the Countess subsequently to their marriage, and bequeaths to her besides an additional 2000*l.* per annum for life. Also a principal sum of 4000*l.* and the house, furniture, and the grounds at Hampstead Park, for life, the wine, &c. there, and all her jewels. The real estates in Wiltshire and Berkshire are devised to the testator's eldest son, Lord Uffington; those in Middlesex to his second son; and to his third son, charged on the Middlesex estates, 1500*l.* per annum, and a separate sum of 10,000*l.* The pictures, plate, and furniture at Coombe Abbey, and at Ashdown Park and Hampstead Lodge, are to be considered as heir-looms, and to accompany the devise of those estates accordingly. To Lady Georgiana Craven, his Lordship's sister, he has left 500*l.* per annum while she continues unmarried; and to Dr. Eden, "for his attention and kindness during his residence in my family, 500*l.* per annum for life." The Countess is appointed sole guardian of the children during their minority, and Lord Uffington residuary legatee. The will is dated the 26th of July, 1825. The personal estate is sworn under 70,000*l.*

ADMIRAL LORD RADSTOCK.

Aug. 20. In Portland-place, of apoplexy, aged 72, the Right Hon. William Waldegrave, Baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's County, Admiral of the Red, K. G. C. B.; President of the Naval Charitable Society, Commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land Tax; a Vice President of the Asylum, and of the Mary-le-bone General Dispensary; and also a Vice President of several other benevolent institutions.

The family of Waldegrave, formerly written

* She lost her eldest sister, Mrs. Warren, another accomplished actress, June 28, 1808. See vol. LXXVIII. 749, and some lines addressed to her, p. 728.

written Walgrave, of which this nobleman is a member, is denominated from a place of their own name in Northamptonshire, where they resided before the year 1200. His Lordship is the second son of John third Earl of Waldegrave*, by Lady Elizabeth Gower, sister of Granville, first Marquess, and aunt of the present Marquess of Stafford †; and was born July 9, 1758.

The profession of the navy was his own particular choice, and he was happily placed under the tuition of such officers as were calculated to improve his early genius for nautical science. Having gone through the inferior gradations of service in the Mediterranean and Western Seas, he was promoted to the command of the Zephyr sloop about 1775, and on the 30th of May, 1776, advanced to the rank of Post Captain in the Rippon of 60 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Edward Vernon.

Captain Waldegrave's time passed on in the usual routine of service until Aug. 10, 1778, on which day the Commodore being on a cruise off the coast of Comandem, fell in with a French squadron under M. Tranjolly. An action ensued, and was maintained with great obstinacy for two hours, when the enemy, availing himself of the crippled condition of the British ships, made sail and steered for Pondicherry. On the 21st Sir Edward again got sight of them, but their superiority in sailing prevented his being able to bring them to action; they, however, quitted the coast, which gave the Commodore an opportunity of taking possession of the anchorage in Pondicherry-road, by which means he was enabled to co-operate with the army in the reduction of that place. In October it surrendered to the British arms. In this action the Rippon had 4 slain and 15 wounded.

The climate of the East Indies not agreeing with Capt. Waldegrave's health, he returned to England, and immediately on his arrival was appointed to the Pomona of 28 guns. In this ship he captured the Cumberland American privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men. This was an important service, for the enemy's vessel had been particularly destructive to our trade. Some months after he removed into the La Prudente of 38 guns and 280 men, and after making a voyage to the Baltic was attached to the Channel fleet.

On the 4th of July, 1780, Captain Waldegrave having been sent by Sir Francis

Geary ‡ to cruise off Cape Ortegal, in company with the Licorne of 32 guns, fell in with, and, after an obstinately contested action of four hours, captured, *La Capricieuse*, a new French frigate, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 38, with a complement of 308 men, above 100 of whom, including her Commander, were either killed or wounded. Upon taking possession of the prize she was found in so disabled a state, owing to her gallant defence, that upon the report of a survey held by the carpenters of the British frigates, Captain Waldegrave ordered her to be burnt.

La Prudente bore the brunt of the above action, and was consequently a greater sufferer than her companion. She had four midshipmen and 13 seamen killed, her second lieutenant, one midshipman, and 26 men wounded. The *Licorne* had only three men slain and seven wounded.

In the spring of 1781 Captain Waldegrave accompanied Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, and towards the close of that year he assisted at the capture of a number of French transports that were proceeding with troops and stores to the West Indies, under the protection of *M. de Guicher*. The skill displayed by the British squadron on this occasion, in presence of an enemy's fleet, nearly double in numbers and force, is recorded in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, p. 58-9.

Having terminated his progress through the American war with infinite credit, the state of Captain Waldegrave's health required him to seek a milder climate than that of England; he accordingly repaired to the Continent, where he remained several years, during which period he visited Paris, Marseilles, Constantinople, Smyrna, and several of the islands in the Archipelago, and made a tour of the greater part of Greece.

In the armament of 1790, in consequence of the differences with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, but amicably adjusted before a rupture, the subject of this memoir was appointed to the *Majestic* of 74 guns; and in 1793 to the *Courageux* of the same force, which accompanied Lord Hood to Toulon; at the surrender of which place, on the 28th of August, the disembarkation was completed under the immediate protection of two frigates, supported by the *Courageux* and three other line-of-battle ships. On the following day, Captain Waldegrave and the late Lord Hugh Seymour Conway were sent to England with Lord Hood's despatches, giving an account of this important event. Those officers being ordered to proceed by different routes, the former

‡ Father of Sir William Geary, bart. who died Aug. 6, 1825. See p. 276.

* See vol. LIV. ii. p. 799.

† Lord Radstock's uncle, James 2nd Earl, married Maria, dau. of Sir Edward Walpole; she afterwards became consort to the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Geo. III. and died in August 1807.

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proceeded to Barcelona, and from thence across the Spanish Peninsula; and returned to the Mediterranean with instructions for Lord Hood's further proceedings, by the way of Holland, Germany, and Italy, and on his arrival resumed the command of the *Courageux*, in which ship he terminated his services as a Captain. On the 4th of July, 1794, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, a short time previous to which he had been nominated a Colonel of Marines.

His promotion to a flag obliged Rear-Admiral Waldegrave to return to England by land. He subsequently held a command in the Channel fleet. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was made a Vice-Admiral, and in the fall of the same year he again sailed for the Mediterranean. During the succeeding spring he was sent with five ships of the line to negotiate with the Tunisians. His mission was of a peculiarly arduous and delicate nature, notwithstanding which, however, he executed it to the complete satisfaction of those by whom he had been deputed. On the night previous to his quitting Tunis the boats of Vice-Admiral Waldegrave's squadron, under the direction of Captain Sutton of the *Egmont*, cut out of the bay several armed vessels. From this period, excepting the unprecedented length of time which the ships were kept at sea, nothing remarkable occurred until the 14th of February, 1797, when Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, encountered and defeated a Spanish fleet consisting of twenty seven ships, seven of which mounted from 112 to 130 guns. This memorable event completely defeated the projected junction of the navies of France, Holland, and Spain, and thus preserved to Great Britain its proud dominion of the ocean. Upon this occasion Vice-Admiral Waldegrave received a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, then Sir John Jervis, in acknowledgment of the very essential services he had rendered. He also received a note from the heroic Nelson, accompanied by the sword of the second Captain of the *St. Nicholas*, as a proof of his esteem for the noble manner in which he conducted himself.

Soon after the above glorious event the subject of this memoir was nominated Governor of Newfoundland, and Commander-in-chief of the squadron employed on that station. This appointment he held for several years, during which he devoted his whole attention to the welfare of that Island, and obtained very particular approbation.

It was at that period the regulation for the Governor of Newfoundland to return to England at the fall of the year, and remain there during the winter months. In consequence of this custom, Vice-Adm. Waldegrave had the gratification of as-

sisting in the solemn ceremonies of a day devoted to thanksgiving for the splendid triumphs that the Almighty had vouchsafed to the Fleets of Britain. On the 19th of Dec. 1797, their late Majesties and all the Royal family, attended by the great officers of the State, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament, went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the glorious naval victories obtained by Lord Howe, June 1, 1794; by Admiral Hotham, March 13, 1795; by Lord Bridport June 23, 1795; by Sir John Jervis, Feb. 14, 1797; and by Admiral Duncan, Oct. 11, the same year; and to deposit the flags taken on those occasions, as well as the colours of the Dutch Fleet captured by Sir George Keith Elphinstone, August 18, 1796. Fifteen Flag-officers and twenty-six Captains attended the procession; and at the end of the first lesson entered in two divisions right and left of the King's chair, advancing to the altar, and there deposited the trophies of their valour.

When Sir John Jervis was raised to the Peerage, and the other flag officers under his command were created Baronets for their conduct in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, the latter rank was offered to Vice-Adm. Waldegrave; this, however, he declined, as being inferior to that which he then held as an Earl's younger son.

He received the freedom of the City of London for his distinguished services, and on the 29th of Dec. 1800, previous to the Union, was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Radstock*.

His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Admiral April 29, 1802, from which time he was not employed. At the public funeral of the gallant Nelson, Lord Radstock attended the body by water from Greenwich, and was one of the supporters of the chief mourner, the late Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet. He was nominated a G.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815.

His Lordship married at Smyrna, in 1785, Cornelia Jacobs, second daughter of David Van Lennep, esq. chief of the Dutch Factory at that place, by whom he has had a numerous issue. Two of his sons are in the navy; the eldest of whom, Capt. the Hon. George Granville Waldegrave, C.B. succeeds to the title.

These were the public services of the noble Peer, lately demised, to his country. In his private capacity, in every amiable and every attractive relation of life, his actions shone forth with resplendent lustre. To ameliorate the condition, to promote the happiness spiritual and

* Radstock, co. Somerset. was possessed by his family since the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Edward Waldegrave.

temporal of his fellow-creatures, he appeared ever peculiarly to consider as the "talent committed to his charge," and when not employed in the honourable line of his profession, his time, his labour, and his thoughts, were uniformly and incessantly directed to these important ends. Hence he was unwearied in the patronage of every humane and charitable institution which ornamented the "metropolis of England," and imitating the example and precept of his divine Master, daily went about doing good. He was President of the Naval Charitable Society, one of the earliest Members of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and a zealous attendant on the Committee of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels.

On the 26th the remains of Lord Railstock were removed from Portland-place, and interred in the vault adjoining the North wall of the chancel of Navestock Church*, Essex, where his father and grandfather, Earls of Waldegrave, and other members of his noble and most ancient family, are likewise buried.

LORD LILFORD.

July 4. In Grosvenor place, the Right Honourable Thomas Powys, Baron Lilford of Lilford Park, co. Northampton, and of Atherton and Bewsey, co. Lancaster.

He was the eldest son of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by Mary daughter of Galfridus Mann, of Brocton Malherbe, and niece of Sir Horatio Mann, bart. K. B. Ambassador to the Court of Florence; was born April 8, 1775; and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degrees of B. A. 1797, and M. A. 1802.

On the 5th of December, 1797, he married Henrietta-Maria, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert-Vernon Atherton, of Atherton Hall, co. Lancaster, esq. and by her (who died August 11, 1820) had issue, Thomas Atherton, present Baron Lilford, and eleven other children, six daughters and five sons.

On Wednesday the 13th his mortal remains were deposited in the family vault at Achurch in the county Northampton. The funeral was private; being attended only by the family and immediate connexions of the deceased Lord, and by the Oundle and Thrapston troops of Northamptonshire Cavalry, of the latter of which the Noble Lord had long had the command. Their offer of attendance had been volunteered in the most respectful and affectionate manner, and accepted on the part of the family with a full appre-

ciation of the motives under which it was made.

With powers of mind which fitted him to take an active part in public life, in which, when occasion called him forth, he was not backward to show himself, he courted retirement as the chief scene of his duties and pleasures, devoting his unceasing attention to the education of his children, and seeking delight in domestic endearments and social intimacies.

For both he was admirably calculated by a sensibility that was deep and tender, an understanding large and cultivated, and a taste exquisitely refined. He delighted in excellence of every kind; but chiefly in the excellence of goodness and wisdom; of which, while studying to form himself after the model of a revered father, he sought out living examples and associates among every rank and description of men. Upright, honourable, independent, high-minded, his temper might have carried him into too much of abstraction, had not real Christianity given him the right bias and aim. His moral mark was always high; and he pursued it humbly; judging every part of his own conduct with acrimonizing severity, and though always admired by others, seldom or never satisfied with himself. As an imperative duty he was diligent in doing good, and unaffectedly careless of showing or concealing it. His mind was distinguished both by delicacy of feeling and by purity of motive, holding the love of praise in strict subjection; his piety was sincere and unobtrusive; it flowed as naturally in the strain of his conversation as it lived in the actions of his daily life.

Embracing in his affection the whole Church of Christ, he was in particular an attached Member of the Church of England. He agreed cordially with her doctrines and institutions, not as an habitual prejudice, but in enlightened knowledge and deliberate love.

As a member of the highest legislative assembly, he was addicted to no political master; nor were politics the atmosphere in which he breathed freely, or took delight. Yet he entered it, secured from its infection, in the strength of his independence, and sanctity of higher principles and references, than with the maxims or connexions of the political world. He combined a generous love of freedom with the determined support of order. In moments of peril he was always seen at his post; in ordinary times he was best pleased to confide in others.

Such a man was he who is now taken from his family, his friends, and the world, in the very vigour of his age; and at the full period of advancing excellence. His death

* A view of it is in vol. xciii. n. p. 17.

death was sudden; but in no respect was he unprepared. With the practical conviction that life was uncertain, and with the persuasion that his own life would be short, he brought every action to a speedy and regular account, and in studying how best to live, died daily.

It is good to record that such men are sent into existence, and that they are snatched from it without a full recompense in the present scene. Such facts convince us that this world, in its best form, is not a reward, but a preparation.

This record is written as though it would be subjected to the scrutiny of that judgment to which the writer has often confidently referred; a judgment which tolerated no vagueness, and which abhorred all exaggeration; which weighed scrupulously the value of words as the pictures of things. It is a true record; untainted by partiality, though flowing from the pen of old, and faithful, and fond affection; from one who spoke the words of truth to him with unreserved freedom, but who never dared to offend him with the language of undeserved praise.

As a public speaker, his talents were considerable, but the exercise of them was so controlled by his natural modesty, that they were not to be called forth except under the impulse of a strong and urgent sense of public duty. The qualities of his heart are too well and painfully attested by the deep sorrow of his most amiable family, of his numerous friends, his tenants and domestics, by all of whom he was ardently beloved and revered. To him the beautiful language of Shakespeare may be most justly applied,

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand
up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

LORD HENRY MOORE.

Lately. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lord Henry Seymour Moore, joint Master-General in Ireland, only brother and heir presumptive of the Marquess of Drogheda.

He was the second son of Charles late and sixth Earl and first Marquess of Drogheda, by Anne, dau. of Francis first Marquess of Hertford, and K. G. He married, Sept. 28, 1824, Mary, 2d dau. of Sir Henry Parnell, of Rathleague, Queen's County, Bt. and M. P. for Queen's County, by Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John first and late Earl of Portarlington.

Lady Henry Moore was delivered of a son only a few days before his Lordship's death; and this child is now the presumptive heir to the titles and estates of his uncle. His Lordship's three surviving sisters are married to the Earl of Westmeath,

Alex. Stewart, esq. (uncle to the present Marquess of Londonderry), and the Right Hon. John-Ormsby Vandeleur.

SIR WILLIAM GEARY, BART.

Aug. 6. At Oxenheath, Kent, aged 70, Sir Wm. Geary, Bart. Director of Greenwich Hospital, many years Representative in Parliament for Kent. He was the second and eldest living son of Sir Francis, first baronet, by Mary, only child of Admiral Philip Bartholemew, of Kent, Esq.

On the death of his father in 1796 he succeeded to the title, and having come into possession of a large property in right of his mother, settled at Oxenheath Park, one of the most delightful spots in England, finely surrounded by woods, interspersed with hop plantations, as well as cherry orchards, and at no great distance from the banks of the Medway.

In 1796 he aspired to be a Member for the County in which he had taken up his residence; and accordingly presented himself as a candidate, at the same time with Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Filmer Honeywood, Esq. The contest continued during nine days, at the end of which he was second on the poll, having 4418 votes. Filmer Honeywood, Esq. the unsuccessful candidate, and several of the electors petitioned against Sir William's election. On the 5th of May, 1797, the Chairman of the Committee that tried the Election reported to the House, that Sir William was duly elected, and that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious. In 1797, when he declared his dissent from Mr. Grey's plan of Parliamentary Reform, "as being too nearly allied to Universal Suffrage," Sir William suggested a plan of his own, which was to divide the country into districts, each of which might send one Member to Parliament, who could be elected at little or no expense by those who paid poor's rates to the amount of 10*l.* or 20*l.* He considered the election by ballot "as the only radical cure to the many evils we experienced, more especially as it led to a good and substantial melioration."

In 1802 he once more offered his services, and having polled 4085 was again returned, the books having been kept open during the same period as before. Filmer Honeywood, esq. the unsuccessful candidate in the former election, was returned with him, to the exclusion of Sir E. Knatchbull the successful candidate at the said election. In 1803, when the establishment of the Prince of Wales was brought before the House by Mr. Calcraft, Sir William spoke in favour of an immediate resumption of the splendour of the heir apparent. In the following session he opposed Mr. Wilberforce's proposition for an abolition of the Slave Trade, provided that measure was to take place *immediately*, as it would
be

be only a transfer of misery to the negroes, who would be exported by other nations. On the 15th of Jan. 1810, he married Mrs. Dering, daughter of Richard Neville, of Furnace, co. Kildare, Esq. and relict of Edward Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. and had issue a son, born Nov. 20, 1810, and another son, born in April 1816.

SIR ROBERT BATESON HARVEY, BART.

June 5. At Langley Park, Bucks, in his 78th year, Sir Robert-Bateson Harvey, Bart. of Killoquin, co. Antrim. He was son of Richard Bateson, Esq. (son of Robert Bateson, Esq. of Garstang, co. Lancaster); and was uncle to the present Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir Park, co. Down.

SIR THOMAS STEPNEY, BART.

Sept. 12. Aged 65, Sir Thomas Stepney, eighth Baronet, of Prendergast, co. Pembroke, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his R. H. the Duke of York.

He was the younger of the two sons of Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, esq. He inherited the title in Oct. 1811, on the death of his elder brother Sir John (who was M. P. for Monmouth, and for many years Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Berlin and Dresden, and who died at Vienna); and married at Edinburgh, June 8, 1813, Mrs. Russell Manners. They had no issue; and the title is extinct.

Sir John, the third Baronet, having married Justina, daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the deceased Sir Thomas was fifth in descent from that justly-celebrated painter. It has been generally supposed that Sir Thomas Stepney was the last surviving representative of Sir Anthony; but that is far from being the case. The honourable distinction (for such it really is) devolves on the descendants of his sisters. He had three; the eldest, Margaretta-Eleanora, died unmarried; the second, Elizabetha-Bridgetta, married to Joseph Gulston, esq. F. S. A. the unrivalled Collector of Portraits, and the Patron of Granger; and Mr. Gulston's only daughter is now the eldest branch of the descendants of Vandyke. A third sister of Sir Thomas, Justina-Maria, married first to Francis Head, esq. and secondly to General Cowell, left by her first husband a daughter, the widow of the Rev. George Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon, (see part i. p. 379,) and by her second, two sons.

SIR WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON.

Aug. 3. At his house at Grandpont, Berks, near Oxford, in the 81st year of his age, Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt. Town Clerk of Oxford, and Deputy Lieu-

tenant of the County. He was the son of the Rev. Elias T. M. A. sometimes Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Rector of Sowton, Devonshire, and a Portbismouth of Bampton, Devon, of which latter County he was a Justice of the Peace. Mr. T. was bred up to the profession of the law, and his father residing at Bampton, he was at an early age articled to the late William Stephens, esq. of the neighbouring parish of Kenot, whose practice lay very little in the proceedings of Courts of Justice, but consisted principally of conveyancing, and stewardships and receiver-ships of noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. T. at the age of 22, settled himself at Oxford as an attorney, and in March, 1766, was admitted a member of the Council Chamber of that Corporation. From his talents and application to business he very speedily attained to great eminence in his profession; he received appointments to many of the College Stewardships, and to most of the public law situations in the County and City; among others to the Clerkship of the Peace of the County, which he executed for nearly fifty years, until his resignation in 1815*. In 1795 he stood a severe contest for the office of Town Clerk of the City, and succeeded. This place has since his death again become the object of a great conflict between his second son, Mr. T. H. Taunton, the Clerk of the Peace of the County, and Mr. T. Roberson, which lasted three days, and was attended with all the bustle, parade, and expence of an election for a Member of Parliament, all the common Freemen, who are 1800 in number, being voters. Mr. T. H. Taunton was defeated, owing principally to his father and grandfather having been uniformly partizans of the new or Marlborough interest, now nearly extinct. On the great occasion of his R. H. the Prince Regent paying a visit to Oxford in 1814, Mr. Taunton, as Town Clerk, had the honour to read to him the City Address of Congratulation in the Council Chamber, where his R. H. condescended to pay the Corporation a visit. There were assembled at the time the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the beautiful Duchess of Oldenburg, and the other foreign Princes and Ministers who honoured the celebrity at Oxford with their company. Mr. T. delivered the Address with so much energy, though then in his seven-

* Sir William's predecessor in this office was Mr. Walker, many years the auditor of the late Duke of Marlborough, who maintained his station with a degree of dignity never excelled. He succeeded Mr. Nares, M. P. for the City (afterwards Sir George Nares), who resigned on being made a Judge of the Common Pleas.

tenth

tieth year, that his R. H. unexpectedly commanded him to kneel, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. He had many years before this event retired from the practice of his profession, retaining only the principal affairs which connected him with the County, the University, and the City. While engaged in the discharge of his duties as an attorney, Sir W. T. was distinguished not only for his superior knowledge of the Law, but by his zealous devotion to the interests of his Clients, and above all, by his strict and incorruptible integrity. He was a truly honest man, of sound and upright principles, in public a steady supporter of the Constitution in Church and State, and exemplary in the highest degree in all the relations of private life, performing in every particular his duty towards God and his neighbour. During the latter part of his life he amused himself with writing several little pamphlets on matters of public policy, and with re-publishing one of a religious nature. He had indeed during his whole life distinguished himself by a facility in composition; and during the long period that he filled successively the offices of City Solicitor and Town Clerk, scarcely an Address had the seal of the City of Oxford attached to it, which did not proceed from the pen of Sir Wm. T. He was twice married; first, to Frances, daughter of Stephen Grosvenor, gent. descended from a branch of the ancient family of that name, and, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hawkins. By his first wife he has left eight surviving children; William Elias, a King's Counsel and Recorder of Oxford, Thomas Henry, Daniel, both Attornies at Law; George, in holy orders, and fellow of Corpus Christi College; Frances, married to the Rev. Henry Smith; Eliza-Charlotte, married to William Warren, of Truro, esq.; and Ann. During his life Sir Wm. T. made a considerable benefaction to the City of Oxford, the trusts of which, by his will, he has declared to be for the benefit of a limited number of the widows of poor Freemen.

This worthy old gentleman met with a providential escape in February last, the particulars of which he communicated to us in the following narrative, induced thereto by the accidents which had then lately befallen Lady Mestyn and Mrs. Brodie:

"Sir William and Lady Taunton had been dining with a gentleman in Brewer's-lane in Oxford on Thursday the 23d of February last. Soon after ten o'clock in the evening, it being quite dark, their carriage was announced, and they left the party, and had scarcely seated themselves in the carriage (the coachman and foot-boy being on the box) before the sudden

plunging of one of the horses caused one of the reins to snap, and the coachman in endeavouring to recover them lost his seat and fell to the ground. The horses immediately went away at full speed, grating the walls of Pembroke College as they passed along; at the end of Brewer's-lane they turned up the street towards Carfax, there they turned the corner, and went down the Butcher-row; again they turned another sharp angle into the turnpike-road towards Botley, when Sir William placed his hope that the horses would be stopped by the turnpike-gate, but they went against the gate with such force that they instantly burst it open. The people at the gate endeavoured to overtake them, but their pace was too rapid for any one to reach them; from thence they proceeded along the Botley causeway, and passed five bridges, a mail-coach, and a waggon. During this perilous journey the little foot-boy contrived to get from the box and reach the foot-board, from the foot-board he walked along the carriage (the horses still continuing at full speed) and got to their heads, and then by laying hold of the reins, stopped them just at the moment when they were on the point of crossing the bank leading into the meadow adjoining the road.

"To those who are acquainted with the road, it will appear next to a miracle that they travelled so far without the slightest injury, having turned in safety all the sharp corners between the place from whence they started and where they stopped; having passed a waggon and a mail-coach in a narrow part of the causeway, and run against the chain or curb stones of the different bridges on one side or the other. But above all, the little boy so managing in the dark, having nothing but the carriage-lamps to light the way, and the horses being in full gallop, to walk along the pole of the carriage and get at the reins, is something above praise, and exceeds all belief. The space the horses ran is upwards of three quarters of a mile, and, except as to a very short part, is without any boundary-fence on either side; and thus to escape without any accident should afford a lesson to all who may be placed in a similar situation, not to leave the carriage, but wait patiently for what may befall them."

THOMAS SMITH, JUN. ESQ. B. A.

July 30. At the house of his father, North End, Little Ilford, Essex, in the twenty-second year of his age, Thomas Smith, jun. esq. youngest son of Thomas Smith, esq. Distillery, Whitechapel-road.

This young man, so less distinguished by natural endowments, than by his literary acquire-

acquirements, acute, learned, amiable, and good, ought not to be allowed to sink silently into the grave, and then be forgotten; or to live only for a season in the fleeting recollection of his more immediate friends and acquaintance. To genius and merit like his, a more lasting memorial may be offered, which shall record his own deservings, and influence, perhaps, the conduct of others.

At the age of six and a half, this youth was placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, an able and experienced teacher, who has long kept a private seminary of great respectability at Rottingdean, near Brighton. He had previously, under the care of his excellent mother, made some proficiency in the rudiments of learning; and to the attention thus early bestowed on the culture of his mind, may be traced, in some measure, those habits of application, and that taste for literature, by which he was afterwards distinguished. With Dr. Hooker he continued five years, making, for his time of life, great progress, and manifesting an ardent passion for classical learning. The master fully appreciated the talent of the scholar, and upon his removal, fearing that his father might design him for trade, wrote an expostulatory letter, declaring that such a destination would be a kind of literary homicide, and strongly urging that he should be sent to a public school, to be educated for one of the English Universities.

The step thus recommended according with his father's views, he was in consequence entered at Harrow, and boarded in the house of the Rev. Dr. Butler, the Head Master, having for his private tutor the Rev. S. E. Batten, one of the Assistant Masters of the school. Here, he soon obtained those highly prized tokens of merit which mark the progress, and call forth the exertions of the youth educated in our best public seminaries. The periodical letters to the parent from the Head Master (whose kindness and attention to him were unremitted), as well as the communications of the Tutor, were full of the son's praise.

At Midsummer 1820, he quitted Harrow, bearing with him the esteem of all, and numerous school prizes. The last of these was of peculiar distinction, given by the Governors for the best Greek Ode on the opening of the school-rooms after their enlargement. The Ode, publicly recited before a polite, a numerous, and respectable audience, was honoured with the approbation of the late Rev. Dr. Parr, and other distinguished scholars, who were present on the occasion.

After leaving Harrow, and at the age of seventeen, he was placed for one year under the care and private tuition of the Rev. George Millett, then resident at Dunmow. From him he received testimonials of entire

approbation, with every encouragement to hope for distinction in his future progress.

He was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, Christmas 1819, and in October 1821 (at the age of eighteen) commenced residence.

In 1823, he gained, at his first sitting, a College Scholarship. This to him was a valuable acquisition, for without it he could not have aspired to a Fellowship, which had ever been one great object of his ambition, and which, in Trinity College, is known to be the reward only of the most distinguished merit, ascertained upon strict examination, and comparative trial. He did not, however, reach this time, when, by the statutes of the College, he could have become a competitor for that high honour.

With a frame of body never robust, and a mind much alive to sensibility, in the Autumn of 1824 he began to exhibit symptoms of that malady which, either entirely generated, or greatly aggravated by intense study, in the end proved so fatal to him. As the time of his public examinations approached, this malady rapidly increased; and when that period had arrived, he was advised by many of his friends to forego the perplexity and anxiety of the trial. Others, aware of the mortification, and, with reference to his health, of the probable injury which this would occasion to him, urged him on. He soon decided on the course he should take; and though so enfeebled as to require to be daily carried to the Senate House (the severity of his complaint having rendered the most critical time for reading nearly unavailable) he obtained in January 1825, when taking his degree of B.A. a respectable mathematical honour, that of senior Optime. Nor did this content him; for, at the voluntary classical examination of commencing Bachelors in the succeeding month, he again presented himself. In that tripos, amongst the competitors from the whole University, he appears to have gained the second place; and, amongst those from his own College, the first. Here, he ought to have stopped; and it is to be regretted that he did not. To establish his reputation as a scholar, enough had been done. Those who knew him best, doubted not that, had he been blessed with a better state of health, he had been capable of satisfying their most sanguine wishes, and thought that his unhappy condition ought to have precluded his contending immediately afterwards, for the Chancellor's medals; in which content, with very formidable competitors (the strength of his disorder increasing rapidly, accompanied with high symptomatical fever) he proved unsuccessful.

Shortly afterwards, leaving Cambridge, he repaired for a while to the sea side, to recover, if possible, his health: but in vain; his complaint had gotten the better of his

constitution. In this retirement, therefore, having for some time endured pains scarcely supportable, he laid down his life amidst the bitter wailings of his family, the deep regret of his friends, and the disappointed expectations of all his acquaintance, who looked upon him as a youth of unusual promise.

As he approached his latter end, his sufferings called forth new virtues, or made his actual virtues more apparent. His torturing pains never forced from him a murmur of complaint, or a sigh of selfishness; "If I am to die, God's will be done! I have indeed a wish to live, not for myself, but for you (my parents) that I may by my death occasion you no sorrow, and by my life, some time or other, repay you many many kindnesses." His own motto, "*Mediis tranquillus in undis*," may thus, in him, be said to have been illustrated. No person could suffer more, or complain less.

It was the painful duty of the writer of this article, to wait upon this youth, and to administer, upon a bed of sickness, the last consolations of religion, the blessed memorial of the death and passion of our Saviour. He was aware that he had to visit no common person. He expected to be interrogated "respecting the faith that was in him," and "he was prepared to give an answer." The questions were indeed, many, pertinent, and important. The replies appeared to give satisfaction, and to accord with the youth's own notions of religion. But the wonder was, how one so young, so devoted to other studies, and so occupied by them, should have become so versed in Scriptural doctrine. This was accounted for by the fact that he had never neglected to read some portion of the Scriptures daily, and to meditate upon them.

He made his will: for, with allowances neither great, nor unusually liberal, but with moderation in his wants, and fixed habits of frugality and method, he had property to bequeath. To his most esteemed College friends he leaves, amongst other things, some of his books. To one of them, three days before his decease, he addressed a last letter. He wrote nothing afterwards, and the letter is too characteristic of what has been said of this excellent youth, to be here omitted. "My dear — I write to you, while lying on a bed of sickness, scarcely able to hold my pen. I am very ill, and suffer great pain—very great indeed. My flesh and strength have almost utterly departed from me, and I fear that I cannot live much longer. It would have been a comfort and a gratification to me to have seen you in the midst of this my severe trial; but I suppose that you are unable to leave Cambridge. Still, be assured, that if this painful distemper carries me to the grave, you shall not be without some token of my remembrance. Farewell, and believe me, living

or dying, my dear — your very affectionate friend,
THOMAS SMITH."

To this an answer was received in course of post, breathing, with respect to him, the strongest attachment and kindest feelings. It did honour alike to the head and the heart of the writer, who, though he quickly followed in person, unfortunately did not arrive until an hour or two after the decease of his friend.

Besides rings to various individuals, including his several teachers, he has left in particular instances, small sums of money; and to the writer of this article, a legacy in the following terms, words too dear ever to be forgotten—"to the Rev. — of — from whose visit to me in the country, I have derived much spiritual consolation and comfort, the sum of one hundred pounds; which sum I hope he will consent to accept in humble token of my gratitude."

Would to God, this legacy, as unexpected as it was undeserved, had remained forever unheard of,—

Testamentum ad Græcas Kalendas resignandum!

Such is the outline of the brief history of this short-lived, but long and fondly to be remembered young man!

*Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinunt.*

His mortal remains are deposited in a private vault in the Church-yard of Little Ilford, Essex.

MILES BARNE, ESQ.

Sept. 8. At Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, in his 80th year, Miles Barne, esq. He was born in Grosvenor-square, May 22, 1746, O.S. the only son of the late Miles Barne, esq. by his first wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Elwick, esq. of May-place, in the parish of Crayford, Kent, and sometime Governor of Madras in the East Indies. The deceased served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Suffolk in 1790, and in the following year was returned to Parliament for the family borough of Dunwich, for which he continued to sit till the general election in 1796, when his second brother, Snowdon Barne, esq. (of whom we gave a memoir in our July Magazine, p. 89), was chosen in his room. From that time he resided almost constantly at Sotterley, in retirement, seeing very few persons except his near connections and relations. Though penurious in some points with regard to his own comforts, he was liberality itself with regard to those of others, of which numberless and irrefragable proofs might be advanced. He was a most kind and generous landlord, and never could be induced to distrain any

any of his tenants. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of our most holy religion, and, unless prevented by severe illness, never failed to attend its ordinances at his parish church. Having died a bachelor, he is succeeded in his paternal estates, which are situated in Suffolk, and in the City of London, by his next brother of the half-blood, Barne Barne, esq. late Commissioner of the Tax Office; and he has devised those which he inherited from his mother, to his youngest brother, the Rev. Thos. Barne, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and late Rector of Sotterley.

THOMAS GIDDY, Esq.

July 22. At Penzance, Cornwall, aged 84, Thomas Giddy, Esq. He was born on the 9th of October, 1741, (O. S.)—the youngest son of Mr. John Giddy, of Tre-layse, near Truro, and brother of the Rev. Edw. Giddy of St. Erth, the father of Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. for Bodmin. His classical education he owed to that excellent master of the Grammar-school at Truro, Mr. George Conon; and such was his ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, that in running the school-boy's race, he soon left all competitors behind him. His early inclination was to the Church; but as one of the family was already destined for the clerical profession, he was placed with Mr. George Treweek, at Penzance, with whom he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of that eminent surgeon. Nor was it less gratifying to observe his assiduity in attending the hospitals, and lectures on the different branches of medical science, in London. Among the celebrated men of that day, were Dr. Hugh Smyth, and Dr. William Hunter; and of Hunter's splendid abilities, both as a Lecturer and an Orator, Mr. Giddy spoke always with pleasure. From London returning to his native county, Mr. Giddy commenced his medical career at Truro, and not long after married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Wolcot, of Penryn, who was nearly related to Dr. John Wolcot, the notorious Peter Pindar. She is now the last lineal descendant of the Wolcots. His professional skill was soon appreciated and crowned with success. About ten years he resided at Truro; whence, owing to a pulmonary affection, he removed, in 1774, to Penzance, a climate more congenial, where he had formerly enjoyed uninterrupted health. When he left Truro he was apparently in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. Yet from that time even to the age of 84, he passed this life without the least complaint, except slight casual attacks of gout.—In 1782, he was admitted a member of the Corporation of Penzance: he held the office of Chief

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Magistrate of the Town no less than ten times, an event probably unprecedented in a charter similarly constituted, where no Mayor can stand over for two years together. During his Mayoralties, two additions were made to the Chapel-yard; and he had the honour of attending Bishops Ross and Pelham to the Consecration. The Recordership of the Town becoming twice vacant, it fell to his lot to swear the late and present Lords Falmouth into that office. In 1792, when the country was deluged with the effusions of Paine, Volney, and other Deistical writers, assisted by Corresponding Societies in league with republican France, with the view of introducing anarchy among mankind and all its train of evils, for the counteracting of which a society was established in London at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, called "the Society for protecting Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers," Mr. Giddy came forward a champion in the cause of sound Religion and of good government; a very extensive branch was formed at Penzance by his exertions, and many valuable tracts obtained and circulated through the neighbourhood. He was a retiring, unobtrusive character: yet he enjoyed society; and from his comprehensive mind and literary acquirements he was eagerly sought after by those who were acquainted with his social talents. In convivial meetings he was lively and entertaining; and amidst genuine wit, which was sure to excite mirth and hilarity, he was not so fastidious as to despise a pun, however low a pun may be in the view of pretended wisdom. But never did he use an expression to wound the feelings of those with whom he conversed. His mind was of that firm class that no irritation could for a moment throw him off his guard. In domestic life he was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a friend ready to submit to any privation to promote the welfare of others. To sum up the whole, he was unaffectedly learned, unostentatiously benevolent. Innovation he disliked in any shape; but he was not a bigot. And of his opinions he made no popular display. His Religion was the Religion of the heart. It was built, indeed, upon a thorough knowledge of those sacred truths which were sealed by the blood of his Redeemer. Thus, then, he lived, "doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God." And he died as he had lived; for he died a Christian!

MR. ROBERT GRAVES.

Sept. 2. At his house in the Hampstead-road, aged 56, Mr. Robert Graves, well known for his intelligence in subjects connected with the fine Arts.

He was the son of Mr. Robert Graves, of

of Catharine-street in the Strand, whose most curious collection of Books and Prints were sold after his death in 1802 by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, and Mr. King, in a sale of more than 50 days.—The subject of the present memoir entered into the Navy in early life, and during several years' actual service he visited various parts of the globe; but the bias of his mind inclining to the Arts, he withdrew from the Navy, and commenced a close application to Chalcography. At the sale of his father's extensive collection he commenced the forming of a Series of Engravings, which he continued for several years, and rendered it nearly complete in the finest works of the different schools. This Mr. Graves sold in 1812 to Mr. Woodburn; and they have since been dispersed among the different great collections. After having disposed of this, which had been the labour of many years, he persevered in his favourite pursuit, and until within a few days of his death he continued to add to his stores.

But his principal amusement was a work, which at present remains unpublished, a Biographical Catalogue of all those illustrious Foreigners who have visited England, or are materially connected with English History, extracted from almost all possible sources of information. It was begun by the late Joseph Gulston, esq; who employed continually a number of persons to extract from works in all languages the names of those connected with this object, and since his death continued first by Mr. Graves's father, and then by himself. It contains also a description of all the engraved Portraits (in the manner of Bromley) known to exist of such distinguished characters. He has likewise left many other MSS. relative to this interesting study.

Few ever equalled the deceased for acuteness of judgment, good taste, and deep historical knowledge; his opinion was so universally allowed in regard to engraving, that almost all the celebrated collections sold of late years by public auction were submitted to him for arrangement; amongst many others, the Catalogues of Ibbot, Townley, Bindley, Dowdewell, and Sir Mark Sykes, attest his superior intelligence, which contributed greatly to the high prices obtained in these sales. His great attention to portraits led his eye with certainty to determine the resemblance, and many hundred such original pictures have been ascertained by his diligence and study. His death is much regretted by his numerous family and friends.

ROBERT PRESTON, JUN. ESQ.

July 22. Whilst proceeding to France, on board the steam-packet *Eclipse*, aged 33, Robert Preston, jun. Esq. of Liverpool, Distiller.

He was the only son of Robert Preston, Esq. of Liverpool; and after having endured a long state of deprivation and suffering from a complaint in his chest, in which he exercised uncommon fortitude, was induced to proceed to Paris, to consult Professor Laeuec; in which attempt he unhappily fell a victim to his disease.

If private talent and worth were sufficient to perpetuate a name, that of the deceased would be imperishable. He was mild, affable, beneficent without ostentation; he was scrupulously exact in fulfilling all his engagements, and manifested a most perfect sense of honour and propriety. As a husband and parent, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, steadfast and true; tolerant and liberal in his opinions, he was a friend to all mankind. Though disease had enfeebled his body, his mind seemed to shine with additional lustre.

As a man of business, few possessed such eminent qualifications; his quickness of parts enabled him to plan and execute with astonishing facility, till disease paralyzed his personal exertions. Of unsullied integrity, his frank demeanor and ingenious disposition invited and justified confidence.

He has left a widow and three children. He was buried at Broad-stairs.

MR. JAMES EATON.

Sept. 19. At Islip, Northamptonshire, aged 25, Mr. James Eaton, a compositor in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son. He was early left an orphan; but had the happiness of being initiated in religion and useful learning, first by a kind uncle, who acted the part of a parent by him, and secondly, by being placed in that excellent seminary, Christ's Hospital. He was from that establishment bound apprentice with the Printers of this Miscellany; and soon so ingratiated himself into their good opinion, as to be looked upon more in the light of a son than a dependant. The precepts he imbibed at home and at school had an evident good effect on his life and conduct; and from the Christian patience and resignation evinced by him in his long illness we may humbly hope, that though he has died young, he has lived long enough to secure his eternal happiness. His relatives and his friends cannot, however, but lament their loss.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph Biddle*, Vicar of Bishops Frome, Hereford. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1769; and was presented to Bishops Frome in 1797, by R. C. Hoytoun, esq.

At Lewes, the Rev. *Wm. Gwynne*, Rector of St. Michael in that town, and of Denton, Sussex. He was son of the Rev. Wm. Gwynne, Rector of St. Peter, Lewes, and of Hamsey, Sussex, who died in 1818. He was presented to both his livings by the King; to Denton in 1800, and to St. Michael, Lewes, in 1813.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, after only four days' illness, the Rev. *Sam. How*, Rector of Winterbourne Strickland, Dorset, and of Southleigh, Devon. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, M. A. 1796; was presented in that year to his Dorset living by the Earl of Dorchester, and was instituted to the Devonshire one in 1799, on his own presentation.

The Rev. *Kob. Knight*, Rector of Huish, Devon, to which he was presented in 1799, by the "Rev. Robert Knight."

At Gloucester, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. *Dawson Massy*, fourth son of Hugh, third and late Lord Massy, and brother to the present Peer. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, M. A. 1822.

The Rev. *John Richards*, Rector of South Farmborough, Wilts, and Vicar of East Lulworth, Dorset. To the former church he was presented by H. Wilmot, esq. in 1778, to the latter by the King (by lapse) in 1787.

July 9. At Haydon Bridge, aged 51, the Rev. *Sam. Rich. Hartley*. He was a Student of Eman. College, Cambridge, B. A. 1798, M. A. 1801; he was formerly Head Master of the Grammar School, Carlisle, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's in that city, of both which situations the Dean and Chapter are Patrons.

July 19. At his father's house, at Geddington, Northampt. the Rev. *Henry Boulton*, Vicar of Sibsey, Linc. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, LL. B. 1812.

July 22. At the Vicarage, Buckland, Berks, aged 83, *John Rawlone*, D. D. Vicar of that place, and Rector of Hatford in the same Co. He was matriculated of Magdalen Hall in December, 1761; proceeded B. A. of Magdalen College, 1765; M. A. 1768; B. D. of St. Mary Hall, 1787; D. D. of Magdalen College, 1804. He was formerly Vicar of Cheddar, Som.; Chaplain of Magdalen College; and for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Deputy Keeper of the Archives of the University. He was presented to Hatford in 1804, by Mrs. Uvedale; and to Buckland in 1805, by the "Rev. J. Rawbone." The Doctor's character was truly amiable: a good father, an affectionate husband, a zealous and benevolent friend. His only daughter was

married Feb. 14, 1805, to Capt. Rolles, R. N.

July 24. At Cheriton, Hants, the Rev. *Edmund Ferrers*, Rector of that parish, and of Wroughton, Wilts; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; and brother to the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, Rector of Beddington, Surrey. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1774, was presented to Wroughton in 1779 by the Bishop of Winchester, to Cheriton in the following year by the same patron, and was made a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in 1793. Mr. Ferrers was the author of an excellent classical *jeu-d'esprit*, published in 1817, under the title of "Clavis Hogarthiana; or, Illustrations of Hogarth, i. e. Hogarth illustrated from passages in authors he never read, and could not understand;" 8vo. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 41.) This Tract is incorporated in the third volume of Nichols's edition of "Hogarth's Works." Mr. Ferrers's library will soon be dispersed by Mr. Sotheby.

July 25. At the house of F. Story, esq. in Thirsk, co. York, aged 88, the Rev. *Arthur Story*, late of Garstang, Lanc.

July 29. In Bruton-st. the Rev. *Francis Haggitt*, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordsh. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1780; M. A. 1783. He was presented to Nuneham Courtney by Earl Harcourt in 1786; was made Chaplain to his Majesty in 1787; and being Chaplain to Bp. Barrington, was presented by his Lordship to the tenth Prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral in 1794. In 1808 he proceeded D. D.; in 1810 he published in 4to, a "Sermon preached at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Jan. 21, 1810, at the Consecration of Dr. Sparke, Bp. of Chester." At the Encomia at Oxford in July that year he was admitted D. D. of that University; and on the 27th of December he lost his first wife. Dr. Haggitt married again, and had a son born June 19, 1824. In 1812 he interested himself on Economy in Bread, addressing a letter to the Bp. of Durham on the subject (see vol. LXXXII. ii. 240.) In 1814 he published "The Conduct and Pretensions of the Roman Catholics considered, in a Letter to the Freeholders of Oxfordshire," 8vo; and in 1819 a Sermon preached before the Judges of Assize at Durham, Aug. 10, 1819. The latter contains some excellent remarks on the progress of crime, and the increase of juvenile delinquency, and was much commended and quoted in the Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline.

Aug. 5. At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 37, the Rev. *John Leveson Hamilton*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1823. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-adm. Thomas Hamilton.

Aug. 6. At the Sanctuary, Westminster, aged

aged 75, the Rev. *Edw. Smedley*, Rector of Powderham and of North Bowey, Devon; Clifton Maubank, Dorset; Vicar of Bradford Abbas in the latter county; late and for 40 years an Usher in Westminster School. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degrees of B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776. In 1810 he published by subscription, with very liberal support, "*Erin, a geographical Poem*," which is amply reviewed in vol. lxxx. li. 57—60. He was presented to Bradford Abbas in 1812 by the Earl of Uxbridge; to North Bovey in 1816 by Viscount Courtney; to Powderham in the same year by H. Wrottesley, esq. and others; and to Clifton Maubank recently. As a poet his son, the Rev. *Edw. Smedley*, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, is now distinguished, having obtained more than one prize at that University.

Aug. 10. At Muddiford, Som. after a severe illness borne with Christian patience and resignation, the Rev. *Dr. James Evans*, Rector of South Reston, Linc. to which he was presented in 1782 by the King as Duke of Lancaster, and for twenty-six years one of the Vicars of Salisbury Cathedral.

Aug. 13. At Alverstoke Rectory, near Gosport, the Rev. *Chas. Aug. North*, Prebendary of Winchester, Registrar of the Diocese, Rector of Alverstoke and Havant, and Perpetual Curate of Gosport. He was the third son, seventh and youngest child of the late Bp. of Winchester, by his wife Henrietta Maria, dau. and coh. of J. Bannister, esq. He was presented by his father to Gosport in 1802, to Alverstoke and Havant in 1809, and to his Prebend in 1812. He married, March 11, 1808, Rachael, 2d dau. of Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Laverstoke-house, Hants, and had issue, a son, Brownlow, and three daughters Rachael, Henrietta Maria, and Caroline.

Aug. 15. After a short illness, aged 55, the Rev. *Ebenezer Morris*, of Blaenfwern, Card. Incumbent of the chapelry of Llanon and Llandawg, Carn. to the former of which he was presented in 1815, by Gor. Thomas, esq. and to the latter in 1818, by the Prebendary of Llandawg.

Aug. 26. At Barlby, near Selby, aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Brainer*, Vicar of West Wittering, near Chichester, Perpet. Curate of Barlby and of Barlow, W. Yorksh. To the two latter churches he was preferred in 1812; to Wittering within the last four years. He has left a widow and nine children.

Sept. 3. At South Kilvington, near Thirsk, the Rev. *John Green*, Rector of that place, and Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. He took the degrees of B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780, B. D. 1787; and was presented to his Rectory by his College in 1808.

Sept. 6. At Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, of cholera morbus, occasioned by eating too

freely of fruit, aged 32, the Hon. and Rev. *Edw. Wingfield*, second son of John, 4th Visc. Powerscourt, by his 1st wife Catharine, 2d dau. of John, 1st Earl of Clanwilliam, and uncle of the present and 6th Visc. Powerscourt. He married April 12, 1819, Louisa Joan, 3d dau. of late Hon. George Jocelyn, grand-dau. of the first, and cousin to the present and third Earl of Roden. Mr. Wingfield was a gentleman of unaffected piety and truly Christian benevolence, the zealous advocate and promoter of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies; and one of the seven Protestant Clergymen who lately challenged the Carlow Priests to meet them in public disputation.

Sept. 8. At King's Swinford, Staff. aged 76, the Rev. *John Bradley*, Vicar of Sedgley, to which church he was presented in 1817, by Viscount Dudley and Ward.

Sept. 10. At Shenfield-place, Essex, the Rev. *Charles Tower*, Perpetual Curate of Brentwood. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B. A. 1805, M. A. 1808, and was presented to Brentwood in 1806, by Christ. Tower, esq.

Sept. 13. At the Bristol Hotwells, the Rev. *Jas. Johnson*, late Rector of Hinton Blewett, Som. and Vicar of Langford cum Faringdon, Oxf. He was of Merton Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1783, B. D. 1807. He was presented to Langford in 1806 by Rev. Rich. Hart, and to Hinton in 1807 by Rev. Geo. Johnson.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 27. At Stockwell, Eliz. wife of F. Henderson, esq. after a severe illness of nearly eleven months.

Aug. 16. At Streatham Paragon, aged 72, Sam. Hayward, esq. many years Deputy of Broad-st. Ward.

Aug. 19. At Kentish-town, aged 60, Wm. West, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in Gray's-inn.

Aug. 20. In Marsh-st. Walthamstow, aged 74, J. Corbett, esq.

Aug. 20. At Streatham, Jane, wife of Ralph Fenwick, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 69, Eliz. wife of Rob. Loxham, esq. of Hale-end, Walthamstow.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, aged 86, Martha, widow of Thos. Rich, esq. of Bermondsey.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, aged 75, Mrs. Forbes.

Aug. 23. In Albemarle-st. Lady Elphinstone. She was the youngest dau. of Cornelius Elliot, of Woollic, co. Roxburgh, esq. She was first married to J. G. Carmichael, of Skirlin, bart.; and afterwards, July 31, 1806, to John Lord Elphinstone, who died May 21, 1813. By him she had John, the present and 13th Lord Elphinstone.

Aug.

Aug. 24. At St. Thomas's-sq. Hackney, aged 80, Edw. Pickard, esq.

Aug. 25. At Kensington, Eliz. relict of J. Batye, esq.

Aug. 26. Aged 64, James Dent, esq. of Clapham.

Aug. 28. At the house of her grandson, in Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, aged 88, Mrs. Pott.

Aug. 28. Aged 13, Sarah Beata, 2nd dau. of Chas. Tootle, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, and of Gt. Winchester-st.

Aug. 29. At Islington, aged 74, Benj. Watson, esq.

Sept. 1. At Kennington, aged 62, Wm. Webb, esq.

Sept. 4. In his 70th year, Henry Woodthorpe, esq. Town Clerk of the City of London; of whom some account in our next.

Sept. 5. At Stamford-hill, aged 86, Mr. Wm. Sanford.

At Chelsea, aged 84, Fred. Matthew, esq.

Sept. 6. At Norwood, aged 61, Sarah, the wife of Thos. Scott, esq. Banker, of the firm of Esdaile and Co. Lombard Street.

Sept. 7. In Lower Thornhaugh-st. Bedford-sq. aged 74, John Lane, esq.

Sept. 9. In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 33, Henry Boetefeur, esq.

Sept. 9. Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Marsh, Stationer, of Ludgate-st. of which he had been an inhabitant fifty years.

Sept. 12. At Chelsea, at the house of her father-in-law, the Rev. Thos. Clare, Mary Palmer Bishop, of Walton Oaks, Surrey, dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Bishop, formerly Head-Master of Merchant-Tailors' School.

Sept. 13. At Brompton, aged 83, Mary, widow of Wilshire Emmett, of Wharton-place, Kent, esq. She was daughter of Sir John Honeywood, 3d bart. of Evington, Kent, by his second wife Dorothy, dau. of Sir Edw. Filmer, 3d bart. of East Sutton, Kent; and was aunt to the late Sir John, and great-aunt to Sir John Courtney, the present and 8th baronets.

Sept. 14. In Hans-place, Sloane-street, aged 71, Samuel Tolfrey, esq.

In Leicester-square aged 66, Joseph Knight, esq.

At Hackney, aged 66, James Davies, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

In James-street, Buckingham-gate, Thomas Brodie, esq. many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journals of the House of Lords.

Sept. 15. At Denmark-hill, aged 39, Mr. Benj. Lindo, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-sq. Jane, wife of Josiah Boydell, esq. of Bethnal-green.

Sept. 17. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Motte.

Sept. 18. In Gulton-square, suddenly, Mr. Aaron Cohen, a wealthy merchant of the Jewish persuasion.

BERKSHIRE.—*Aug. 25.* At Cranfield

Rectory, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. James Beard.

BERKSHIRE.—*Aug. 22.* Capt. Mansel, one of the Poor Knights of the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle.

Lately. At Chaddelworth House, the wife of Edw. Waddilove, esq.

Sept. 1. Aged 68, Dorothy, 2d dau. of late Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Ardington.

The Right Hon. Lady Jane, wife of Sir Walter-James James, bart. of Langley Hall, Berks; fourth and youngest dau. of Charles 1st and late Earl Camden, by Elizabeth, dau and sole heiress of Nich. Jefferys, of the Priory, co. Brecknock, esq.; and sister to the present Marquess Camden, K. G. She was married to Sir Walter, April 25, 1780, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Aug. 24.* At Wirksworth, aged 28, Mary-Dorothy, eldest daughter of Rev. N. Hubbersty, B. D. Master of the Grammar School.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Aug. 15.* Aged 90, John Willcock, esq. of Woodtown, many years an Alderman of Bideford, and a respectable merchant there.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Sept. 5.* At Blandford Forum, aged 27, of pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Mason Chamberlin. During her last moments she exhibited the happiest traits of a purely religious mind. Her abilities for drawing and music far exceeded the common standard of female accomplishments. She had indeed a method almost peculiar to herself in the execution of heads and figures; and she has produced one excellent copy in oil of a picture of her father, painted by her grandfather, the late Mason Chamberlin, R. A.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 4.* At Harwich, Eliza, only daughter of George Read, esq. of Crow Hall, Suffolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*June 19.* At Clifton, the relict of Sir Geo. Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea.

Sept. 12. On Redcliff-hill, Bristol, Eliza, dau. of Rev. Richard Davies, of Wringtan.

Sept. 15. At Clifton Wood, in his 80th year, John Clift, esq.

HANTS.—*July 27.* At Bentworth, W. Cooke, esq. of Polstead Hall.

Aug. 17. At Winchester, aged 68, Eleanor, daughter of the late George Woodd, esq. formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

Aug. 24. At Southampton, George Redmond Hulbert, esq. of Aston Lodge, Derby.

Sept. 6. At Portsmouth, on her return from France, aged 27, Emma-Maria, wife of George-Bosville-Wentworth Stapcooke, esq. of Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

HERTS.—*Sept. 1.* At Cheshunt, the Rev. David Jones, late pastor to the C'tess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Swansea. The Bible Society must regret his decease, on account of his valuable researches into the Breton language.

Sept.

Sept. 17. At Redheath House, aged 75, Anne, relict of John Finch, esq.

KENT.—*Aug.*... At Canterbury, aged 66, Lieut.-col. Desborough, of Royal Marines.

Aug. 22. At Bedgbury, aged 80, the widow of John Cartier, esq. formerly Governor-gen. of Bengal.

Aug. 24. At Tunbridge-wells, Ellen, wife of Geo. T. Lambart, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

Aug. 29. At West Wickham, Burton Morice, esq. one of the Judges of the Marshalsea Court, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Aug. 30. At Wys, aged 79, Wm. Scudamore, esq.

Sept. 4. At Broadstairs, Robt. Wilson, esq. of Wood-house, East-Ham, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Essex.

Sept. 5. At the Court-lodge, Yalding, near Maidstone, Amb. Warde, esq.

Sept. 12. At Broadstairs, aged 61, John Paton, esq. of Bow Church-yard.

LANC.—*Aug. 20.* In St. Anne's-street, Liverpool, aged 67, Mr. Rich. Waiuwright, professor of music, and nearly 40 years organist of St. Peter's Church.

LEIC.—*Aug. 20.* Aged 76, Mr. Joshua Clarke, of Sharnford, a considerable proficient in mathematics and astronomy.

LINC.—*Aug. 28.* At Fenton, near Gainsborough, aged 83, Thomas Tonge, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 24.* At Enfield, Mrs. Sarah Vincent.

Aug. 27. At Forty-hill, Enfield, Lieut. Tho. Witherby, of South Glouc. Militia.

Sept. 6. At Stanmore, the widow of Lt.-col. Blair, dau. of late Adm. Chas. Webber.

Sept. 9. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, Mary, widow of Rev. Henry Reynett, D.D.

NORFOLK.—*Aug. 30.* At Roughton, Phoebe, only dau. of John Ditchell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug. 2.* At Dalington, near Northampton, Sir John Riggs Miller, of Ballicasey, co. Clare, bart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Latly.* At Wells, Miss Knollis, eldest dau. and co-heiress of late Hon. Col. Knollis, 51st regiment.

Aug. 25. At Cannington, aged 28, Emma, wife of John Sealy, esq. Banker, Bridgewater, and dau. of George Lovell, esq. of Rookley House, Hants.

STAFFORD.—*Sept. 17.* Aged 24, Susan-Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. W. M. Lally, Rector of Drayton Bassett.

SUFFOLK.—*June 28.* At Wickham-Market, Alison, eldest dau. of late Rev. John Black, Perpetual Curate of Bideley.

Aug. 18. At South-end Cottage, Lowestoft, aged 71, Chas. King, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy.

Aug. 28. At Brusyard Hall, Mr. Jeremiah Smith.

Aug. 26. At Woodbridge, aged 14, Emma, youngest dau. of Mr. John Clarkson.

STAFF.—*Aug. 20.* Aged 78, Septimus Blackaller, esq. surgeon of Weybridge.

Sept. 4. At Wm. Rayley's, esq. at Wad-

don, near Croydon, aged 50, the relict of Jas. Green, esq. of the Falcon Glass-works.

Sept. 17. At his seat, Hampton Lodge, Edward Beeston Long, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 25.* At Sidlesham, Benj. Holmes, esq. of Barnsbury-pl. Islington.

Sept. 1. Anna, wife of H. V. Bodicoste, esq. of Lindfield.

Sept. 5. By the accidental discharge of a gun, William, third son of Rev. Henry Warren, Rector of Ashington.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 88, Wm. Robertson, esq. of Keppell-st. Russell-sq. and formerly of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug. 24.* At Sutton Coldfield, aged 61, Thomas Jackson, e-q.

Sept. 21. At Leamington, from inflammation of the bowels, Hen. Wm. Knight, esq. of the firm of Knight, Jones, and Knight, St. James's-sq. and eldest son of Wm. Young Knight, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. and Barnes-common, Surrey.

WILTSHIRE.—*Sept. 9.* At the Vicarage, Highworth, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Edward Rowden, Vicar.

YORKSHIRE.—*Aug. 29.* At Bridlington Quay, aged 27, John Ditmas, esq. of Walkington Lodge, second son of Lieut.-col. Ditmas, of Beverley. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a wound.

Aug. 31. In her 84th year, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Duffin, esq. of York.

SCOTLAND.—*June 1.* At Edinburgh, aged 70, the relict of Rev. John Reay, of St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Montrose.

June 1. In York-pl. Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Finch Hatton.

June 8. At Edinburgh, Sir W. Ogilvie, of Boyne, bart. heir male of the family of Boyne, whose claim to the Banff Peerage is now before the House of Peers.

IRELAND.—*Latly.* In Merrion-st. Dublin, Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. brother of Rt. Hon. James F. and uncle to Wm. Vesey F. esq. M. P. for county of Clare.

Aug. 11. At Duncannon Fort, aged 35, Capt. Edward Chabon, 58th Regt.

ABROAD.—*June 25.* On his passage to England from Bombay, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Francis French Staunton, C. B. Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General of India, and late Commandant of Admednugger.

July 14. At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry-Robarts, youngest son of Geo. Hibbert, esq. of Portland-place.

July 23. At Smyrna, Wm. Barker, esq. aged 86 years, 65 of which he had resided at that place.

July 27. At Leghorn, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Johnson.

Latly. At Paris, W. N. W. Hewitt, esq.

Aug. 5. At Boulogne, Henrietta Frances, dau. of late Dan. Marston, esq. of St. Catharine's Park, co. Kildare, and niece of late Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

Aug. 9.

Aug. 9. At Maravilhas, Madeira, the widow of Sir Alex. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire.

Aug. 10. Of apoplexy, at the Baths of Landeck, in Silesia, Count Bulow, Minister of State to the King of Prussia, and one of the most distinguished Statesmen of the age.

Aug. 16. At Dieppe, aged 64, Geo. Crathorne, of Crathorne, esq. formerly of York. He has left a daughter who inherited the name and the estates of the Tasburghs, and who married Michael Anne, of Burgwallis, esq.

Aug. 31. At Rouen, aged 63, Philip Gilbert, esq. of Earl's Court, London.

Sept. 9. At Jersey, Thomas Dumaresq, esq. Deputy Commissary-General.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY, PART I.

P. 378. The Rev. Ralph Tatham was Rector of Bishopton, having been presented thereto in 1806, by Sherbourne Hospital.

P. 649. The Rev. A. K. Sherson was formerly Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, to which he was presented in 1794, by Sherson, M. D. according to the will of Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick, by whom the advowson was purchased in 1788.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 24, to September 20, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 829	Males	- 696		
Females	- 794	Females	- 650		
Whereof have died under two years old		489			
				Between	
				2 and 5	135
				5 and 10	62
				10 and 20	63
				20 and 30	93
				30 and 40	99
				40 and 50	102

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending September 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 10	41 10	26 3	42 9	45 9	48 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 26, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 21, 42s. ¾d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Sept. 22.

Kent Bags	14l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets	18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Kent	16l.	16s. to 17l.	0s.
Essex	13l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Sussex	14l.	15s. to 16l.	0s.
Old ditto	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Essex	14l.	10s. to 16l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 6l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 4s. Clover 6l. 6s. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 4s. 6d. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	8d. to 5s.	2d.	Lamb	5s.	0d. to 5s.	10d.
Mutton	4s.	10d. to 5s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Sept. 26:		
Veal	5s.	6d. to 6s.	6d.	Beasts	2,911	Calves	202
Pork	5s.	4d. to 6s.	4d.	Sheep	22,760	Pigs	140

COAL MARKET, Sept. 23, 30s. 6d. to 42s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in September 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510l.—Peak Forest, 180l.—Rochdale, 115l.—Lancaster, 45l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 55l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Regent's, 50l.—Kennet and Avon, 26l.—West India Dock, 215l.—London Dock, 99l.—Globe, 169l.—Imperial, 190l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 27, to September 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.				
Day of Month.	lock ing.	No	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	lock ing.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
					Sept.			
27			, 07		12		, 87	fair
28			, 05	cloudy	13		, 76	showery
29			, 08	rain	14		, 44	fair
30			, 14	fair	15		70	cloudy
31			, 14	fair	16		86	fair
S. 1			, 15	fair	17		85	showery
2			, 22	fair	18		85	cloudy
3			, 22	fair	19		85	cloudy
4			, 04	fair	20		82	fair
			, 09	cloudy	21		, 62	showery
6			29, 95	cloudy	22		, 80	cloudy
7			, 77	fair	23		30, 08	fair
8			, 69	fair	24		10	cloudy
9			, 76	fair	25		10	fair
10			, 65	fair, rain at	26		29, 87	fair
11			, 64	fair [night.				

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27 to September 26, both inclusive.

.& Sep.	s per Ct. Reduced.	s per Ct.	New per Ct.	New per Cent	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
	89 90 89	97 97	102 102	22 22		43 pm.		17 14 pm.	15 18 pm.	
29	229 89 9	96 96	102 102	21 21		35 pm.		15 12 pm.	13 11 pm.	
30	228 89 1	96 96	101 101	21 21	265			5 9 pm.	5 9 pm.	
	228 87 2	95 95	100 100	21 21		23 pm.	97 1/2	7 3 pm.	4 pm.	
	229 88 7 1/2	95 94 1/2	100 100	21 21		12 pm.		7 1 pm.	7 2 pm.	
	shut 86 1/2	96 shut	100 100	21 21		12 pm.		par. 4 pm.	par. 3 pm.	
229 1/2	87	96 1/2	101 101	21 21				4 8 3 pm.	6 8 3 pm.	
6 228 1/2	87	96 1/2	101 101	21 21		25 pm.		3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.	
shut	87	97 1/2	102 102	21 21		15 pm.		3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.	
	88	98	103 103	21 21		17 pm.		4 3 pm.	3 5 pm.	
	88 1/2		104 104	21 21		18 pm.		5 6 pm.	5 7 pm.	
10	88 1/2	shut	104 104	21 21		16 pm.		6 4 pm.	6 4 pm.	
12	88 1/2		103 103	21 21		16 pm.		2 4 pm.	3 pm.	
13	88 1/2		102 102	21 21	266	14 pm.		2 pm.	2 pm.	
14	88 1/2		103 103	21 21				1 pm. 1 dis.		
15	88 1/2		103 103	21 21	267	13 pm.	99 1/2	par. 3 pm.	2 4 pm.	
16	88 1/2		102 102	21 21		10 pm.		3 pm. par. 4 pm.	par.	
1	88 1/2		103 103	21 21		12 pm.		1 3 pm.	1 4 pm.	
19	88 1/2		102 102	21 21	266			3 1 pm.	3 1 pm.	
20	88 1/2		102 102	21 21	266 1/2	14 pm.		par. 3 pm.	par. 3 pm.	
22	88 1/2		102 102	21 21		14 pm.		3 1 pm.	2 4 pm.	
23	88 1/2		103 103	21 21		15 pm.		4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.	
24	88 1/2		103 103	21 21		14 pm.		4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.	
25	88 1/2		103 103	21 21		16 pm.		5 4 pm.	5 5 pm.	
26	88 1/2		103 103	21 21						
27										
28										

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JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

Gloucester 2.—Hants 2
Hereford 2.—Hull 3
Hants 2.—Ipswich
Kent 4.—Lancaster
Leeds 4.—Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool6
Macclesf..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk .Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham2.Oxf.2
Plymouth.Preston 2
Reading.—Rochester
Salisbury.Shirfield 3
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Embellished with a View of TRINITY CHURCH, Newington Butts, Surrey;
And a Representation of a curious PAINTED WINDOW from
Basingwerk Abbey, co. Flint.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plate of St. Edward the Confessor, given in the present Number, is intended to replace the one published in the last month's Magazine, which failed in the printing.

We thank Mr. J. H. of Stanford for his interesting 'Extracts,' which shall be used in the manner he mentions.

S. R. M. thanks our Correspondent D. A. Y. and says, "I should be greatly obliged to him if he can inform me how many children Rowland Meyrick and Eliz. Blundevill had besides Blundevill Meyrick? The second was named Gelly; what were the names of the rest, and is there any memorial of them or their father or mother in Norfolk?"

S. R. M. wishes to know whether any of our Correspondents have ever seen a portrait of the time of Elizabeth, with the following arms: Gules, two porcupines passant Argent, armed Or. Such a one might be still preserved somewhere in the county of Norfolk.

We leave the Periodical to which Mr. DUWARD alludes to correct its own errors.

The small brass Coin mentioned by H. R. D. is of the Emperor Quintillus, who flourished about 270 A.C. The reverse represents a figure of Hope, "LATITIA AUG." with XII in the field, probably the twelfth year of his reign. It is very common, and valued at a shilling.

T. N. informs E. B. (p. 2), that the family of *Rutt* reside at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire, where their ancestors have resided for many generations, as the parish register will testify.

Mr. MAUND, of Brongrove, Warwickshire, says: "Having had occasion to inspect the registers of the parish of Tardebigg in this county, I observed the following entry:—'Anno D'm. 1681, April 21st. William Shakspeare of Feckenham and Ann Barber, of this parish, were married.'—Whether the descent of this family could ever be traced from that of our inimitable Bard, I have no means of ascertaining; but the coincidence of name may possibly be interesting to some curious inquirers."

A CONSTANT READER inquires, "What was the crest of Sir Edmund Ludlow the Republican General; and what were the arms of that branch of the Ludlow family bearing a fox's head for their crest? From whom was Edmund Ludlow, esq. of Painswick, Gloucestershire, descended?"

S. N. asks for "an account of the family of Fleetwood? I have heard they came from Lancashire, and had at one time considerable possessions in Staffordshire; the last of that family in the lineal descent died at

Bath about the year 1801. He spelt his name Fleetwood."

H. N. N. requests information respecting the family of Thorman, or Thurman, of Yorkshire, more particularly as to their arms. The family appear to have been highly respectable, and formerly of some importance, as we may reasonably conclude from the affinity their name bears to the names of places in the immediate vicinity of their residence, viz. Thormanby, Thorman Hall, and Lund, situate between Easingwold and Tollerton, locally called Thurman Lund; and whether the Thorman's of Thornham, Norfolk, 10th of John, were of the above family. John, son of Robert de Thornham, was rector of Sparham, Norfolk, 1398.

T. B. says, "A Letter occurs in your Magazine, signed R. S. p. 124, containing a pompous description of a comparatively insignificant edition of Terence. Lazarus de Luardus or Soardus was the printer of several volumes between the years 1490 and 1500. But I beg leave to refer your Correspondent to the *Annales Typographici* of Panzer for an ample and concise description of his Terence, and for satisfactory notices of the other productions of the same press."

R. remarks, "With much regret I read in a Newspaper a few days ago, that a Lieutenant in the Navy, on half-pay, was taken up for stealing some silver spoons. As it is probable that distress alone could have occasioned a conduct so criminal and degrading, would it not, Mr. Urban, be laudable in our Government to take the situation of this unfortunate class of gentlemen (for such I believe they, generally speaking, are)—the half-pay officers, into consideration, and make such allowances to them as might be sufficient for their decent support; for at present they are decidedly worse off than any menial servant, who has every comfort supplied."

ERRATA.

Part i. p. 595, a. 17, read 1629, 1638, 1660, 1697, and 1702; part ii. p. 110, note, read Keill; 175, b. 14, read Lambrook; 15 Little Houghton, N'thp'n; 203, a. 38, Roman or Danish; 204 a. 4 hiron-delle; 9 fert and signum; 7 from bottom, Lanherniæ; 204 b. 20, for whole read old; 212, 9 from bottom, read Bennet-hall; 214 a. 22, fellon; 223 b. 16, quia Angliam conquiavit, id eat, acquisivit, non, &c.; 224 a. 13 from bottom, for the read his; b. 38, read fires, intermixed, &c.; 284 b. 32, for 1806 read 1800; 372 a. 38 for Lady read Dame; 381 a. 40, for Mayor read Marquess.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

COSMOGONY OF THE TAHEITEANS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

IT has been asserted more than once in some of your pages, that there is not the least resemblance in the mythologic traditions and Pagan superstition of the inhabitants of the South Seas, to those of the old world. Cut off for many years from all intercourse with the Continent, bounded in their transactions by the group of islands in their own more immediate neighbourhood, it could not be expected that much primitive tradition would be preserved. If we further take into consideration the frequent occurrence of war, and the almost exterminating conduct with which it is carried on, astonishment will arise, not at the paucity of such indications, but that even the slightest trace should exist of former connexion with the rest of the world.

I do not profess to be fully competent to the inquiry, my knowledge of the Australian language being very limited; but I doubt not with that intimate acquaintance with its different dialects which the Missionaries have obtained, should any one undertake such an investigation, the search would not be altogether fruitless. A long time has elapsed since the voyagers of the South Seas formed a part of my reading; as, however, the few memoranda on this subject, which I then made, may shew that such an investigation would not be without encouragement, I transmit to you the following:

Cosmogony of the Tahcileans.

Dr. Hawkesworth, in his relation of Cook's first voyage to the South Seas, observes: "nothing is more obvious to a rational being, however ignorant or stupid, than that the universe and its various parts, as far as they fall under his notice, were produced by some agent inconceivably more powerful than himself; and nothing is more difficult to be conceived, even by the most sagacious and knowing, than the production of them from nothing, which among us is expressed by the word *Creation*. It is natural, therefore, as no Being apparently capable of producing the universe is to be seen, that he should be supposed to reside in some distant part of it, or to be in his nature invisible, and that he should have originally produced all that now exists in a manner similar to that in which Nature is renovated by the succession of one generation to another; but the idea of procreation includes in it that of two persons, and from the conjunction of two persons these people imagine every thing in the universe either originally or derivatively to proceed."

This sentiment is by no means to be considered as exclusively characteristic of the Australians, the whole system of Pagan mythology is connected in a similar manner, and seems soon after the first dispersion of mankind to have been adopted by every tribe, except that peculiarly favoured one, which was destined to convey to posterity the only rational and authentic account, clothed in the simple garb of truth.

The various systems of Cosmogony, of all the nations of the old world, on being collected and compared with each other, appear to be but a corrupted representation of the Mosaic record, affording at the same time a curious and most gratifying confirmation of its authenticity, exhibiting, as they do, the imperfect resemblances of a bright original from which they undoubtedly have been copied.

Of the formation of the Universe, according to the ideas of the Tahcileans, we have the accounts of two priests; that most in detail was given by Manne-Manne, the chief-priest; the other by Tupia, also a priest, and of great mystical

cal learning. Neither of their statements, in the form in which we have them, can be considered as quite accurate; Manne-Manne's being interpreted by an ignorant Swedish sailor in the English language, of which he could know little more than of that of O Tahite; and Sir Joseph Banks, to whom Tupia's information was given, observing that "the religious language is in Otaheite as in China, different from that which is in common use; so that Tupia, who took great pains to instruct us, having no words to express his meaning, which we understood, gave us lectures to very little purpose."

Imperfect, therefore, as these accounts must be, and on the present occasion rendered still more so by my ignorance of the language not permitting me in many instances accurately to translate names under which much real information is often mystically veiled, a close connection with the Mosaic cosmogony must not be expected; still, however, a distorted resemblance may be traced in the following comparison.

Mosaic.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

And God said, "Let there be light,"—and God called the light day, and the darkness he called night, &c.*

And God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters †,"—and God called the firmament Heaven.

And God said, "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear;" and it was so, and God called the dry land earth.

And God said, "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after its kind," and God saw that it was good, and the evening and the morning were the third day.

And God said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years; and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth;" and it was so, and God made two great lights, the greater to rule the day, and the lesser to rule the night, he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness.

* It is remarkable that in the Tahitean language the same word expresses both night and darkness.

† In the Tahitean account the several kinds of water are mentioned distinctively in the first part of the cosmogony.

‡ This is an allegory for the genial influence of the sun on the earth in the production of vegetable substances.

§ When an eclipse takes place, the Tahiteans suppose the luminaries to be in the act of copulation, a notion common to all Pagans.

Tahitean.

In the beginning Tāne (husband) took Tarōa (earth) and begat Avey (fresh water) Te Mydē (the sea) and Awa (the water-spout). He also begat Pō (night or darkness) and Hooa no Estooa (the Spirit of God) was called Fwbanow Pō (the offspring of darkness).

Then he begat Mahānna (the sun) as well as Po (darkness).

After this he begat Matāi (the wind) and Arye (the sky).

Then he made a rock, which he called Poppo-harra Harreha ‡, (the messenger) and all the brethren and sisters of Mahānna (the Sun) at his birth turned to earth.

Mahānna having assumed the shape of a man, was called Oērōa Tabōa, (the very sacred) and he embraced the rock Poppo-harra Harreha, which consequently produced Te Toohoo Amata hatoo (the branches) after which the rock returned to its original state, and Oērōa Tabōa died and returned to dust.

When Mahānna (the sun) was begotten, his brethren and sisters all turned to earth, but Tane (creator) had another daughter, whose name was Tōwnoo (...) Mahānna therefore, under the name and form of Oērōa Tabōa took her to wife, and she conceived and bare thirteen children, who are the thirteen months. Their names were, 1. Papeeree. 2. Ownoonoo. 3. Pararomoree. 4. Paroromoree. 5. Mooreeha. 6. Heaiha. 7. Taōa. 8. Hoororoera. 9. Hoorreama. 10. Teayre. 11. Tetgi. 12. Waebo. 13. Weaha. After this Mahānna copulating with (eclipsing §) Malama (the moon) produced Whettua (the stars).

Manne-Manne, in this account of the Cosmogony, has omitted to state any productions similar to what, according to the Mosaic doctrine, occupied the Deity on the fifth day. Something analogous might probably have been detailed, had the question been directly put, but omissions have been sufficiently accounted for in the preceding observations.

Mosaic.

And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion, &c." So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them.

Taheitean.

Te Tooboo amata hatoo embraced the sand of the sea, which conceived a son of the name of Tee (inferior spirit*) and a daughter called Opeera (.....). Te Tooboo amata hatoo dying, and returning to earth, Tee took his sister Opeera to wife.

The following seems to relate to the wicked transactions in the garden of Eden.

Behold the man is become as one of us to know good and evil, and now lest he put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever; therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground whence he was taken.

Opeera became ill, and in her illness she entreated her husband to cure her, and she would do the same for him if he fell sick, that thus they might live for ever; but he refused, and she died.

Next appears to follow an account of Noah, who being considered as a second Adam, or universal progenitor, bore the same title Tee, and his wife is said to have been the daughter that is descended from Opeera.

In the self-same day entered Noah, and Shem, and Ham, and Japhet, the sons of Noah, and Noah's wife, and the three wives of his sons with them.

These are the families of the sons of Noah after their generations in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

Tee having preferred his daughter, named Oheera Reene Moonoa, (the unclean spirit) † had by her three sons and three daughters: the sons were named Ora (.....) Wanoo (.....) and Tytory (.....) the daughters Hennatoomorroora (.....) Henaroa (tall) and Noowya (.....).

The father and mother dying, the brothers and sisters said, "Let us take our sisters to wife and become many." So men began to multiply upon the earth.

Here ends the curious specimen given by Manne-Manne; Tupia's account to Sir Joseph Banks was as follows:

The Supreme Deity, one of the two first beings according to the traditions of Taheite, is called Taroa Taihe Toomoo (causer of earthquakes) and the other whom they suppose to have been a rock, 'Te Papa ‡ (the sky). A daughter of these was T'ettow Mata Tuyo\$, (the friend) the year or thirteen months collectively, and she, by the common father, produced the months, and the months by conjunction with each other, the days. The stars are partly the immediate offspring of the first pair, and the remainder have increased among themselves; the different species of plants were produced in the same manner. Among other progeny of Taroa Taihe Toomoo and 'Te Papa were an inferior race of deities, who are called Eatua. Two of these Eatua\$ (or inferior spirits) at some very remote period of time, inhabited the earth, and were the parents of the first men. When this man, their common ancestor was born, he was round like a ball, but his mother, with great care, drew out his limbs, and having at length moulded him as in man's present form, she called him Eothe (finished). He being prompted by the universal instinct to propagate his kind, and being able to find no female

* This inferior spirit, sometimes bad and sometimes good, is like the manes of antiquity, the departed soul of a man, and then considered his guardian angel. The Taheitean description comes nearer chap. ii. verse 7. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

† Or "unclean lying down." Moe is "to lie down," and Moe is "the principle of life." I regret much that I am unable to translate Heera Reene, as much information might be derived therefrom.

‡ Papa, in the language of Tonga Taboo, signifies the sky or horizon, the English being called Papa langee, "men of the sky."

\$ This name the Taheiteans regard as so sacred that except upon this occasion, they never mention it.

but his mother, he begot upon her a daughter, and upon the daughter other daughters for several generations before there was a son; a son, however, being born, he with the assistance of his sisters peopled the world. Besides their daughter T'etow Mata Tayo, the first progenitors of nature had a son whom they called Tāne *, and as he takes a greater part in the affairs of mankind than the other gods, the Tahitians generally address their prayers to him.

Contemplating these strong but disguised resemblances, we cannot but admit, and must do it with gratifying feelings, mixed with reverential awe, that they exhibit the distorted features of the simple, yet sublime detail of Moses; and this circumstance acquires a stronger effect, when it is remembered that it is an universal practice in all the tales of mythology, to make a person one while the father, and at another the son. The various characters of polytheism, and even those composing the same genealogy, have been fairly demonstrated by the pioneers to mystical lore, Bryant, Faber, Maurice, and Davies, to be often but one and the same person; we may therefore regard the Tahitian cosmogony as not altogether so wild and distempered a composition, as it at first sight appears.

Triune Deity of the Tahitians.

It is a fact no less curious than undeniable, that traces of that most obtruse doctrine of our faith, the blessed Trinity, are to be found, not only in the fabulous traditions of antiquity, but in the Pagan nations of the present day. The Brahminical Triad of India, which has received so much illustration from the indefatigable research and ingenuity of the late Rev. Mr. Maurice, is not a more striking evidence of this, than the triune Deity of the Tahitians. We learn from the missionary voyage, that the general name for the deity in all its ramifications is Eatooa, a word that seems to signify *spiritual essence* in opposition to *matter*.

An appellation thus single with regard to itself, but admitting of the most extensive application, appears to carry with it the idea of one Supreme Being, and of his being contemplated under different characters. Accordingly on investigation we shall find this to be the case. The comprehensive title of the supreme god, Tupia told Sir Joseph Banks was Taroa Taihe Toomo (the causer of earthquakes) a name of the most awful import in reference to Tahite, as that island, and the other society isles, are very frequently visited by this dreadful monitor of mortality.

But, according to the Missionaries, the Deity is also viewed in his three-fold character; for that is what is to be understood when they say "Three are equally held supreme, standing in a height of celestial dignity, that no others can approach unto; and what is more extraordinary, the names are personal appellations." Not only is the circumstance thus noticed as extraordinary, but the very import of the terms still more wonderfully striking.

The tradic titles are :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Eatooa (God) | { | 1. Tāne, te Medooa (Creator, the father). |
| | | 2. Oro mallow, 'Tooa tee te Myda (..... God in the son). |
| | | 3. Taroa, Mannoo te Hooa (terrestrial bird, the Spirit †). |

The eternity of the Triune Deity is clearly expressed by making him both singly and in his threefold character Fwhanow Po (the offspring of night or primæval darkness).

The Missionaries considering these as they would Roman divinities have termed them *Dii majores*, and give us the following account. To these *dii majores* they only address their prayers in times of greatest distress, and seasons of peculiar exigency, supposing them too exalted to be troubled with matters of less moment than the illness of a chief, storms, devastations, war, or any great calamity. Indeed fear and suffering seem to be more motives to worship than gratitude."

* Husband, and therefore the father and creator of all things. Their own ignorance of the origin of their traditions has led them into error, or they might be regarded as offering their prayers to the Deity under this title, rather than to address a separate god.

† The holy spirit assuming on earth the form of a bird. That remarkable parallel passage, "The spirit of God descending (i. e. coming to the earth) like a dove," will naturally occur to every one.

From the same source we learn that "the house of these *Fwhanow Po*," by which we are most probably to understand the temple where they were worshipped, is as *Opärre*, the residence particularly appropriated to the *Earhea rahie* (sovereign, or supreme lord) or king.

I shall, probably, if I succeed in collecting my memoranda, trouble you with some remarks on the mythology of other Australian isles. S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

ON the 30th of October the beautiful Collegiate Church of St. Katherine by the Tower finally closed, previously to its destruction by the St. Katherine's Dock Company. Though earnest appeals were in vain made to Parliament for its preservation, it has recently been much visited by persons of taste and high rank; and, indeed, may be said to have very strongly excited the public attention.

On the morning of the Sunday above-mentioned, the edifice was crowded by a most numerous congregation; so that many retreated from want of room. A Sermon alluding to the circumstances was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Bailey. His text was from James, iv. 13, "Go to now, ye that say, to-day or to-morrow we will go into such city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain." The uncertainty of human projects, and the frailty of our best-formed designs, formed the theme of the discourse. The approaching destruction of the temple by "the unfeeling and encroaching hand of Commerce" was briefly, but touchingly, remembered; and many a breast among the congregation was deeply affected.

The service was concluded with a hymn sung by the "sixty poor children of the precinct," and the melody received a great increase of interest from the reflection, that the fine-toned and celebrated organ was on the morrow to be pulled down.

Yours, &c.

N. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

ON the afternoon of Sunday last, I attended the last performance of Divine service in the devoted Church of St. Katherine by the Tower. The Clergyman who officiated made no allusion to the sacrilegious destruction of the Church, nor to the cupidity which allowed it. After the concluding Amen, the whole congrega-

tion pressed forward through the arch which once sustained the rood-loft, to the chancel, and that portion of the building soon exhibited a moveable mass of people, filling up every corner: the former sacredness of the now desecrated edifice did not prevent the expression of just feelings of indignation against the ruthless destroyers of the ill-fated building, and more particularly when the majestic organ, to be broken up on the morrow, pealed forth the anthem of God save the King. So warm were the feelings of the admirers of the old Church, that even a relic of it seemed a valuable acquisition; and some paltry modern Gothic ornaments attached to the altar-rails were eagerly snatched off by the first who could get them, and a piece of red velvet at the altar, with a tarnished glory, was pulled down and distributed among the many who sought for a remembrance of the venerated building. I then thought that the sale of the materials would produce less than the jobbers expected, and at the same time I could not help admiring the natural good sense which always marks the English character in every expression of popular feeling. Although the scene appeared somewhat to savour of disorder, no attempt was made to injure the stalls or monuments: the threadbare velvet and the painted deal ornaments of the modern altar-rails satisfied the somewhat too eager endeavours of those whose anxiety to preserve a vestige of their condemned favourite, led them somewhat beyond the strict limits of propriety. I could not help contrasting their conduct with that of the individuals who have accomplished the destruction of this sacred building. Can it be expected, I thought, that an undertaking founded in a spirit of paltry opposition, and supported by sacrilege, will answer? To one who looks on the consecration of a Church as something more than a mere form,—who regards the ceremony as a solemn dedication of a building to the Almighty, and to His use alone,—the destruction of such a building,

building, for the purposes of speculation; is doubly execrable;—a building endeared by its venerable age, by the splendid and elegant specimens of ancient carvings and sculpture within its walls, and as preserving in its collegiate chapter a memento of times and usages long gone by and forgotten.

Your late ever-to-be-lamented Correspondent John Carter is spared the pain of witnessing this destruction. Could he rise from his grave and behold this fine old Church destroyed, and the materials scattered about as rubbish, what pain would it give him! He once rejoiced at its preservation from an infuriated mob, excited by fanaticism, to attempt its destruction; how would he have grieved to behold its fall merely to swell the lists of the speculations, to which the present time has given birth. Painful is it to reflect that at this moment the work of destruction is going on; that a few months will behold the bones of the pious, the titled, and the more humble and numerous tenantry of the Church-yard, scattered about by the careless hands of labourers, and eventually sunk in the mud which will occupy the site, to be turned up at every repair and cleansing of the place.

When the remaining ashes of Dr. Andrew Coltée Ducarel, the late venerable Commissary of St. Katherine's, shall be disturbed; let the Innovators tremble lest his ghost should haunt their pillows.

Turning from the Church, let us view the thickly peopled precinct surrounding it—see the poor man, the honest humble labourer, driven from his habitation to seek his lodging miles perhaps from the station of his work, toiling after a day of hard labour to reach a distant suburb, while the purchasers of the ground on which his home once stood, are eagerly grasping at profits and anticipating luxuries from their undertaking.

Happily for other buildings which we are taught to view with a sort of veneration, the publick are heartily tired of the bubbles which have been every day blown for their delusion. If the ominous word "Discount" had not dissipated the shadows which have been raised, who could say where future sets of projectors might stop? The destruction of this Church having established a precedent, we might have

seen some future Company petitioning Parliament to appropriate the "building, called St. Paul's Cathedral," for a pawnbroker's warehouse, or some other receptacle of lumber which they might require.

I have heard a report that every thing which can be preserved from the old Church is to be transferred to the new building intended to be erected in that fashionable area of patrician magnificence, the Regent's-park, where a Gothic Church is to rear its head amidst those paragons of plaster in the shape of Italian palaces and Grecian villas which occupy the site of that highly-favoured spot. I can easily imagine an edifice, rich in all that compo and painted deal can make it, run up in some corner next door perhaps to a tall house in a different, but not less ludicrous, style of architecture, possessing an appearance so equivocal that it may be mistaken for a lodge or a dog-kennel, or perhaps as completely puzzling the spectators for an appropriation as that pile of absurdity in Langham-place. Now, if the Chapter have the advice of an architect of taste, they will have it still in their power in some measure to preserve their Church. There can be little doubt that the whole of the columns, arches, and other architectural details in the present building might with a little care be removed and re-constructed in the new situation. This would be some atonement for the destruction we now deplore. As soon as the works are in a state of forwardness, I will visit the site of the intended Church, and watch the proceedings, and at a future period shall have occasion again to address you.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Respecting the Monostich ΝΙΨΟΝ, &c. already noticed in pp. 2. 194, as being inscribed on the Fonts of St. Martin, Ludgate; Worlingworth, Suffolk; and Dulwich College; A. H. desires to add that it is to be seen upon the Font in the Church at St. Sophia at Constantinople. See Pauli Columerii Opera, p. 316, to which A. H. has been lately referred by a literary correspondent.—OMICRON remarks that the same inscription appears round the edge of a large and capacious bason used in Trinity College, Cambridge, for the purpose of holding rose water to dip the fingers in after dinner.

New



F. Bedford, Architect

London, 1845

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWINGTON BUTTS, SURREY.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. V.

Trinity Church, Newington Butts.

THIS edifice stands in a populous and increasing neighbourhood. It is situated on the South side of Suffolk-street East, at a short distance from Blackman-street, and nearly on the verge of the parish of St. Mary, Newington. It will be enclosed in a small square formed by Suffolk-street on the North, and new rows of houses running at angles with that street on the East and West, and continued on the South side of the Church to a street which will lead from thence to Horsemonger-lane.

Encircled as it obviously would be with houses, it was evident that the general plan must be deviated from; this the architect, Mr. Bedford, of Camberwell, has done by placing the portico and principal front of the edifice, with the steeple, on the North side of the body of the Church, instead of the usual situation at the West end. The engraving shews the West and North sides (*see Plate I.*), a point of view in which the Church will not long be seen.

The portico consists of six fluted Corinthian columns, raised upon three steps, and supporting a plain entablature and pediment. In the wall behind are five entrances, and above are the same number of windows, four of which are blank, the central alone being glazed, and lighting the belfry. The side window seen in the building behind the portico lights the gallery for the male charity children, as a corresponding one eastward does that appropriated to the girls. In addition to these several galleries, this attached building contains the different staircases, and the basement story of the tower.

From the roof rises the steeple in three stories. The first two are decided copies from the steeple of Camberwell new Church, built by the same architect; the sole variation in the present instance is the filling up the intercolumniation with weatherboards. Upon the second story a square pedestal, ornamented on its sides with long panels filled with carved honey-suckles, serves as a plinth to an octagon tower, with a ball and cross on the apex of its roof, which finishes the elevation. In the arrangement of this part of the erection, the architect has deviated from the simplest rule of building. Did he

never hear that it was inconsistent not only with the laws of architecture, but the laws of taste, to elevate a heavier order above a lighter one? or was he so straitened for a design that he could form no other than the present, which was rejected at St. John's Church, Lambeth, and now forms the tower of Norwood? so that three adjacent Churches would, in the event of this precious piece of building having been retained at St. John's, have displayed but one steeple. Originally designed to surmount a portico of the same order, it was less objectionable than here; but who would set up a Doric steeple above a Corinthian portico? Painful as it is to every admirer of tasteful building, to witness nothing but these pepper-box towers on every new Church, it is more so to see obvious and well-recognised rules departed from without any cause but mere caprice.

The body of the Church is a parallelogram situated East and West, and in height is divided into two stories, by a plain course. In both stories is a series of windows, as shewn in the engraving. The angles are finished with antæ, and the entablature is continued as a finish round the whole building; both the East and West ends are terminated with pediments.

On the centre of the South side is an unsightly projection, containing a flight of stairs to the gallery, and an entrance beneath it to the Church. The roof is covered with copper.

The interior presents a large unbroken room roofed in one span. The walls are finished with an entablature, charged with a rich honey-suckle moulding, resting on antæ of the Ionic order, ranging from the floor of the Church to the architrave. The ceiling is made into square panels by architraves, crossing each other, and entering the walls of the Church, above the surrounding cornice; in the centre of each panel is a large expanded flower. The South, North, and Western sides are occupied by galleries resting on Doric pillars, the fronts panelled with slight mouldings. The whole of the interior exactly resembles Mr. Bedford's other Churches as the steeple does those already named. Of those Churches I shall have occasion to speak before long. The genius of an architect derives but little credit from designs which are such exact counter-

parts

parts of each other, as the productions of Mr. Bedford in this neighbourhood.

The unoccupied Eastern wall is cold and unornamented, a pediment surmounting four slabs, inscribed with the decalogue, &c. and a small space railed in, informs us it is intended for the altar. The window above is adorned with fillets of poorly executed stained glass; and the usual crimson velvet covered communion-table stands below; but all this is not enough. Architects should know that a distinction ought to be made between the altar of a Church, and the upper end of a Presbyterian Conventicle. Surely a spot where the most solemn rites of our religion are solemnized, where an Episcopal communion is administered, to which we have from our infancy been taught to look up to as the most sacred part of the building, and which in an architectural point of view is regarded as the principal object in the edifice, should be marked by some distinguishing feature. I could wish our Hierarchy would enforce the old and almost disused practice of placing the holy table in a recess distinct from the rest of the Church. At all events, some care, some little attention should be paid to its decorations; it is discreditable to the Establishment to see the altar adorned with such inferior ornament as in the present case. The Dissenters always place their pulpit in a situation corresponding with our altar, in which respect they are consistent with their principles, which we are not.

The uniformity of the building is greatly broken by the situation of the portico. A large space on the North side, is occupied by two deep recesses on each side a window, which receives a false light from the belfry story of the tower. These recesses contain additional galleries for the charity children, ranging on each side of the steeple; they are consequently hid from the view of the greater part of the congregation. This fault is not attributable to the architect so much as to the site; but it is to be lamented, inasmuch as the effect of the interior is greatly hurt by this irregular arrangement. The pulpit and reading desk are counterparts of each other, and stand on opposite sides of the Church, a fashionable arrangement among architects, but nevertheless an absurd one. They

forget that the service is read from a desk, and not a pulpit. An useless sacrifice is here made to uniformity of appearance, at the expence of propriety. If the profession would condescend to look into the older churches of the Metropolis, they might learn an arrangement in this respect far superior to their modern ideas.

The font stands in the nave beneath the Western gallery; it is made of composition in imitation of stone, and enriched with honeysuckles and other Grecian mouldings. The design is an antique vase, with handles. It should have been an imitation of veined marble, for as it at present appears, it resembles both in design and composition the vases which may be purchased for a few shillings of the itinerant Italians, who are met with in every part of the Metropolis. In this gallery is placed the organ, in an oak case, with gilt ornaments. A noble chandelier of brass depends from the centre of the roof, which diffuses a brilliant light over the greater part of the Church.

The first stone was laid on the 2d of June, 1823, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishop of Worcester, and the Rector, Trustees, and parochial officers of Newington. The foundations had been raised to a level with the ground, at that time having been in progress for nearly six months previous. On the 16th of December, 1824, it was consecrated by the same Primate. The service was read by the Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, the first incumbent. The Rev. A. C. Onslow, M.A. the Rector of the parish, preached an able sermon from the 93d Psalm, v. 6, "Holiness becometh thine house for ever."

The parish, though situated in the diocese of Winchester, is a peculiar of the Archbishop, who was attended by Sir John Nicholl, *knt.* as Dean of the Arches.

The present is said to be the largest of the new Churches yet erected. It contains sittings in pews for 1277 persons, free seats 519, seats for charity children 252, making a total of 2048. but a far greater number can always be accommodated without inconvenience.

The tower contains a peal of eight powerful bells, from the well-known foundry

foundry of Mr. Mears, of Whitechapel. The tenor weighs 20 cwt.

The ground on which the Church is built was given by the Corporation of the Trinity House, who are the owners of considerable property in the vicinity.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Note.—NEW CHURCHES, No. IV. Vol. xciv. ii. p. 489.—Camden Town Chapel was built by the Parish, unassisted by the Commissioners for the building of New Churches.

Brief Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce.

GISBORNE observes, that the possession of iron constitutes, humanly speaking, the difference between savage life and civil society¹. This assertion must be received with one important limitation, that the Chaldeans, who are described as expert armourers, were rude in the extreme. Nevertheless, this remark illustrates one of Montesquieu, that discovery was formerly the result of conquest, as conquest is now of discovery².

The latter acute writer has defined the history of Commerce to be that of the intercourse of nations, whose calamities and migrations form a material part of it³.

After the dispersion at Babel, there is no professed notice of Commerce. The purchase of a burial-ground by Abraham was made with silver coin, which is particularized as being "current with the merchant"⁴ (B.C. 1860); and the descendants of Ishmael are introduced about a century after, as dealers in spices and slaves. During the same age, a miraculous famine made Egypt the staple and granary of the East, while the influence arising from its ability to supply other nations with corn, occasioned many colonial

removals from that country to Greece. Sidon, as appears from the expressioris of Jacob, had already obtained importance⁵; the epithet "great" is applied to it by Joshua, who also terms Tyre "a strong city⁶;" and its quiet and security are expressly stated by the succeeding annalist⁷.

The Phœnicians, although couped within a narrow territory, possessed some valuable advantages: to an excellent harbour were added the forests of Lebanon, and the strong impulse of necessity. Their unfortunate brethren⁸, in their flight from a conqueror whom they termed a "robber," lined the African coast, from Kartha-kadtha (or, in its corrupt but softer form, Carthage), to Tangier⁹. Yet there is a clear indication of hostility at an early period between the kindred nations. The possession of a settlement on that side of the Strait was undoubtedly alluring, though unkind treatment is the traditional cause; however, the Tyrian chief (the Hercules of antiquity) attacked the infant settlement, reduced it by blockade, and put *Antai*, the founder, to death. In the true spirit of a warrior, he married the woman he had widowed, and, long after, the Kings of Mauritania adorned their ancestry with his name¹⁰.

The Pelasgi, whether Cuthites or Aborigines, first rendered Peloponnesus entirely habitable. About 1820 B.C. Ænotris led the superfluous population to Italy, and settled in Lucania; subsequent establishments were made by the Arcadians, Lydians, and Thessalians, and the colonists were so nicely blended with the natives, that their descent became the undisputed property of fabulists and poets¹¹.

Passing along the stream of tradition, we arrive at the voyage of the Argonauts, B.C. 1263, which derived its common name from the fleeces extended across the rivers to catch the

¹ Natural Theology, p. 98.

² De L'Esprit des Lois, b. xxi. c. 9.

³ Ibid. c. 5.

⁴ Genes. xxiii. 15.—St. Augustine remarks (De Civ. l. 4), "Ut Argentinus Deus dicereetur filius Æsculani, quod aerea moneta argentum precesisset...Jano tribuitur à plebique origo signandæ pecunie, quod in alterâ fronte nummorum adscriberetur ejus caput, in alterâ vero fronte, vel navis, vel pons, vel corona. Licet alii velint navim appositam fuisse nummis Italici, quod Saturnus navi vectus fuisset in Italiam." Suarez de Nummis, Amst. 1683, pp. 7, 8.

⁵ Gen. 49, 13.

⁶ Josh. xix. 28, 29.

⁷ Judges, xviii. 7.

⁸ Gen. x. 15—19.

⁹ See Bochart, and the authorities referred to in Horne's Crit. Latrod. iv. 32.

¹⁰ Plutarch, Vit. Sertor. Strabo, 3. Newton's Chronology, p. 198, 238, et seq.

¹¹ Bryant, Anal. of Myth. iv. 21. D'Hanerville notices historiques sur l'origine des Pelasques, &c. apud Ant. Etrusques, vol. V.

particles of gold. Owing to their ignorance of the sea, or mistrust of a direct course, these adventurers visited Lemnos, Samothrace, Troas, Cyzicus, Bithniæ, and Thrace: after beating about the Euxine, they discovered Mount Caucasus, which served them for a landmark, and anchored near Cæa, the capital of Colchis. The contradictory accounts of their return indicate that they were tempted by success to embark in other expeditions. However, their exploits became so famous as to be associated, even to the name of their vessel¹², with the traditional accounts of the Deluge. During the Trojan War, Euneus of Lemnos, son of Jason, is related to have furnished the Grecian camp with wines, for which he received metals, hides, and slaves¹³.

The misfortunes which befel most of the Grecian chiefs on their return from Troy, occasioned many emigrations. Southern Italy and the western coast of Italy were the principal resort. The successful wars of David brought under Hebrew dominion Elath and Gzion-geber, two harbours on the Red Sea, but the religious institutions of the Israelites, which obliged them to visit Jerusalem thrice in a year, were unfavourable to maritime expeditions¹⁴; their ships, therefore, were manned by Phœnician sailors, who brought from the Mediterranean and *Ophir*¹⁵, precious metals and curious animals. Horses were imported from Egypt. Jehoshaphat endeavoured to

revive the former commerce, B.C. 896, but after the loss of one fleet, he did not venture on a second attempt.

The fall of continental Tyre opened a prospect of aggrandisement to Carthage, and peopled it with industrious exiles. Its mariners were familiar with the coasts of *Albion*¹⁶, though their visits are more distinctly traced in *Ierne*¹⁷. Their encroachments in Spain were resisted by the petty princes, who cultivated the friendship of the Phœceans¹⁸; nevertheless, on quitting their country, the latter preferred the commodious harbour of Marseilles, where, being seldom molested, and generally victorious¹⁹, they maintained a respectable station, till reduced by the arms of Cæsar. Their geographer, Pytheas, is celebrated for a voyage, in which it is said he coasted Spain, France, and Britain, as far as the northern extremity of that island, whence he bore for Thulé (whatever place be meant by that name) and the Baltic.

The Egyptians were averse to maritime attempts as a nation, but the enterprising Necho achieved the first circumnavigation of Africa. He sent some Phœnician vessels from the Red Sea through the straits of Babelmandel, to discover the coast; and in the third year they returned by the Mediterranean: the shadow falling to the South, after they had passed the line; the delay of stopping to sow and reap grain for their subsistence, and the space of three years employed in the voyage, are the proofs on which it rests. In

¹² Ἰών, Argos.

¹³ Hom. Il. vii. 467—75.

¹⁴ Deut. xvi. 16.

¹⁵ "An unknown place, concerning which a great deal has been written, but which appears to have left some traces in *Ofor*, an Arabian district, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf." Volney, *Ruins of Empires*, p. 31, l. 5. note, where the reference is made to new Researches in Ancient History, vol. I. and Travels in Syria, vol. II.

¹⁶ This was the name given collectively by foreigners to the island; in the Bardic relics it is termed "*Ynys Prydain*," or, the Beautiful Island, whence Britain: and its divisions *Lloegyr*, *Cymru*, and *Alban*, or England, Wales, and Scotland. *Cambrian Register*, 1795, p. 23.

¹⁷ In a Welsh poem composed about A.D. 630, and entitled "*Arymes Prydain Vawr*," or, the Great Armed Confederacy of Britain, Ireland is termed *Iwerddon*; mention is also made of its capital in these lines,

"A gynhell *Dulyn* genhyn a savant,
Pan ddyfont i'r gŵd nid ymwadant."

"And the leaders of Dublin will stand firm in our behalf:

When they come into the battle they will not desert the cause."

Camb. Reg. 1796, p. 563.

See *Colo. Vallancey and Montmorency-Morris*.

¹⁸ Herod. i. 163.

¹⁹ Thucyd. i. 23. Voltaire, in his *Posthumous Observations on the French Language*, has the following remark: "There are no words in the French Language derived from the Greek, but those relating to the Arts. This is a sufficient proof that the Greeks established a factory, not a colony, at Marseilles, and that the Celtic language prevailed there." Perhaps it is important with regard to the latter inference.

after times, Eudoxus of Cyzicus, flying from the rage of Ptolemy Lathyrus, is said to have accomplished the same route. On the other hand, Sataspes, a Persian who attempted it by the straits of Gibraltar, proceeded no further than Sallee, being impeded by the periodical East wind. Hanno, the Carthaginian, who sailed on a colonising expedition about 400 B.C. did not reach the Cape. Those, observes Montesquieu, who set out from the Red Sea, had this evident advantage, the comparative nearness of the Cape; while others, on quitting the coast of Guinea, could not reach it without a compass, an invention at that time unknown²⁰.

It is now time to advert to the changes produced in Asia by the superfluous population of the North. About 630 B.C. the Massagetae of Turkistan moving westward, dislodged the Nomadic Scythians, who crossed the Araxes, and occupied the territories of the Cimmerii. These latter, after a protracted debate, in which a considerable number perished, fled along the sea coast; part of them settled on the site of the modern *Sinub*, while others possessed themselves of Lydia, during the reign of Ardys, by whose grandson, Alyattes, they were expelled. The Scythians missed the course of the fugitives, and leaving Mount Caucasus on the right, entered Media by the Upper route: after an ascendancy of 28 years, in which they penetrated Palestine, having rendered themselves odious by their rapacity, they were destroyed by Cyaxares²¹. In the poetical relics of Persian history, this migration may be traced in the various invasions of Afrasiale, or the Asiatic Tartar, during the Seventh Century, which were terminated by the illustrious Rustem, about 600 years before Christ.

From their veneration of the elements, the Persians were averse to maritime expeditions, and the same superstition exists at this day. Darius, whose attention to his revenue procured him the surname of *broker*²², seems alone to have turned his thoughts to commerce, to which he was probably

instigated by the measures of his Indian neighbour, Maraja. This monarch, who was contemporary with Hystaspes (father of Darius, and Governor of Turkistan), having reduced Guzerat, "built a port in that country, where he constructed vessels, and carried on commerce with all the states of Asia²³." Darius, whose dominions are extended by geographers as far as Moultan, sent Scylax, a Greek, with a fleet, *eastward*²⁴ down the Indus, who arrived at the Red Sea after a voyage of 30 months. Whatever may be thought of this story, its geographical inaccuracy, the coasting of the Gedosian shore, when compared with the difficulties encountered by Alexander's mariners, the object appears rather to have been political, and an acquisition of territory was the result²⁵.

The disastrous expedition of Darius to Scythia was attended with beneficial consequences to geographical knowledge; having crossed the eastern divisions of the Danube, and the Don, he proceeded through Podolia to the banks of the Wolga, whence he was led by the retreating inhabitants in the direction of Vologhda. Fortunately for his army, he returned by the same indirect course. Whatever was known of this region, observes the illustrator of Herodotus, was evidently the result of this expedition.

One of the most valuable geographical remains is the Melpomene of Herodotus: this inquisitive and judicious historian visited a considerable portion of the space he describes, which portion may be comprised within Syrene, Italy, the Danube, and Babylon. Eudoxus of Cnidus, as a geographer, and Pytheas of Marseilles, as a voyager, illustrate the period between Herodotus and Alexander the Great.

Selden remarks, "there never breathed that person to whom mankind was more beholden" than Aristotle; yet much of this eulogy belongs to his enterprising pupil. Previous to the battle of Gaugamela he had traversed Egypt and Libya, visited the Red Sea, and explored the countries on the Caspian and Sea of Azof. From that

²⁰ B. xxi. c. 10.

²¹ Herod. i. 15, 16, 103. iv. 11, 12. There is some confusion in his narrative with regard to the two continents; but his account of the massacre of the Scythians is confirmed by the policy of Shah Abbas, who took off the Curdish chiefs at a feast.

²² Herod. iii. 89. ²³ Dow's History of Hindostan, i. 8.

²⁴ The course of the Indus is South-west. ²⁵ Herod. ii. 44.

time his expedition ought to be considered as one of discovery; at the East of the *Penjab* his soldiers refused to proceed further, but their return was made beneficial to science, being conducted by a different route. Having explored the mouth of the Indus, where he was struck with astonishment at the tides, he returned through *Gedrosia* (the modern *Neckran*) to *Babylon*. The Indian ocean and Persian gulf were, in the meanwhile, successfully navigated by *Nearchus*; and other voyages were projected, when *Alexander* was carried off by a fever, which in the hands of later writers has been exaggerated into debauchery.

The motives of *Alexander* were as honourable as his views were liberal; but his successors degenerated while his empire decayed: "thus (says an eloquent historian) did the growing dishonesty of the Greeks, the proud tyranny of the Romans, the barbarous despotism of the Parthians, and all succeeding Asiatic dynasties, conspire to defeat the sanguine hopes concerning the improvement of the Eastern world, that had been entertained by *Alexander*, and by him partly realised. In his military *chlamys* *Pompey* delighted to triumph: *Augustus* spared *Alexandria* for the sake of its founder: his life was read by *Trajan*, as his statue had been contemplated by *Cæsar*, with a sigh of humbled ambition. All conquerors admired *Alexander*; but none ever united the will and the power to imitate his example²⁶."

Of *Alexander's* generals, *Seleucus* inherited the greater portion of his spirit, but the wars in which he was engaged thwarted his designs. That valuable portion of territory which he possessed between the Indus and the Ganges, was wrested from him by the usurper *Chandragupta*, whose alliance he preferred to hostilities in a quarter so remote from his capital. Under his successors, this vast empire dwindled to the province of *Commagene*, which retained a nominal independence: the migration and invasion of the Gauls, the conquests of the Romans, and the Parthian and Jewish revolts, are the principal events which mark its decay. Under the Ptolemies, *Alexander* succeeded to the traffic of impoverished *Tyre* and declining *Carthage*. They united the Red Sea to the Me-

diterranean, by a canal; and established a caravan between *Egypt* and *Abyssinia*. But the rapid progress of *Rome* disappointed their extensive views; the *Carthaginian* colonies on the West of *Africa* perished, or were blended with the savage nations; while the liberty of *Greece* languished from the death of *Philopæmen* to the capture of *Athens* by *Sylla*.

A survey of the Roman dominions was planned by *Julius Cæsar*, and finished under *Augustus*, by Greek geographers. In the reign of the latter, *Arabia* was partially, and *Ethiopia* successfully explored.

Reverting to the West, we learn from *Diodorus*, that tin was carried from *Cornwall* to *St. Michael's Mount* at low water, and thence to the northern coast of *France*, and transported on horses to *Marseilles*, being a journey of 30 days. The same author mentions *Orcas* as the northern extremity of the island, which was first circumnavigated by *Agricola*.

While *Justinian* possessed a numerous fleet, and effected maritime conquests, the naval history of the West presents little but piracy. The adventures of the Saxons and Normans are well known. The Welsh triads mention several heroic freebooters, and one of them named *Coroi* (who was slain in a sea-fight with another called *Cuchullin*), is celebrated in an elegy by *Taliessin*. *Llywarch*, the bard, describes *Rodri*, son of *Owain Gwynedd*, as going "on the steeds of the torrent," and hints that he perished in an engagement. The Triads also mention *Ysgewyn* in *Gwent* (*Ysgewydd* in *Monmouthshire*), *Gwygwr* in *Môn* (*Beaumaris*) and *Gwyddno* in the North (?) as the three principal ports of *Britain*²⁷.

Alfred devoted his attention to naval affairs, and has left behind him a geographical description of the North of *Europe*. *Athelstan* passed an enlightened law, that every merchant who should perform three voyages with his own manufactures, should enjoy the privileges of a *Thane*.

The capture of *Alexandria* by the Saracens, A.D. 640, threw the Oriental trade into the hands of the *Venetians*, from whom it dropped on the discovery of the Cape. The same age "gave a new world to *Castile* and *Leon*," as

²⁶ Gillies, Hist. of Greece, part 2. iv. 552.

²⁷ Camb. Reg. 1795, p. 317. the

the epitaph of Columbus expresses it. The Spaniards have exclusively retained the American trade, but by crippling the conquered Portuguese in India, they prepared the way for Dutch and English acquisitions. We have little fear that the sea will afford other nations a political superiority; but it is impossible to read the prophecies of Isaiah²⁸, without feeling some anxiety as to that commercial people, whose endeavours are to assist in the restoration of the Jews.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

PERMIT me through the channel of your useful Magazine, to make known a proposed measure, of no small importance to the interests of the Beneficed Clergy. It was suggested some time ago, but I believe no means were taken to put it in execution. The inadequacy of small livings to supply a decent and respectable maintenance to the incumbents, has long and deservedly been a matter of complaint. Various modes have been adopted of increasing their value, and with some success. Queen Anne's Bounty has done much. Augmentations and benefactions from private persons, in several forms have contributed to the same desirable end. But the benefits thence derived have unfortunately been more than counteracted by the operation of a constant evil, which is the inability of the inferior clergy to defend their own rights, owing to the formidable and almost incalculable expenses attending litigation on these occasions. I proceed, therefore, to say, that the present plan is to raise a fund for the purpose of defending the rights of benefices. I shall not now attempt to enter upon the subject so fully as its probable consequences might authorise, but just state the general grounds on which such measure is undertaken. Let me but call your attention awhile to the frequent and discouraging situation of an incumbent with respect to the rights in question. Too often it is his fate, perhaps in the decline of life, and after having passed the prime of it in serving curacies, which have afforded him a bare subsistence, and therefore left him no means of providing for the future, to be instituted to prefer-

ment, the interests of which have suffered materially from the distresses, non-residence, or perhaps negligence of his predecessors. I need not here enlarge on the various encroachments and forms of injustice to which Church property is subject. Few people who live in the country are strangers to them, and the Clergy from woeful experience are full well acquainted with them. One of the most common and difficult to investigate is the system of setting up moduses instead of the payment of tithes. Other pleas of exemption, likewise, from the payment of them are contended for. To which may be added local and special usages of the parish in favour of the landholder. Encroachments too on the glebe land are sometimes so barefaced, and to such an extent, as to outrage every principle of common honesty. Public records of such rights, whether parish Terriers, the Liber Regis, the Taxatio Ecclesiastica, the Inquisitio post Mortem, the Augmentation Office, or other documents usually referred to, may be of occasional utility, but as a dependence are little more than broken reeds of support. If an incumbent, under these circumstances, is daring enough to seek redress by law, what are his prospects? I answer, the following, generally speaking. In the first place he feels probably the *res angusta*. Next he is sensible that he has (commonly) a life interest only in the benefice. He finds too that his adversaries are wealthy, and determined upon making all possible resistance: that the issue of suits is ever uncertain; that in case of failure the loss may be ruinous to him, and that even if he be successful, the opposite party perhaps will not abide by the decision; as well as that the expenses already incurred, are, it may be, to a greater amount than his interest in the preferment is worth. The patron will seldom lend any aid, so that every risk must be his own. If he looks forward to the usual course of law proceedings in these matters, it is as follows. The plaintiff begins by filing his bill in some Court at Westminster, claiming his dues. After passing the usual forms, the cause remains for hearing, and awaits its turn. If this takes place within two years or so, he may esteem himself fortunate: if not till twice that time, he must not be surprised. When the cause is called,

if

if it appears to be one of little difficulty, it is usually decided at once, and judgment given. If it be intricate, and involves (as frequently happens) the investigation of local circumstances, an issue is granted for a trial at the county assizes. Now the case unfortunately is become one in which our great constitutional privilege, that of Trial by Jury, appears to the least advantage. I feel a reluctance at making this remark, being fully sensible of the general excellence of our Government, and the administration of justice. But judicatures, like every thing human, must be liable to defect, and sometimes fallible. Most certain it is, that country juries are commonly prejudiced against the payment of tithes, and therefore must be expected to be so biassed in their decisions. If the verdict be given against the incumbent, he is usually, if not ruined, left without the pecuniary means of seeking further redress, by moving for a new trial, or taking the cause into a higher court. At least considerations of prudence may be supposed to restrain him. Whilst on the other hand, should the decision be in his favour, the wealthy and exasperated defendant, unalarmed by costs, and finding the interests of his estate at stake, feels probably little hesitation in making a further venture by another trial: and if still unsuccessful, as a last resource, removes the cause into the House of Lords! There can be no wonder that any one of slender fortune should be discouraged and deterred by such formidable obstacles; which in fact must become, in most cases, insuperable barriers to his obtaining justice. The consequence generally is, that he submits to the necessity of the case, and acquiesces in conditions which he knows to be unjust: thus signing and sealing the ruin of his benefice. These are evils which call aloud, and long have called for some remedy. The general outline and view which I have given of the subject, may lead to a fuller and abler discussion of it. Meanwhile the candid attention of all friends to the Church is requested to this representation of facts, which may enable them to form a judgment as to the expediency of the present proposed measure, that of establishing (as has been above said) a fund for defending the rights of benefices. It may reasonably be hoped

that the vigorous and determined investigation of a few select cases, wherein injustice is manifest, would, as precedents, facilitate the decision of others, and become the means of a systematic redress of all such aggressions. Of course a Society and Committee would be necessary to regulate an institution of this nature, to superintend the application of its funds, and to examine into the merits of all claims to receive the benefit of them. But these are after-considerations, and I therefore here drop the subject: only adding my hope that the benevolence and liberality which ever characterize a British public in behalf of the oppressed, will appear in this instance. Thus will they essentially befriend a class of men, respecting whom it may too truly be said, that whatever be their merits, collectively or individually,

"The world is not their friend nor the world's law!" SHAKESPEARE.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Nov. 4.

MUCH of Common Law is founded on customs. The commendable abrogation of laws of evil tendency now frequently effected in the present age, enlightened by sound principles of political morals, sufficiently evinces that customs, however sanctioned by antiquity, are far from being unquestionable. Under such just consideration, the record of customs in your valuable repository of information leads to a candid examination of them, and necessarily to their rejection, if found to militate against the cause of religion and moral order in society. I shall now state a very old custom, leaving it to your numerous readers, and more especially to Churchmen, to judge, whether what no individual of proper feelings would for a moment imitate, can be any longer tolerated, consistently with the *rubrick of our Church*. I must do the Clergy here the justice to say, that they have in vain attempted to abolish so improper an usage; while the corporate body who maintain it, see nothing immoral in its continuance; and defend it on the abstract principle of the honor it originally conferred, the memory of which, under an erroneous impression of the intentions of the Royal Donor, which they steadfastly cherish.

This

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

This city is celebrated in the page of history for heroic defences made against rebellious armies and ferocious invaders. The pretender, PERKIN WARBECK, was gallantly repulsed from its walls raised in the time of *ATHELSTAN*. In reward for such loyalty and bravery, the Seventh Henry granted a charter of immunities; presented his own sword to the Mayor, and gave a *hat or cap of liberty to be worn on all public occasions*. The Mayor and Corporation enter the Cathedral, preceded by the Swordbearer *wearing this hat on his head, within the Choir*, and does not take it off, till he has deposited the sword before the Mayor, close to the throne of the Bishop. In like manner, he *wears this hat* in the House of God, in marching in front of the procession leaving the Cathedral*. The Church-rubrick permits no person to wear a hat within the *Temple of the Deity*; the infirm *only* being allowed to use a description of nightcap. Henry the Seventh was rather a religious Monarch, who would not sanction an impious custom: and if we are to suppose that Roman Catholics in those days, acted thus, surely Protestants are forbid to follow so shocking an example. Probably some of your Correspondents can inform us, whether such an extraordinary custom be prevalent in any other Protestant place of worship?

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept. 10.*
THE parish of Llanasaph, commonly called Llanassa, in the county of Flint, is situated on the banks of the Dec, 6½ miles North-west of Holywell, and 212 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St. Asaph, is much more spacious than the generality of churches in the Principality, having been considerably enlarged since its first erection. It has two East windows, in the more ancient of which is placed some fine stained glass, represented in *Plate II*. This

* It was remarked to George II. that at Court a privileged Nobleman wore his hat, on which the Monarch neatly observed, that the Peer forgot that *Ladies were present*. The Mayor and Corporation may apply this *à priori*, in an infinitely higher sense, to a practice that would certainly be better honoured in the breach than in the observance.

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glass is the more curious, from having originally adorned the neighbouring Abbey of Basingwerk. It obtained its present situation by the liberality of Henry ap Harry, of Llanassa, who, having purchased the house and lands of Basingwerk Abbey, on its dissolution in 1540, made this present to his own parish church.

The subject of the centre compartment is the Crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. John standing at the foot of the Cross.

The first compartment to the right of the plate exhibits a female saint, with no very remarkable or apparent symbol. It is probably Saint Anne, who was usually drawn with a book. The glass doubtlessly suffered much in its removal, and several parts are disarranged and misplaced. On each side of this figure we have a fragment of an inscription, on one of which occurs the usual incipient word, *Ora*, and on the other, *Amen*.

In the next division we have a Bishop bearing very apparently the pall of Canterbury. It may be intended for St. Augustine or St. Thomas à Becket.

On the other side of the Crucifixion stands St. Lawrence, with his usual accompaniments, a book and gridiron.

In the last compartment is St. James the Less, with his inscription remaining, *Sanc't Jacob*. He has, as is usual, a book in his hand; behind his head, his pilgrim's hat, bearing an escallop shell, is thrown back; and under his arm remains part of his staff.

In the three rondeaux above the heads of the first, second, and last figures, are depicted the instruments and symbols of the Passion; in the first three immense nails between diminutive pincers and hammer; in the second, the five wounds of Christ; in the last, Judas's bag and Peter's cock.

Of the Rectory of Llanasaph the Bishop of St. Asaph is proprietor, and he is the patron of the Vicarage. Bp. Laurence Child procured in 1385 the appropriation of this Church to supply his Cathedral with lights, and to repair the ruins occasioned by the wars. The present worthy Vicar of Llanasaph is the Rev. Henry Parry.

By the marriage of Anne, only daughter and heiress of Henry ap Harry above mentioned, to William Mostyn, esq. of Talacre, the Priory of Basing-

Basingwerk was conveyed to that family, by whom it is still possessed. Edward, son of William, was created a Baronet in 1670; and Sir Edward Mostyn, the present Baronet, is the seventh who has borne the title.

- Yours, &c. W. LATHAM.

ON THE USE OF THE HISTORICAL TRIADS.

THE Greek and Roman historians owe their reputation as much to the beauties of their style, as to their accuracy. Their form is pleasing, and from being made the medium of education, they become our companions in the closet. But the discerning reader perceives that Herodotus abounds in fable, that Livy is frequently mistaken, and that such as cannot be charged with credulity, have an obvious bias in favour of their country. In other countries information is derived, not from chronicles, but from poetical and traditionary relics. The Persians have their Shah Nameh, and the Hindoos their Mahabbarat; and the early events of our ancestors must be principally gleaned from the Historical Triads. Of these records the observations of Mr. Turner and the Editors of the Myvyrian Archæology will supply the best account:

"The Welch have a very singular collection of historical facts, which they call TRIADS. Three events which have an analogy in some point or other, are arranged together. It is certainly a very whimsical mode of commemorating events, but the actions of man are full of caprice. The fanciful rudeness of the plan may discredit the taste or judgment of its authors; but the veracity of the statement is not affected by the singularity of the form. If the Welch have never had a Livy, or a Thucydides; if they have made Triads, instead of histories, we may blame the misdirection of their genius; but we cannot try the authenticity of a record by its taste and elegance, or what will become of our special pleading, our bills in equity, and our acts of parliament*!

"The historical Triads have been obviously put together at very different periods. Some appear very ancient. Some allude to circumstances about the first population, and early history of the island, of which every other memorial has perished. The Triads were noticed by Camden with respect. Mr. Vaughan, the antiquary of

Hengurt, refers them to the seventh century. Some may be the records of more ancient traditions, and some are of more recent date. I think them the most curious, on the whole, of all the Welsh Remains."†

Of the Triads there are many MSS. in different collections.

"They may be considered (say the Editors) amongst the most valuable and curious productions preserved in the Welsh language; and they contain a great number of memorials of the remarkable events which took place among the ancient Britons. Unfortunately, however, they are deficient with respect to dates; and, considered singly, they are not well adapted to preserve the connection of history. Yet, a collection of Triads, continued together as these are, condense more information into a small compass, than is to be accomplished perhaps by any other method; and consequently such a mode of composition is superior to all others for the formation of a system of tradition."

They were published, in 1801, by the munificence of Mr. Owen Jones, and have since been edited by Mr. Probert. Every elucidation which can now be obtained, will be found, with a chronological digest, in the *Cambro-Briton*, a respectable periodical, conducted by the late Mr. Parry. One disadvantage they certainly possess: to enumerate precisely THREE circumstances, such as "the three accursed deeds of the Isle of Britain," it may often have been necessary to exaggerate, and sometimes to omit; so that the Triads must be regarded as detached notices rather than a complete series of records.

The Triads remount to the political circumstances of the *Cymry* before their supposed departure from Asia. Hu Gadaru, or The Mighty, whom some sanguine antiquaries have identified with Noah, is said to have formed them into social communities, to have instructed them in agriculture, and to have adapted poetry to the preservation of historical memorials. Under his auspices, they reached an island, previously denominated *Clas Merddin*, or The Sea-defended Green Spot, and by the colonists, *Vel Inys*, or The Honey Isle. A federal monarchy was subsequently established by Prydain (a name signifying *beautiful*), from whom the island is said to have derived its present (though altered) appellation of Britain.

* Vindication of the Ancient British Poems, p. 126.

† P. 181.

Poetry was early reduced to a system by Tydain, surnamed *Tad Awen*, or The Father of the Muse. This personage has been supposed the same with the Celtic Thoth, or Theutat, and the Egyptian Hermes. The current regulations were first consolidated into a body of laws, by Dynval Moelmu, about four hundred years before the Christian æra. Subsequently, but at an uncertain period, the Jury, the Judicial office, and the Regal power, were declared the three pillars of the commonwealth.

About the same time a spirit of emigration began to actuate the northern nations. The Belgæ, forsaking their native abodes on the Rhine, passed into Britain, and settled in the western and southern parts. A Scandinavian, called Urb Llyuddoe, came hither, and induced considerable numbers to accompany him to Greece, where he and his followers are held to have settled: this event appears to relate to the great movement westward of the Gauls (whom many Britons might accompany), and their final establishment in Asia, under the name of Galatians.

During the century before Christ, the Britons seem to have acquired whatever domestic civilization they possessed: the art of shipbuilding was invented or learned by Corvinor, a bard; wheat and barley were introduced by Coll; and building with stone by Mordhai. About the middle of that period, in the reign of Keraint, Siluria, or Southern Wales, was visited by a terrible famine.

Caswallon ‡, (the Cassivelannus of Cæsar) then reigned in Gwynnedd, or North Wales: having repelled a body of Irish, who had invaded his dominions, with considerable slaughter, the bodies of the slain remaining unburied, were the cause of a pestilence. He signalised himself against Cæsar in Gaul, whither he went to assist the natives, or, according to another Triad, to obtain the beautiful Flur, B. C. 55. Britain was in consequence invaded,

‡ Mr. E. Jones (Musical and Poetical Relics, p. 6), supposes some lines in praise of Beli, to have been made on the father of Caswallon, and considers them as the earliest specimen extant. But the name of their author, Salluarn, limits them to the fifth or sixth century. The same may be said of the Ode to Gwalloc ap Lleenog, whom Mr. Jones and Baxter confounded with the Galgacus of Tacitus.

and the treachery of Avarwy (Mandubratius) contributed to his success. During this æra, the Gwyddelians, or first Irish colonists, settled in Alban, or Scotland; and the people of Galedin (supposed to be Holland) in the Isle of Wight.

Caradoc, the son of Bran, was elected sovereign, A. D. 43, and betrayed, nine years afterwards, to the Romans, by Aregwydd Voeddig (Cartismandua), daughter of Avarwy. Dr. Pughe considers the celebrated Boadicea to have some reference to this name. The alleged genealogy is a suspicious circumstance: indeed, we are inclined to think, that the Britons endeavoured to cast a greater odium on this princess, by representing her as the daughter of a traitor. Bran, the father of Caradoc, with his whole family, were detained as hostages for that warrior at Rome, where they remained for seven years: on their detention, Christianity is said to have been introduced into Britain, A. D. 59, who thence obtained the name of The Blessed. But this story has not obtained implicit credit even among the Welsh, although Dr. Southey prefers it to the other narratives. The account of Bran's death, in the second tale of the first series of the Mæbiogion (composed perhaps as early as the fifth century), among many fabulous incidents, virtually contradicts it. Matholloch, an Irish prince, married his daughter Bronwen, but in consequence of the ill treatment she received from him, he invaded Ireland. The Britons were victorious, but with the loss of their chief, who, before his death, directed his head to be buried under the Tower of London, as a preservative against invasions§.

A grandson of Caradoc (Coel ap Cyllyn) introduced mill-wheels into Britain, A. D. 100; and, A. D. 167, his son Lleuog is said to have founded the first see in Britain at Llandaff: this story has a partial aspect. A. D. 330 the Emperor Constantine is said to have founded that of York; and London received the same honour from the rebel Maximus, A. D. 380. To support his pretensions, a number of British troops accompanied Cynan Me-

§ According to Geoffry of Monmouth (Galfrai ap Arthur), Vortimer ordered his body to be buried on the sea-shore, with a similar view, A. D. 468. These stories, if false, prove the popularity of such a superstition.

riadeg and his sister Ellen to Armórica, and settled there on his death, A. D. 390. His son by a British woman bears the name of Owen; A. D. 400 he was elected sovereign by general suffrage, and his first act was to abolish the tribute which, since the time of Cæsar, had been paid to the Romans. As ancient history closes about this period, and poets and chroniclers begin to appear in an unbroken succession, it is sufficient to observe, that the Triads reach to the disappearance of Madoc in 1172. This epitome may perhaps interest our readers, and enable such as are not familiar with Welsh evidence to compare these incidents with the representations of Roman and English writers.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Nov. 3.

IN giving the site of the North West Magnetic Pole, by a process of approximation, in your number for last December, I remarked, that little more could be said on this interesting subject till Captain Parry's return. The approximation was made by means of the longitudes, latitudes, magnetic dips and variations furnished by Captains Parry and Franklin, enterprising and scientific characters, to whose valuable labours Navigation and Commerce must for ever stand signally indebted.

To the second line of the second series of figures, giving the medium latitude of the pole, I prefixed by mistake the name of the latter, instead of the former able navigator; but this in no respect affects the result situating the pole at the intersection of 70 deg. North latitude, and 100 deg. West longitude, without, as usual, attending to fractions. It thus appears, that if Captain Parry had got through Prince Regent's Inlet, he would have passed over the very site of the pole, in running South-west to the mouth of Coppermine River; and would have solved the problem of the discovery of the precise position of the pole, by the obvious and simple procedure stated in various papers on this very important subject, inserted in your valuable *Miscellany*. Great credit is due to the Admiralty for persevering in these useful researches; while it is honourable to the British Nation, that the geography of these northern regions should be accurately laid down. It is

hoped, that next year, Captain Parry will be sent out to complete his own brilliant discovery. Should Regent Channel be found impassable, the Polar Basin may be explored by means of wide channels leading to where there is now every reason to suppose that an open sea will be found. In the mean time, Captain Franklin will have settled the point whether there is a passage for ships, as well as for currents and whales through Behring's straits; a question involving more of curiosity than utility, as independent of the intense cold of these dreary regions, and of the constant danger that ships would be exposed to, there does not appear that there is any practicable passage for ships, from Lancaster's Sound [the original name] to these Straits. This reduces the question to what is of infinite use, being the improvement of the Theory of the Magnetic Variation, arising from the discovery of the site of the Magnetic Pole, at present the primary object in view.

In your number for March, last year, I made a few calculations from the best data that could be obtained, shewing the quantity of movement eastward, of the magnetic pole, in the course of five years. I stated, that the dip of the needle would be found to increase on the East, and to diminish on the West side of the supposed position of the pole. By parity of cause and reasoning, I concluded, that the West variation would be found to increase in situations on the East side, and to decrease in those on the West side of the pole. A young gentleman, on board of the *Hecla*, had this Magazine, in case it might meet the eye of that able and scientific character, Captain Parry. If the dip and variation were tried in the same situation in which they were taken in Prince Regent's Inlet, in 1819, I expect that the West variation was found greater, and also, the dip of the magnetic needle. If this proved to be the case, it would decidedly indicate a certain degree of movement of the pole eastward.

It is unnecessary, Sir, to repeat here, the arguments deduced from Scripture and Philosophy, tending to establish that the spheroid of the earth is not solid. One additional text is very striking in favour of the supposition on which the polar movement is founded, "*The Earth was void.*"

Sir Isaac Newton supposes the space including

including the solar system, to be occupied by *Æther*. The earth floats in this, probably on the principle on which a balloon moves in the atmosphere in air of specific gravity, similar to that of the gas within it. The power of the Derry gave the orbicular movement, and the diurnal or rotatory followed as a necessary consequence. This effect is observed in projecting bombs from mortars. The shell turns round its axis in the direction of its flight, till it arrives at the vertex of the irregular parabola described. Here gravity, acting powerfully in the more perpendicular descending curve, as the squares of the times, the accelerated velocity of descent destroys the rotatory motion. The rotatory motion of the shell arises from a vacuum created in the rear of its flight, into which the air rushes and turns the projectile in the direction of its course. The diurnal motion of the earth may be physically ascribed to a similar cause. Were the planets solid to their centre, the centripetal force retaining them in their orbits would be infinitely more than the ablest astronomers have ascribed to the attraction of the sun; while, at the same time, this solidity would be productive of no useful purpose that human reason can fathom. There can be little doubt that the oblate spheroid-form of the earth has arisen from the plastic nature of its shell having yielded into this form, by means of the constant rotatory motion round the axis. The North-west and South-east magnetic poles evidently possess contrary polarities, and consequently they attract each other, so far as to be retained in their orbits, and the intervening magnetic gas within and without the globe, prevents the approach of the poles. This is hypothetical; but manifestly these bodies move within the earth, and produce the *variation* on its surface.

Churchman made the period of revolution of the North-west pole, 1096 years. This is erroneous; as from the time when the variation was nothing in London, in 1657, till it began to decrease in 1817, one hundred and sixty years elapsed, during which time the pole moved through an arc of eighty degrees. This will give 720 years as the time of a *complete revolution*. The calculation cannot go to fractions, as the exact time of the maximum and minimum remains unknown.

In the year 2017 the variation will be nothing in London, when an East variation will go on during 160 years in like manner as the West increased during the same time. By observing, accurately, the time of no variation, and that of the extreme easting, those that live in the year 2177 may be enabled to calculate the fractional part of the orbit. Churchman laid it down, that the pole moved under a parallel of latitude. This cannot be fact, because the West variation, instead of being now diminishing, would *increase* till the pole in moving eastward arrived under a point on the supposed parallel, touched by a tangent line drawn from London. Again, the pole does not move under a straight line, or a curved line directly under the north pole of the earth, as there could be no variation under such line, or meridian; being a case that has not occurred. The pole cannot move under an East and West line, *nor* under the earth's North pole, because that on such line there would be *always* the *same* variation, excepting when the pole passed perpendicularly under the place situated on such line. This case also has not occurred. It remains then only to conclude, that the pole moves round the pole of the earth in some very eccentric curve beyond the reach of calculation, and to be ascertained only by finding on it several points where the needle will stand perpendicular. This may be done during seventy years to come, after which the pole will move under regions which cannot be reached. This is the only mode of finding a sufficient portion of the curve to indicate the whole of it.

Churchman placed the pole in 58 deg. North latitude, and 134 deg. West longitude. Euler placed it in 76 deg. North, and 96 deg. West from Tenerife. Professor Krufft situated it in 70 deg. North, and 23 West longitude. Doctor Halley supposed there were two northern magnetic poles. One of them he placed in Baffin's Bay, and the other, he situated in 76 deg. North, and 30 deg. East longitude. The pole discovered by Captain Parry proves all these to be gratuitous suppositions. It is still imagined that a magnetic pole exists in Siberia. Professor Hanstein is sent from Berlin, and Monsieur Couter from Paris, according to the papers, to ascertain the site of this pole. No such will be found, but the
North-

North-east line of no variation will offer itself to their notice. This is, in point of fact, a continuation of the meridian passing over the North-west pole and through the North pole of the earth; and it were to be wished that under the meridian of 80 deg. East nearly, the meridian of this line of no variation would be accurately laid off, near Madras in India, in order to trace the annual increase of West variation commencing on such line. If a pole existed in Siberia, the needle in London would not point, as it does, *fully* to the North-west pole, but considerably to the East of it, on account of the attraction of the imagined pole in Siberia. As well may it be supposed, that the North pole of the earth attracts, which it does not, as in such case, the needle in London would not point to the North-west pole, but in some direction between both, as may readily be explained by an experiment with two magnets representing these objects. All this shews, that there is but one magnetic pole in the northern hemisphere; and it is earnestly trusted, that the requisite steps will be taken to discover its *real site*, before another year passes, as such discovery now rendered equally easy and safe, will lay a sure foundation for the formation of a true theory of the magnetic variation, so essential to the interests of Navigation and Commerce. Should Captain Parry not get through Regent's Channel in the summer of 1826, the *exact position* of the pole can be attained to from Coppermine River. The annual decrease and increase of the variation are somewhat unequal; and this is to be ascribed to the action of intervening magnetic strata occurring sometimes in the line of variation; such strata being frequently met with in many situations.

It thus appears, that this wonderful, but imperfect science, is rapidly advancing; and Foreign Nations are endeavouring by voyages of research, to participate in the honour of establishing it on the sure foundation of actual discoveries. It is on this account that we ought to persevere in accomplishing the discovery of the *precise site* of the magnetic pole in each hemisphere, as a national object of vast moment.

In a former paper, I stated, from a close investigation of data deduced from the voyages of Captain Cook, and of others, that the South-east magnetic

pole was situated in those times at the intersection of the parallel of 75 deg. South latitude, and the meridian of 144 deg. East longitude. If this be fact, the position assigned to it by Halley, Euler, Churchman, Krufft, and others, must be erroneous. This pole is certainly moving westward; and if the rate be similar to that of the North-west, it cannot, at present, be far from the meridian of 117 deg. East. When once the South-east line of no variation is ascertained, the period of its revolution can be nearly calculated. This pole, it would seem, is stronger in its action than the other. If its position were ascertained, this comparison could be made by trying the dip, and the oscillations of the magnetic needle, at exact equal distances from each pole, and on the relative line of no variation of each pole.

Fortunately for science, Mr. Weddell of the navy has the merit of having lately sailed as far as 74 deg. 16 min. South latitude, where he found an *open sea*. He was when there, about three times the length of Great Britain from the South-east pole; and the variations he gives, excepting one, concentrate not far from the position assigned to it. Two attempts ought immediately to be made to lay down the site of this pole. One might be from where Mr. Weddell found an open sea; and the other, on the line of no variation, not far from 117 deg. East, probably on the South coast of New Holland. For the sake of safety, two ships should accompany each other, on each expedition. It is unnecessary to urge the vast benefit that would result to science and navigation.

It has been recently a subject of discussion, what is, and what is not the *Magnetic Equator*? Many suppose, that each pole has its separate equator. This supposition is not consistent with the *rationale* of the case. There is a line round the earth on every point of which the magnetic needle will take a horizontal position. In this case, the extremity of the needle nearest to its relative magnetic pole, is attracted in the *inverse ratio of the square of the distance*; and if a curve could be drawn through such points all round the earth, it would constitute the magnetic equator common to both poles. This equator is *constantly changing*, because the North-west

west pole is always moving eastward, and the South-east westward. Simple experiments with magnets elucidate this fact clearly.

I believe, Mr. Urban, that little more can be said on the whole of the present important and interesting subject, till the return of the ships of discovery to be sent out, relatively, next summer. I trust that this Country will have the glory of effecting scientific and geographical discoveries, hitherto reflecting so much honour on the British Nation.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. If the magnetic pole moved in the plane of a meridian, when directly under the pole of the earth, an unheard-of case would occur, as in every part of the whole northern hemisphere there would be *no variation* at such time. This is an additional proof that it *does not* move in this manner. The constant increase and decrease of the variation sets at rest every supposition of movement under one meridian, or in any straight line across meridians. I made the variation at St. Helena, in 1796, as appears in the Philosophical Transactions, 15 deg. 48 min. 34 sec. In 1768 Captain Wallis made it 12 deg. 47 min. The increase in 28 years appears to be 3 deg. 1 min. 34 sec. giving an annual of 6 deg. 29 min. In the northern hemisphere, the average annual increase was 9 deg. 6 min. This shews that the South-east pole moves *slower* than the other, by nearly one third part. On what *data* Churchman makes the period of revolution of the South-east pole 1289 years, he does not explain by any *rationale*.

Captain Parry found a West variation of 89 deg. 18 min. 19 sec. when in latitude 69 deg. 48 min. 10 sec. and longitude 83 deg. 29 min. 27 sec. This shews so far, that the approximated site of the pole is probably near the truth. The investigation of the Hyperborean Coast of America, inclusive of Behring Straits, is now carrying on by land, as was recommended in your former numbers.

In 69 deg. South, and 93 deg. West longitude, the Russian Circumnavigators discovered an island named PETER I. They found a barrier of ice nearly all round the parallel of 69 deg. South latitude. This indicates strongly, the existence of a *terra firma* in high South latitude, to equalise, as it were, the land in both hemispheres.

Amendment of the Law of Patents.

MR. URBAN, *West-square, Nov. 7.*

WHILE some people extol the justice and liberality and wisdom of the British government in granting exclusive patents to the Authors of useful Inventions, others perhaps may be found, who will condemn the whole system, as ungrateful, iniquitous, oppressive, and impolitic.

That the Inventor has a well-founded right to expect both thanks and reward from the publick, can hardly admit even a momentary doubt. Yet, instead of thanks and reward, he is condemned to pay a heavy fine for the bare permission to reap the fruits of his Invention; since, without that dear-bought licence, he is no more at liberty to enjoy them, (if a poor man, unable to contend against superior capital) than a hare is at liberty to browse the grass, while pursued by a pack of hungry hounds.

If—before the British soil had been enriched with the cauliflower, the asparagus, the peach, and the still more truly valuable potatoe—the legislature, in passing laws for the protection of gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds, should have added the following clause, “Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that, whenever any person shall have introduced into this country any valuable exotic tree, shrub, plant, or other vegetable, which appears likely to contribute to the delicate enjoyments of the rich, or the comfortable subsistence of the poor; such person shall be obliged to pay into His Majesty’s Exchequer the sum of *one hundred and twenty pounds**, for permission to inclose and secure his ground with walls, hedges, or trenches; and that, if he shall have neglected to pay the sum aforesaid, it may and shall be lawful for all and every person or persons, to demolish and scale his walls, break down his fences, and rob and ravage the ground where such exotic production is propagated or cultivated.—And provided, moreover, that, even when the cultivator shall have paid the aforesaid sum of one hundred and twenty pounds for the above-mentioned permission, he shall not be allowed to enjoy the benefit of it beyond the term of four-

* There are few patents, which do not cost more than that sum.

teen years; at the expiration of which period, his walls shall be demolished, his hedges torn up, and his ground converted into common land"—If (I say) such a clause had been enacted, would not universal mankind—or, at least, the honest portion of them—have raised their hands and eyes in astonishment and indignation, and exclaimed, "Iniquity!"—Yet, how nearly similar is the treatment inflicted on the Inventors of new and useful arts!

But—not to dwell on "odious comparisons"—However just and humane the practice of granting exclusive patents to the Authors of useful inventions—however powerfully that practice may have contributed to the improvement of arts and manufactures in England—it can hardly be doubted that the system of patent-rights is much less favourable to inventive Genius—less productive even to the Treasury—than it might perhaps easily be rendered by the adoption of a different plan.

By the financial regulations which have so greatly enhanced the price of patents, the benefit is almost exclusively confined to opulent persons; an effect, which would excite the less regret, if the inventive faculty, likewise, could, by legislative enactment, be exclusively confined to the more wealthy class. But, since experience confirms the truth of the old adage, that "Necessity is the mother of Invention," and clearly evinces, that the frugal meals of laborious Poverty are *not less* friendly to clearness of conception and acuteness of discovery, than the more sumptuous banquets, whose fumes too often cloud the intellect of pampered Opulence; it may be proper to consider, whether some provision cannot be made for the indigent Inventor, without loss to the Exchequer—if with an increase of revenue, the more desirable.

At present, the poor man, who has made a useful discovery, has little prospect of ever reaping any advantage from it; and, through that circumstance, the publick must often lose the benefit of a valuable Invention; while the Treasury also may be said to lose those sums which it would otherwise derive from new branches of manufacture and commerce.—Unable to pay the very high price of a patent, the Inventor either suffers his idea to pe-

rish unimproved—or, in the hope of assistance, communicates it to some unscrupulous Mammonist, who perhaps robs him of his Invention, and enriches himself by it, without ever bestowing a single shilling on the original author. In other cases, to avoid the risque of such a disappointment, the discoverer keeps his secret locked up for years in his own bosom, in the fond hope that some lucky chance may, at some future day, enable him to take out a patent: but, that happy day never arriving, the Invention dies with the Inventor, and is, together with him, consigned to eternal oblivion.

Not so in France—not so in America, where the acquisition of a patent is placed within the reach of humble Industry;—a wise and humane regulation, so far as the interests of Genius are concerned, and the improvement of arts and manufactures. But the Governments of those countries have either forgotten or forborne to avail themselves (as they fairly and unobjectionably might) of an additional provision to render even those cheap patent-rights directly and efficiently contributive to the national revenue. The following plan appears (to me, at least) well calculated to accomplish both objects—the benefit of the Inventor, and the benefit of the Treasury—the latter in two distinct ways.

Suppose, that, instead of fourteen years, the duration of the monopoly were, in the first instance, limited to three; and the price of the patent made very moderate—for example, a single guinea. At the expiration of the three years, let the patentee be at liberty to renew his privilege for an equal period, on paying twenty pounds. After the lapse of his second triennial term, let him again have the power of renewal for one hundred pounds: let a third renovation cost one hundred and fifty; and let two hundred be the purchase of a fourth.

If such a plan can with propriety be adopted, a single successful patent will, on the fourth renewal, have yielded to the Treasury a total sum of above three hundred and seventy pounds: poor men will be enabled to bring forward their Inventions, without the risque of being robbed or cheated by the persons to whom they would otherwise be obliged to resort for pecuniary aid: when their projects are really useful, they will reap from them



PAINTING OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

them sufficient profits to pay into the Exchequer those much larger sums, with less danger and inconvenience, than frequently attend the payment of the present rates: and their success will operate as a powerful stimulus, to rouse the exertions of inventive Genius; whence, instead of one patent now enrolled, there will probably then be a dozen.

Should the Legislature think proper to allow an unlimited power of renewing the patent-right during the life of the Inventor, and (in case of his death within a stated period) a limited faculty of renovation to his heirs, they would perhaps do no more than what were strictly just and reasonable: and, at every such renewal, a new payment might be demanded, which would produce a further increase of revenue.

There are, however, some cases, in which the Exchequer would sustain a loss—or (more properly speaking) be disappointed of a gain—by the cheapness of the original patent: that is to say, when men come forward with Inventions void of utility—with plans which do not meet the public approbation, and for which, of course, they will not renew their patents. Granted—But it is to be hoped that there exists not a single member in the administrative or legislative body, who could be capable of regretting that a poor infatuated projector has not completed the ruin of himself and his family, for the sake of adding a paltry sum to the national treasure.

At all events, since a project may fail in the hands of the original Inventor, and yet prove successful in those of another person, who enjoys the advantages of better connexions, more extensive knowledge of the world, greater industry and perseverance, more favorable locality, and superior resources in point of wealth and credit; provision might be made for such cases, by enacting, that, whenever a patentee refuses to renew his patent, any other person shall be authorised to assume his relinquished right, on giving him previous notice of his intention, and paying a sum of money proportioned to the real or estimated value of the Invention: or, the privilege for the remaining term of years may be sold to the highest bidder. Of the sum accruing in either case, one por-

tion may go into the Treasury, and the residue be allotted to the disappointed projector. But, to prevent undue advantage being taken of a man who may be very willing to renew his patent, but (through the want of present pecuniary resources) unable to do it in due time, it may be enacted, that, on making representation of his case, and giving bond for the fee (to be paid by instalments), he shall be allowed the privilege of renewal.

Suppose, however, that three of four patents should never be renewed, the successful *one*, pursued to the fourth renewal, would more than compensate the Exchequer for the unsuccessful three: and, as the patents would then be considerably more numerous than at present, the quarter of the aggregate number would probably yield to Government a much greater revenue than it now derives from the whole.

I have more to say on the subject, but shall, for the present, confine myself to the suggestion of a provision, which, if it do not add much to the national finances, will, at least prevent much fraud and extortion.

A great portion of the public entertain an erroneous idea, that no patent is granted, except upon a thorough conviction in His Majesty's bosom, that the proposed invention actually possesses superior and unquestionable merit. But such is not the case; a patent being granted, as a thing of course, to any applicant who chooses to pay for it; unless, indeed, the Invention be in itself objectionable.

Ignorant of this circumstance—and conceiving the word "*Patent*" to imply and realise the "*Acme*" of perfection—the unwary purchaser is induced to pay exorbitant prices for various articles offered to him under that imposing title: and many tradesmen, taking advantage of that disposition, advertise, as *Patent*, many a contemptible production, for which *no patent* has ever been obtained.

To prevent such deception—at once cheating the purchaser, and defrauding the Exchequer—a clause might be introduced into the law, ordaining, that "whoever shall sell, or advertise or offer for sale, as *Patent*, any article, for which a patent has not been actually obtained, shall forfeit a sum equal to double the average price of a patent, and be for-ever debarred from the privilege

vilage of a patent for the contraband mendacious article in question.

[Here it may not be *mal à propos* to observe, that the *Mendicity Society* would render a much more important service to the public, by banishing *Mendacity* from behind the compters, than by hunting *Mendicity* from the streets.]

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

P. S. Of the refusal of a patent, an instance has occurred within my own knowledge.—While the much-lamented Mr. Perceval was Attorney General, an application was made to him for the grant of a patent, by the inventor of some instrument or machine for *shuffling the cards*, and preventing those tricks which are sometimes practised by gentlemen who play "*the whole game*." But the patent was refused, on the ground that it would operate as "an encouragement to gambling."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

THE following observations on the town of Padstow, in Cornwall, are communicated with the view of throwing additional light on the early history of that place, which has already appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* (part i. p. 320), although the writer cannot but be conscious that a considerable portion of this article does not present that sombre hue of Antiquarian research for which your pages are so deservedly appreciated.

Your Correspondent, "R. G. A." very properly distinguishes between Patrick the Irish saint, and Petrock the son of the Cumbrian prince; yet the want of a proper regard to this circumstance has frequently involved our Historians in error and contradiction: it is doubtful if the former ever visited Padstow, or even Cornwall; but the life and labours of the latter are established on a much firmer basis.—A fresh ebullition of British spirit called Athelstan to Cornwall nearly nine years after his victory on the borders; and in 981, only 36 years after his visit to Padstow, the Danish pirates committed their ravages on the then flourishing monastery. The refection of the Church may be traced to the Fourteenth Century, and some parts even to a much earlier period. We find a memorial in it to Lawrence Merther, vicar, A.D. 1421, in

in a high state of preservation, from the remarkable tenacity of the brass. A building with stone steps and arches near the North quay, which has been appropriated as a dwelling-house, may be added to the chapels enumerated by "R. G. A."; and also Cradus, a nunnery near Padstow, which was a cell to the monastery of St. Bennet's at Lanivet.

The port of Padstow must originally have been one of the finest floating harbours in England, but it was irrecoverably injured by the rapid accumulation of sand in the North-west coast of Cornwall about the year 1520 (11th Henry VIII). In its present state, however, vessels of from 500 to 600 tons burthen can shelter themselves in its pier, and with proper caution several sail may be moored in perfect safety within the entrance of the harbour. The sand, which is of a bright yellow colour, is found on examination to be composed of the shelly substances of the ocean reduced to powder by their collision between the waves and rocks; and tradition reports that the driving began in a deluge of sands so violent as in the course of two nights to cover many houses. This is partly confirmed by experience, for the remains of some habitations, with furniture in them, have been discovered. The Cornish Historians thus speak of this calamitous event, and although immediately referring to some neighbouring places, yet their remarks equally apply to the low lands in the parishes of St. Minever and St. Merrin. Leland says in 1540 (*Itin.* III. 21.): "Most parte of the howses in the peninsula" on which St. Ives stands, "be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes, that the stormie windes and rages casteth up thar; this calamite hath continuid ther little above 20 yeres." And Carew in 1602 (*fo.* 144), "the light sand carried up by the wind from the sea-shore daily continueth his covering, and marring the land adjoynant, so as the distresse of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remove their church as well as their houses." Norden also of Lelant in 1584 (p. 42), "that of late the sande hath buried much of the landes and howses, and many devises they use to prevent the obsorption of their church;" and of Perran (p. 68), "the parish is almost drowned with the sea sande, in such sorte as the inhabitantes have been once alreedy forced

to remove their church." On the Padstow side, however, the height of the cliff has hitherto protected the land from that invasion, but the accumulation in the opposite direction is immense. Some parts of the Welsh coast also suffered by these ravages; for in the reign of Philip and Mary commissioners, appointed by royal authority, attempted without effect to withstand their progress in the county of Glamorgan: the statute generally sets forth that "much good ground lying on the sea coasts in sundry places of this realm is covered with sand rising out of the sea, to the great loss of the queen's highness and her loving subjects.

The pre-eminent prosperity of Padstow in the Saxon era is undisputed; Harrison tells us "it evidently had in times past sundry charters of privilege from Athelstan." With the appearance of the Norman line, however, it began gradually to decline, and when, in the reign of the third Edward it furnished and manned two ships for the siege of Calais, pursuant to the naval parliament in 1344, it was, although still a place of importance, much diminished in consequence. Even after the appearance of its sandy barrier it carried on a flourishing trade with Ireland, and was said by Leland in 1640 to be engaged in considerable exportations of fish and corn; and by Carew, 60 years after, to have purchased a corporation. Other authorities speak of its being under the controul of a portreeve, assisted by a certain number of the respectable inhabitants; and although no traditional informa-

tion can be found in confirmation of these testimonies, yet they leave fair room for conjecture respecting the government of this ancient town.

The writer would remark in addition to your Correspondent's short notice of the Prideaux family, that although the Prideauxs of Thuborough and Soldon possessed property at Padstow on lease from the Priory of Bodmin, to whom the manor belonged as early as the reign of Henry VIII., it does not appear that they resided there until the erection of Place, about the year 1600 by Nicholas Prideaux, of Soldon, afterwards Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. * The younger brother of this gentleman was created a Baronet of Netherton, in Devonshire, in 1628. Of Sir Nicholas's descendants in the second degree, the elder branch possessed Soldon, and ended in an heiress who married into the Netherton family: the younger branch was represented by Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, the father of the Dean, and ancestor in the third degree of Humphrey Prideaux, esq. the father of the present proprietor of the Prideaux estate. Bacon's *Liber Regis* enumerates the following presentations to the vicarage. Jo. Prideaux, 1685.

Edm. Prideaux, 1720.

Hump. Prideaux, 1771.

To the latter-mentioned gentleman the celebrated Opie was indebted for early patronage, and the rooms at Place lay claim to an ample share of his youthful productions. After previously exercising his talent in the respective families of Mr. Rawlings†

* Lysons erroneously calls the Dean a grandson instead of a great grandson of this gentleman: the same authority also applies the name of Gwarthandrea to Place only, it appears, however, by old title deeds, that the greater part of the land in the immediate vicinity also bears that appellation.

† Unlike the deceiving glare of public duties, the simplicities of private life present little for the biographer to delineate; yet the influence of the country gentleman may not be less beneficially extended, nor are his exertions for the welfare of his immediate neighbourhood less intrinsically important. Mr. William Rawlings died at Padstow in 1795, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was imbued with a refined taste for the higher branches of literature, and cultivated the intimacy of several gentlemen distinguished for their piety as well as intellectual eminence. His first destination, seconded by early preference, was directed towards holy orders, from which he was deterred by family circumstances. From his youth he accustomed himself to a course of strict mental discipline and self examination: these habits, which so decisively contribute to the formation of the manly character, induced him to adopt as his motto that sententious aphorism of the Athenian philosophers, "*Cognosce teipsum, et disce pati.*" A disinterested friendship with the Earl of Dartmouth led to the constant correspondence which so long subsisted between them, and which exhibits in a peculiar manner the estimable qualities of that amiable peer, who was neither elated by the high trusts which his sovereign reposed in him, nor seduced by the temporizing intrigues of court policy. The influence of royalty tended to cherish those sound views of practical devotion, which were certainly instrumental, under the Divine blessing,

and the Rev. Mr. Biddulph *, at that time Vicar of Padstow, the aspiring artist was introduced to Mr. Prideaux, and there is an anecdote related in the short memoir prefixed to his Lectures on Painting, which has reference to this excursion.—“One of these expeditions was to Padstow, whither he set forward, dressed as usual in a boy’s plain short jacket, and carrying with him all proper apparatus for portrait painting. Here, amongst others, he painted the whole household, even to the dogs and cats, of the ancient and respectable family of Prideaux. He remained so long absent from home, that some uneasiness began to arise on his account; but it was dissipated by his returning dressed in a handsome coat, with very long skirts, laced ruffles, and silk stockings. On seeing his mother, he ran to her, and taking out of his pocket twenty guineas which he had earned by his pencil, he desired her to keep them; adding that in future he should maintain himself.”

These paintings have the advantage of his country experience, being executed about the year 1780, a short time previous to his departure for London; and, although perhaps void of

that grace which can only be acquired by an intimate knowledge of the art, they are remarkable for their boldness of effect, simplicity of composition, and inflexible regard to the truth of Nature; and the writer thinks he may venture to affirm that his Padstow productions would not disgrace the high name which he afterwards attained.

The town of Padstow is situated in a fertile valley, the eminences around which are clothed with flourishing plantations. The harbour is thus noticed by the Rev. Mr. Warner, in his *Tour through Cornwall* in the autumn of 1808.—“The beauty of the Harbour, on the western side of which Padstow stands, powerfully arrested our attention. The tide was at flood, and filled the whole of a vast and deep recess, the mouth of which being concealed by the juttings of the land, the expanse assumed the appearance of a noble lake. Had not Nature denied it the general accompaniment of wood, Padstow Harbour would be one of the most majestic objects in Britain. The chief curiosity in the immediate neighbourhood are its rocks, honey-combed into romantic caverns, and resorted to in fine and warm weather for the purposes of pleasure and enjoyment. But

in stimulating the ministers of our national church to the more active performance of their sacred functions. The ardent but rational attachment which Mr. Rawlings ever entertained for that church was made only subservient to his well-tempered zeal in the cause of genuine piety; and his warm-hearted benevolence and judicious advice were unremittingly devoted to the interests of the serious clergy in the West of England. The death of the Rev. Mr. Walker of Truro deprived him of an endeared and highly valued friend, but, though the bond of affection was prematurely severed, it left a permanent impression on his mind, and threw a bright colouring over his future life. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the affectionate constancy which he displayed in the tenderer claims of domestic relationship, or upon the gentle manners and unaffected humility which graced his character. The more public sphere of his usefulness was widely extended by his removal from St. Colomb to Padstow about the middle of the last century, to the prosperity of which latter town he contributed in an eminent degree. By Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Warne of St. Colomb, he left two sons, Thomas Rawlings, esq. since deceased, and the Rev. William Rawlings the present Vicar of Padstow, to whom his valuable collection of books, selected with great judgment, and enriched with approved editions of the Greek and Latin classics, was bequeathed. Amidst the multiplicity of his engagements, “*Vacare literis*” was to Mr. Rawlings an unfailing source of delight, and those will not readily forget him who have witnessed his intelligent countenance beaming with all the kindlier feelings of our nature, in the seclusion of his library, and in the enjoyment of his literary avocations. Tully beautifully remarks (*De Senectute* III. 25.) “*Aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis, artes exercitationesque virtutum: quæ in omni ætate cultæ, cùm multùm diuque vixeris, mirificos efferunt fructus, ne in extremo quidem tempore statim deserunt.*” This sentiment was remarkably exemplified in the closing scene of this excellent man, when the faith of that holy religion which he professed shed its sacred influence over his soul, and amidst extreme bodily infirmity, purified and elevated the soaring spirit to a nearer and more intimate communion with his God. His piety in life had been an active quickening principle of virtue; in death therefore it abounded with consolation; and while friendship and affection mourned their loss, the blessings of the poor and the afflicted followed him to the grave.

* The father of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph of Bristol.

woe betide the wretched mariners who are involuntarily driven towards them by the blast of the storm! Escape is hopeless: their black perpendicular heads frown inevitable destruction on every vessel that approaches them, and seldom does one of the unhappy crew survive to tell the horrors of the shipwreck."

After having quoted this passage, the writer is induced to offer a few remarks on a voyage round Great Britain, by Messrs. Daniell and Ayton, a work of considerable pictorial embellishment; this is, however, its only recommendation. As a topographical sketch, there are parts in which misrepresentation is too palpably evident, and where, in the words of poor Sheridan, "the Gentlemen are indebted to their imagination for their facts, and to their memory for their jests."—The descriptions indeed are wonderfully influenced by the entertainment which the residence of the country Gentleman, or the more humble table of the village-inn might afford them, and ill did that place fare which failed to gratify their favoured propensity. No attainment of the pencil can propitiate for the absence of that animated perception of Nature's loveliness so sweetly expatiated on by the bard of Childe Harold:

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,

To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,

And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;

Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view
her stores unroll'd."

But even if the beauties of Padstow were converted into spleen by our fastidious voyagers, they might have found in the immediate vicinity a fine illustration of that scenery which they at times profess to admire. Mr. Warner, a gentleman unbiassed by local

predilections, in whose well-cultivated mind good temper and genuine feeling richly abound, thus expresses himself.—"An agreeable transition of scenery occurred shortly after we quitted the Kistvaen. The wild unbroken views that had so perpetually recurred, were now changed for close sequestered glens, which the most romantic parts of Devonshire could not have rivalled in beauty. The character of the perfect picturesque may be justly claimed by the village of Little Petherick, where a rude arch thrown over the road, an old mill, an ivied church, and several cottages, sprinkled on a very irregular spot of ground, produced a most striking and lovely effect. The magic of this combination is completed by an exuberance of foliage which breaks the form of the objects, and only partially admits the light."

The charm of Little Petherick*, however, has been broken, by the extension of a bridge across the stream, erected a few years since by gratuitous contribution; and although the busy traveller may offer a passing tribute of gratitude to the liberality of the neighbouring gentlemen, and to the praiseworthy exertions of the Rector, yet the writer has sighed in vain for the bubbling brook and the rugged bridge; for the romantic mill, and the venerable ivy-mantled arch; all distributed in such happy unison, and imparting an interest so indescribable to the scene; and often has he felt inclined to exclaim like the lyric poet of old to his much-loved retreat,

"O rus, quando ego te aspiciam!"

Yours, &c.

Δ.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

A BOOK has lately made its appearance, called a "History of Chivalry," in which the author, in his generalizing system, is lavish in his abuse of the study of costume. As is usually the case where the feeling is in reality at variance with the doctrine avowed, notwithstanding an attempt to deride detail in such matters, where

* The village of Little Petherick is situated in the fertile manor of Ide, the royalties of which extend over several estates in the parishes of St. Jessey, St. Breock, St. Eval, St. Ervan, and Padstow. It was formerly part of the lands of the late Thomas Rawlings, esq. but is now the property of John Paynter, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, who married a daughter of that gentleman. The pinnacles of the church, and probably some other parts of the edifice, were brought from the old chapel of St. Cadoc near Padstow, where there was formerly a considerable village.

the author fancies he has discovered a new fact, he is curiously minute. The passage which has called forth these observations is the following :

"In a pictorial representation of a *tournament* at Grenada, between Moorish and Christian *knight*s, the former are drawn with the *broad shovel shoes* of their country, while the latter have long pointed toes, like the cavaliers of the North. See Murphy's *Arabian Antiquities of Spain*."

Now there are but three paintings copied in Murphy's work, Plates XLII. XLIII. and XLIV. not one of which represents a *tournament*. The first of these seems to be referred to, and that is evidently commemorative of some legend. A lady, who has a lion chained sleeping at her feet, and holds the chain in her hand, is seized by a savage hairy man, from whom she appears to be rescued by a Spanish knight bearing on his shield three birds ; he having thrust his spear into the chest of the monster. In another part of the picture this same knight is encountered by an Arab, who plunges his lance into his body. Instead then of there being Moorish and Christian *knight*s, there appears but one of each ; and as to the *broad shovel shoes*, if worn, which I doubt, they are invisible, owing to the *broad stirrups* which Mr. Mills seems to have mistaken for them.

These paintings have given rise to much difference of opinion in travellers, as to whether they should be attributed to the Moors or Spaniards. Swinburne inclines to the latter opinion, and gives as his reason the anathema denounced by the Koran against all representation of animated beings. He concludes that they were executed by some Spanish artist soon after the conquest of Grenada. Murphy on the other hand observes, that "it is well known that the Spanish-Arab *Kalifs* disregarded this prohibition. The lions which support the celebrated fountain that bears their name are a proof full in point ; and in addition to this evidence, we know that one *khalif* (Abdurrahman III.) placed the statue of a favourite mistress over the magnificent palace which he had erected for her use ; while others, in defiance of the Prophet's mandate, caused their

images to be stamped on their coins. There is therefore every reason to believe, that the paintings in question are really the work of an Arabian artist."

To decide this point nothing is requisite but an acquaintance with costume ; for the painters of old times invariably represented the events they intended to commemorate in the garb of their own day, no matter when they might have happened. This very instance, therefore, is a proof of the value of such a study as the true art of verifying dates. Now the habiliments of the Christian knight are precisely those of the time of Edward the Third, while his military belt has on it an Arabic inscription.

This and the other paintings are at the extremity of the Court of Lions, and contiguous to the apartments occupied by the Curate of the Alhamrā, in the ceiling of a recess. Murphy says, "they are finished with a considerable degree of strength, and much stiffness prevails in the figures and countenances."

Plate XLIII. is from another of these paintings, and exhibits a knight in the same Spanish costume of the time of our Edward III. but without the Arabic inscription on the girdle, in the act of transpiercing a lion ; and Plate XLIV. shows a horseman in a mixture of Arabic and Spanish dress, killing a wild boar.

That apartment of the Alhamrā, called the Hall of the Abencerrages, is ornamented with figured tiles, glazed, having in their centres a shield of the precise form of Edward the Third's time, bearing an heraldic bend, on which is an Arabic sentence implying "None can conquer but through God ;" and one of these is in my possession.

Now if these paintings had been done by a Spanish artist on the conquest of Grenada, we should have met with indications of the period of our Henry VII. instead of that of Edward III. But Pedraza tells us that the Alhamrā was enlarged and beautified by King Abal Uxis about the year 1336, which, by giving the same date as the costume, decides the question in favour of the Arabian artists.

Yours, &c.

S. R. M.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

- The mountain woods

And winding vallies, with the various notes
Of pipe, sheep, kine, and birds, and limpid brooks
Unite their echoes; near at hand, the wide
Majestic wave of Severn slowly rolls
Among the deep divided glebe; the flood
And trading bark, with low contracted sail
Linger among the reeds and coppy banks
To listen; and to view the joyous scene." DYER.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Staffordshire and Shropshire: East, Warwickshire: South, Gloucestershire: West, Herefordshire and Shropshire.
Greatest length 36; *greatest breadth* 26; *square* 936 miles.
Province, Canterbury; *Diocese*, Worcester; *Tenbury* in Hereford diocese; *Circuit* Oxford.

ANTIEN T STATE.

British Inhabitants, Cornavii or Dobuni.

Saxon Octarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. *British Encampments* of Clent Hill; and near Four Shire-stone. *Roman Encampments* of Bredon; Kemsey (of considerable strength); Malvern-hills; Wychbury-hill; and Woodbury-hill (either Roman or Saxon). *Danish Encampments* of Conderton-hill, in Overbury; Icomb. *Abbeys*, of Bordesley (founded by Empress Maud in 1138); Evesham (founded by Egwin Bp. of Wiccia in 709); Pershore (founded by Egelward Duke of Dorset, about 604); Worcester, St. Mary's (founded ante 743). *Priories*, of Astley (founded by Ralph de Todeni in 1160); Blockley (founded ante 855); Bredon (founded by Eanwolfsus King of Mercia); Dodford (founded temp. John); Kemsey (founded ante 799); Little Malvern (founded by Jocelin and Edred, brethren and dominicans, in 1171); Great Malvern (founded by Aldewine in 1083); Wicton (founded by Peter de Corbizon, alias Studley, temp. Henry I. or Stephen); and Westwood (founded temp. Ric. II). *Nunneries*, of Claines called Whitstane (founded by Walter de Cantelupe, Bp. of Worcester); Cokehill (founded in 1260, by Isabella Countess of Warwick*). *Churches*, of Alvechurch; Astley; Bredon; Chaddesley Corbet; Church Lench (all Saxon remains); DROITWICH; Eastham (Saxon remains); EVESHAM, All Saints (erected 13th century); Great Malvern (Saxon nave); Holt (the most complete specimen of Norman Architecture in this county); Kidderminster; Leigh; Naunton Beauchamp (built by Urso d'Abitot the Norman); Northfield; Pedmore (curious sculpture over Saxon door); Ribbesford; Rock (Saxon); Stockton (Norman remains); Stoke Prior; WORCESTER, St. Alban (originally erected by the Saxons); St. Andrew (erected 11th century); St. Clement (Saxon edifice). *Chapels*, of Bordesley (belonged to the Abbey, and still entire); Bredon (in ruins); another dedicated to St. Katharine of the Rock (founded by Richard de Michgros, temp. Henry III.); Cokehill (belonged to the Nunnery); DROITWICH, on the bridge; Hallowe; Frankley; KIDDERMINSTER (now changed to a Free School); King's Norton; Knighton (part Saxon); Linch; Newland (framed with timber like many antient buildings); Trimpley (no remains); Wicton (very ancient); Wollashul (totally destroyed). *Stone Pulpit* at Worcester Cathedral (of very beautiful workmanship). *Fonts*, of Chaddesley Corbet; Eastham. *Castles*, of Bengeworth (belonged to the Beauchamps, no remains); Castle Morton; Elmley (the earliest settlement of the family of Beauchamp); Hagley (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401); Hanley (the residence of the Nevills' Dukes of Warwick); Hartlebury (begun by Bp. Cantelupe and embattled by Bp. Gifford, temp. Henry III.); Holt (built by Urso

* A charter, however, exists as early as 1198.

d'Abitot, temp. Wm. I.); KIDDERMINSTER, called Caldwell (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401); Weoley; WORCESTER (built by Urso d'Abitot, about 1088). *Caves of Malvern*; Upton (discovered in 1787).

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Avon; Arrow; Ledden; Rhea; Salwarp; SEVERN; Stour; Teme.

Inland Navigation. Droitwich canal (planned by the self-taught Brinley);

Dudley extension canal, joining the Dudley canal near Netherton; Leominster canal; Staffordshire canal; Stourport canal; and Worcester and Birmingham canal.

Eminences and Views. Abberley Hills, seen from every part of the county;

Areley Church, as fine a prospect as any in the county; Aylesborough, pleasing though confined views; Blackstone rocks; Broadway hills; Brédon hill, 900 feet high, fine view of Evesham vale; Cleeve Prior, extremely picturesque scenery; Clent hills, affording some pleasing prospects; Clifton-upon-Teme, decked with all the beauties of the most picturesque woods and hills, for which the course of that rapid river is remarkable; Croome court; Crophorne; Farnham abbey; Hampton; Kyre park; Malvern hills, 1313 feet above the Severn, "beyond the power of an *Antiquary* to describe the beautiful prospects, &c.;" Madresfield; Spring grove; Stagbury hill, fine bird's eye view of the river, forming a picturesque range of scenery; Stanford Court, extensive and delightful views; Winterdyne, a charming view of the Severn and its romantic scenery; Witchbury hills rising in three beautiful swells; Woodbury hill; Worcester bridge, a beautiful view of the Malvern hills.

Natural Curiosities. Abberton wells, little, if at all inferior to Epsom; Brédon chalybeate spring; Bromsgrove chalybeate spring, and petrifying well; Churchill mineral water; Droitwich salt springs; Hallow-park chalybeate spring; Kidderminster, dropping well and two mineral springs; Malvern, St. Anne and Holy wells; Upper Areley, sulphuric spring discovered in 1795 by Dr. Johnstone of Worcester; Worcester chalybeate spring discovered in 1816.

Public Edifices. Bellbroughton School. Bengeworth Free School, founded by John Deacle, esq. in 1709. BEWDLEY Bridge; Free Grammar School, founded by James I.; Town-hall; Brooms Grove Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Dudley Free Grammar School, founded in 1563 by Thomas Wattewood and Mark Bysmor of London. EVESHAM Bridge, over the Avon, part erected as early as 1374; Free Grammar School, founded by Abbot Litchfield in 1546, re-founded by Henry VIII.; Town-hall. Feckenham Free School, founded in 1611 by James I.; School founded by Sir Thos. Cookes, bart. founder of Worcester Coll. Oxford. Hartlebury Free Grammar School, foundation not known, but ante 1400, re-founded by Elizabeth. KIDDERMINSTER Free Grammar School, founded by Charles I. in 1637; Town-hall, containing the prison underground, market on ground floor, and council-room principal story. King's Norton Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Martley Free Grammar School, founded ante 1579. Pedmore Free School, founded about 1609, by Thomas Foley, esq.; Rock Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Stourbridge Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. 1553. Stourport Bridges, one built in 1775, and one of iron. Swinford Hospital or School, founded by Thos. Foley, esq. ob. 1677. Tenbury Bridge, over the Teme, of six arches. Wolverley Free Grammar School, founded by Wm. Seabright, by will, dated 1620. WORCESTER, Berkeley's Hospital, endowed temp. Wm. III. by Judge Berkeley; Bridge opened 1781; Charity Schools, founded by Bishop Lloyd in 1713; City gaol, formerly House of Grey Friars; College or King's School, founded in 1541-2 by Henry VIII.; County prison, erected 1809; Free Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth in 1561; Guildhall, a handsome edifice built in 1721-3; House of Industry, delightfully situated, built 1794; Infirmary, established 1745, built 1767; Market-house opened 1804; Moore's Hospital, founded by Anne, sister of Judge Berkeley; St. Oswald's Hospital of very ancient foundation, built and endowed by Thomas Haynes, 1682; Subscription Free School, erected 1810; Theatre; Trinity Hospital endowed by Queen Elizabeth.

S. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nos. 1.

I TRANSMIT for your interesting Miscellany a Pedigree (with copious notes) of the baronial family of De Dunstanville, which flourished in the vale of Avon in Wiltshire, about the period of the 12th century. Their genealogy and local history have hitherto been only partially, and hence in some instances rather inaccurately deduced.

HENRY W. WHATTON.

STEMMA DE DUNSTANVILLA.

Arms: Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton of the Second a lion passant gardant Or, all within a bordure engrailed Sable.

Reginald de Dunstanville, Lord of Winterbourne in Wiltshire, temp. Hen. I.; he gave the Church there to the Monastery of Lewes. Reg. de Lewes. Ob. 2. Hen. II.

Adeliza de Lisle¹, daughter and heiress of Brien Fitz-Count, or Filius Comitis (sometimes written Brientius filius Comitis de Insula), son of Eudo, Earl of Brittany. Duch. Norm.

Walter ² Lord de Dunstanville, Baron of Castlecombe, or Combe Castle, in Wiltshire; being the eldest son he succeeded to Winterbourne, the patrimonial estate, and died 8 Ric. I. Vinc. Corr. p. 130. Ord. Vit. p. 915 d.	Ursula, 3d dau. and coh. of Reg. Fitzhenry, Earl of Cornwall, 5 Steph. natural son of King Henry I. by Anne, da. of Sir Rob. Corbet, Lord of Aloester, in Warwickshire. Reginald died 21 Hen. II. Dug. Ba. I. 610.	Robert ³ de Dunstanville, dau. of Lord of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, 2 H. II. Died 30 H. II. s.p. Rot. Pip. 2 H. II. Wilts. MS. 1417. 1bid.	Isabella, Alan, ob. s. p. Hoare's Wilts. Heyt. p. 85. Richard. ob. s. p. MS. 1417. 1bid.
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Walter ⁴ , the 2d Baron, gave the manor of Winterbourne to Alan Basset; his uncle Robert made him his heir; he died 25 Hen. III. Ex Collect. R. Glouc. Som. Her. fo. 99. a.	Maud, dau. of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. Harl. MS. 1417.	Alice ⁵ . Thomas ⁶ Ld. Bassett, Baron of Heddingdon, in Oxfordshire, temp. H. II. Died 26 H. II. Man. Surr. II. 91. Dugd. Bar. vol. I. 383.	Al. Having no issue, he gave part of his lands to his uncle Robert. Reg. de Lewes. Mon. Angl.	Cecilia, mar. sct. Note ⁷ .
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Walter ⁶ , 3d Bar. died 54 H. III. Dugd. Bar. I. 591. Inq. Pla. de quo War. 9 E. I. 1417.	Isabel, dau. of Thos. de Clare, Earl of Glouc. cester. Harl. MS. 1417.	Gilbert ⁹ Basset, de founder of Bicester Priory, 28 H. II. Died 5 Joh.	Egeline, de Courtney. Died 4 Henry III.	Thomas ¹⁰ Lord Bassett, Baron of Heddingdon, 5 Joh. Died 4 Henry III.	Philip ¹¹ , da. and coh. of William de Malbanc.	Alan wife of Albert de Greille. Rot. de dominabus, pueris, et puellis, de an. 32 Hen. I. in scacc. pen. Remem. Regia.
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Petronilla.

Eustatia.

See their descendants in part i. p. 38.

¹ Her name was Adeliza de Lisle, and not Warren, as some assert. A charter of King Henry, confirming her gift of the lordship of Polton to the Church of St. Mary at Tewkesbury, contains these words: "Terram de Poltona, quam dedit eidem ecclesie Adeliza de Insula, pro anima Reginaldi de Dunstanvilla viri sui." Mon. Angl. I. 163. Her mother was Maud de Wallingford, the widow of Milo Crispin, who held 88 lordships under the Conqueror, 12 of which were in Wiltshire.

² He paid a fine of 100 marks, 2 Ric. I. and had livery of his barony and lands in Wiltshire. Rot. Pip. 2 Ric. I.

³ He purchased the manors of Shalford and Aldford in Surrey, from Robert de Wattville, temp. Hen. II., and gave the Church of Berham, "de feodo Alani nepotis sui," to the monastery of Lewes. Mon. Angl. II. 908. Man. Surr. II. 91.—At Heytesbury it is said the Empress Maud sometime resided.

⁴ The manors of Heytesbury, Shalford, and Aldford, descended to him, as nephew and heir of Robert. Man. Surr. II. 91. Reg. de Lewes, fo. 198 a.

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

⁵ She

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 2.

A CHARACTER intelligible to persons speaking every variety of language, so as to facilitate the intercourse of mankind, was once a favourite speculation among ingenious men.

Bishop Wilkins wasted eminent genius, and labour, and knowledge in the pursuit, and also adapted particular letters of the alphabet and their combinations, as duplicate representations of his arbitrary symbols, by which he formed a language which could be spoken as well as read. The alphabetic plan however makes the characteristic plan superfluous, for if arbitrary signs are to be used, we may as well employ the numerous combinations of the letters, as any other signs less known.

It is a matter of interesting inquiry to ascertain the tendency of the practice of mankind towards this object. The Mexicans, Egyptians, and Chinese show the actual use of such arbitrary signs of ideas, adopting them not as an improvement, but from their ignorance of alphabetical writing, or the difficulty of applying it to the sounds of their languages. The American system is little known, but was obviously very inadequate to its object. The Egyptian system is only known through the

interesting but imperfect discoveries of Young, Champollion, and Salt, and enables us, I think, clearly to trace the origin of Alphabetical writing. The Chinese system is used in common by persons speaking different tongues, but is partly phonetic, generally unsystematic, extremely laborious, and unavoidable from the nature of the monosyllabic languages. The Arabic numerals are the only arbitrary hieroglyphics in almost universal use among mankind. The Roman letters, as symbolic of sounds, are in very general use among civilized nations in Germany; they are superseding the old German text, and will of course be adopted among all nations, whose languages have not yet been reduced to writing. The language of Algebra is universal through the civilized world; a very slight knowledge of languages will enable a mathematician to read many foreign works of pure analysis.

The extension of science through every department of Nature tends to introduce technical names, intelligible to men of science in all nations, written in Roman character, and to that extent portions of universal language; Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Nosology, have a no-

⁵ She had for her dowry the manors of Shalford and Aldford by the gift of her eldest brother, who sometime after (on his second marriage with Sibyl de Ferrers) repossessed himself thereof, and kept them till near the time of his death; her brother Alan made her his heir. *Man. Surr. II. 91. Reg. de Lewes.*

⁶ He received a grant of the barony of Heddingdon from King Hen. II. for his services in the wars, and owned Compton and other manors in the same county.

⁷ The present Lord de Dunstanville, Francis Basset, through one of his ancestors, is descended from Cecilia. *Lysons's Mag. Brit. (Cornw.) p. lxxvii.*—He was created Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy in Cornwall, 36 Geo. III. with remainder to his issue male, and Baron Basset, of Stratton, the year after, with remainder to his daughter Frances, and her issue male. He uses for his armorial bearing, Barry wavy of six Or and Gules.

⁸ He died seised of Castlecombe, Heytesbury, and other manors in Wiltshire, leaving the Lady Petronilla, his daughter and heiress, married to Robert de Montfort, whose son sold the ancient baronial Castle to Bartholomew de Badlesmere. It afterwards went to the Scroopes. *Banks's Ext. Peer. I. 71.*

⁹ King Henry III. restored to Gilbert the manors of Shalford and Aldford, which belonged to him in right of his mother; he owned the manor of Bicester; his daughter and heiress, Eustatia, by Richard de Camville her 2d husband, had a daughter and heiress Idonea, who carried these manors in marriage to William de Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, from whom they devolved to the Stranges, and were sold. *Man. Surr. II. 91. Dunk. Oxf. II. 253, app. 1.*

¹⁰ He had a special grant of the barony of Heddingdon from King John, the 5th year of his reign, and left a son Thomas, Baron of Heddingdon, who died without issue, and three daughters coheiresses; Isabel, the 3d daughter and coheiress, carried this manor in marriage to Hugh de Plessetis, by whom it was relinquished to King Edw. I. The Duke of St. Alban's is now Baron of Heddingdon, his ancestor being so created by King Charles II. *Rot. Pip. 5 Joh.*

¹¹ His eldest brother gave him the manor of Compton. Alan Basset was the ancestor of that baronial family who were seated at Wycombe, whose heiress married Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. *Dugd. Bar. v. I. p. 383.*

menclature

nomenclature generally known through Europe. The small portion of universal scientific language thus established, shows the madness of such an attempt in the time of Bishop Wilkins, and affords little encouragement even in the present day.

Metaphysics, the intellectual faculties, the sensations, passions, tastes, and moral feelings of our nature, have no admitted philosophical nomenclature, nor can the speculator safely stir one step, until some masterly system of the human mind shall command universal assent, and lay a basis for a general view of all our ideas of internal and external nature.

Common sense will here cut the Gordian knot. Is it not easier at once to learn foreign languages actually in use? The English and Spanish will ultimately carry the traveller through the whole of America from New Georgia to Terra del Fuego; the various tongues of savage tribes and small colonies will be swept away by the flood of these two great languages, as the Irish, and Cornish, and Welsh, and Manks, and Erse, and Norse are vanishing from the British islands. From the revival of letters, Latin has been a general literary language, French is a passport through modern Europe, Arabic through immense tracts of Asia and Africa. The original tendency of mankind was to branch out into the use of various dialects; the present tendency is towards a permanence in written tongues, and the spread of those spoken by the more active and intelligent nations. A few languages will ultimately be known by persons of education through the world, concurrently with the local tongues, though not to their extinction. Persons of education in the present day speak, or at least read a much greater variety of tongues than their ancestors, and it becomes a matter of interest to ascertain the order in which languages should be placed as objects of study:

1. In reference to the amount of their literary productions.

2. In reference to the actual number of individuals in the world, by whom each language is spoken.

3. In reference to the extent of country and population, among whom each language is more or less known.

Perhaps in all these particulars the English should stand at the top of the scale.

I will not venture to speculate on the number of tongues which our posterity may acquire with improved grammars and early tuition, when the fatal error of burthens the memory with rules shall have passed away. The student should first learn the *paradigmata* of a tongue, and then the *radical words* with every assistance from their similarity to any known tongue, or from any other principle of association which can be applied*. The student should read easy *narrative* writers, in which the meaning is more easily caught than in moral and abstract works, and should gradually acquire the syntax, rules, and idioms of the tongue, referring to the grammars for illustration, but never committing to memory any thing except *paradigmas*, words, and passages from works of taste. SEPTIMUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

SO much has been said (and so little done) about the new Chapel to be built in Penzance, that some account of what has passed there on the occasion, may be not unacceptable to some, and perhaps to several of the readers of your very valuable Miscellany.

On the 8th of March, 1824, a meeting of the inhabitants, by public notice, was held in the Town-hall, to consider of repairing or rebuilding the Chapel; when, it having been determined that it should be rebuilt, the Curate soon after announced a 1000*l.* from the Corporation, the subscription of 100*l.* from the Rector of Ludgvan; and a like sum of 100*l.* from himself; and about 250*l.* more were subscribed by other persons. In short, Mr. Urban, by the first of April, at subsequent meetings, the subscriptions, &c. including that of Mr. Tremeneer† the Vicar of Madron, comprehending the town of Penzance, amounted to no inconsiderable sum; as here follows,

* The Valpy family have announced such a list of words for the Greek.

† At an early period of the consultation, this gentleman took an opportunity of saying, "Mr. Mayor! whether repaired or rebuilt this Chapel, I hope his memory will not be forgotten to whom the town is indebted for a Chapel at all, viz. an ancestor of mine, the only person that endowed the present Chapel; and I trust that his descendants will not, on such an occasion as the present, be found deficient in imitating his example."

- and

and in the order in which they were subscribed.

Subscriptions, &c. to the New Chapel at Penzance.

March 8, 1824.

1. The Corporation	-	-	£1000
2. Rev. John Stephens, Rector of Ludgvan	-	-	100
3. Rev. C. V. Le Grice, Curate of Penzance	-	-	100
4. Rev. M. N. Peters	-	-	21
5. John Tremenhoe, Esq.	-	-	21
6. H. P. Tremenhoe, Esq.	-	-	21
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. The same, in inferior sums, about	-	-	90
13. † Rev. Wm. Tremenhoe, Vicar of Madron, including the Town of Penzance	-	-	105
14, 15, 16. About	-	-	30

March 15.

17. John Stevens, Esq.	-	-	30
18. Mrs. Peters	-	-	21
19. H. P. Tremenhoe, Esq. additional	-	-	20

March 16.

20. E. Giddy, Esq. Mayor	-	-	21
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March 31.

21. L. Daubuz, Esq.	-	-	21
A Grant from the Society for building Churches, &c.	-	-	1000
Purchase and rent of Pews, &c.	-	-	1000

£3601

The offer of large sums besides, without interest.

So that, altogether, there is in hand, or at least forthcoming, a sum equal to 6000*l.* Now all this, Mr. Urban, happened a year and a half ago; and yet, to this moment, Penzance Chapel and every thing belonging to it, remains quite as it was, on the 8th of March, 1824. Monstrous!

Yours, &c.

P. T.

P. S. It may as well be mentioned too, on this occasion, that there is in Penzance Chapel a monument, with an inscription purporting its having been erected to the memory of one of the ancestors of the said Rev. W. T.; viz. "*Mr. John Tremenhoe (born in 1650) the only person that endowed this Chapel.*" Over the tablet is the Tremenhoe coat of arms; viz. three

Dorie pillars Argent, on a Sable field (quartered with the arms of Worth; viz. a spread eagle Sable, on an Argent field) surmounted with a helmet supporting the crest; viz. a Saracen's head, filleted, a bend sinister.

Mr. URBAN, *Trewitt House, near Alnwick, Oct. 1.*

ON a fishing excursion a few years ago to the river Brewish, at the foot of Greenshawhill, the lowest of the range of the Cheviots near to Linhope, in the parish of Ingram, Northumberland, I discovered the remains and foundations of circular houses, and two circles occasionally united, as mentioned by Dion Cassius, and by Strabo, in his description of "British Villages." It had been defended on the side next to Greenshawhill, by two deep fosses and a high rampart, and had been so extensive that nearly two miles of stone walls have been built from the ruins, whilst many large stones yet remain in the foundations, the masons having found it impracticable to remove them.

The village is situated about five miles above the Roman station, at Crawley Tower, upon the same river, which is most probably the "Alanna Amnes" of Richard of Cirencester, who mentions six principal towns belonging to the Mactæ; viz. Bremennium, Ottadenia, Gadenia, Selgovia, Novantia, and Damnia, the sites of only two of which have been noticed, viz. Rochester and Howick, by General Roy.

A third I am confident is situated East of North Charlton, close upon the North road, about eight miles North of Alnwick, where, last spring, in removing the materials of a large cairn to mend the turnpike road, was found the skeleton of a very large man with a brass spear-head, inclosed in four stones, with a large cover. This mode of sepulture took place after the introduction of Christianity.

From the account given by the "venerable Bede," and mentioned by Lingard in his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church," I have little doubt that the remains of St. Cuthbert were removed from Lindesferne to this ancient town by the Monks on the invasion of the Danes, when the Monastery of Coldingham was burnt, and the Nuns massacred. The expression of Bede certainly admits of this construction: "The most worthy of the Monks

carried

† On being asked, in this order, that is, the twelfth or thirteenth person, what he meant to subscribe, Mr. T. again said, "*I propose instantaneing my attachment to the established religion of my native country, in this my native town of Penzance, by subscribing a hundred guineas.*"

carried the body of St. Cuthbert to the highest of the Northumbrian mountains, where they found refuge and security."

The British village is situated in an amphitheatre of high hills, and the great British road from the South, passing the East end of Simonside Hill, the road from Billingham and Elsdon to the North, and from Chew Green and Reedwater, all unite at Alnham Church (which is built in a small Roman fortlet), where it passes by the hill to Lynhope, Langlesford, and Ricknewton, at the junction of the College and Beaumont, where was the earliest grazing for flocks and herds.

On the adjoining hill across the Brewish, many foundations of houses are observable, scattered over a great extent of ground. J. SMART.

MR. URBAN, *Polwhele, Nov. 7.*

N p. 315 your Correspondent R. J.

has favoured us with some memorials of the Baskerville family: among which we have an epitaph in memory of Sir Thomas Baskerville.

Perhaps you will have no objection to insert the following, as a more complete copy of the original monumental inscription.

It occurs in a MS. volume of Poems by my ancestor John Polwhele, who married a Baskerville.

"In memorye of y^e right worthye and valiant gentleman, S^r Thomas Baskerville, Knighte, Cheife Com^rander of her Majesties Forces in Picardy, in y^e service of y^e French Kyng, who deceased there the 4th of June, 1597."

"These are the glories of a worthye praise,
Which, noble Baskerville, heere nowe are reade

In honour of thy life and latter daes,
To number yae amongst the blessed dead.

A pure regarde to the immortal parte,

A spotless minde, a bodye prone to paine,

A giving hande, and an undaunted heart,

And all these vertues voyde of all disdaine;

And all these vertues yet not so unknowne,

But Netherlands, Seas, Indies, Spaine,
and France

Can witnesse that these honours were thine

Which they reserve thy meritt to advance,

That valour should not perish voyde of fame,
Nor noble deeds, but leave a noble name."

"This monument * is behinde y^e high altar in y^e Cathedral Church of St. Paul

* It was destroyed at the Fire of London in 1666.

in London. He was my wife's neare kinsman, descended from Early Castle in Herefordshire. J. P."

According to the family-pedigree, John Polwhele, (member of Parliament for Tregony in 1640,) married a Baskerville "*de agro Dorset.*"

Yours, &c.

R. P.

MR. URBAN, *Eastbourne, Oct. 11.*

THE following is a very curious version of the Lord's Prayer, found among some old writings in Cornwall. The manuscript appears to be of about the age of Henry the Seventh.

fader in hevne santefyyd be thy name let thy kyengdom com tow uss and thy wyll be fullfyllid in erthe ass hyt ys in hevne grant uss or dayle bread & forgeve uss or trespas ass we forgeve the that have trespas us let us nosithe falle in te'tasy's but delevyr us amen haylle' marie fulle of grase or lord ys wthin the blesyd be thu above all wemen & the fret ***

The concluding address to the Virgin Mary appears incomplete. Some scribbling repetitions of the commencement of the Prayer ensue, thus: "Our fader in hevyn sa Our fader." It may be well to remark, that the letter *f*, is not, as it afterwards was, written *ff* at the beginning of a word; though two lines, thus, *f*, one down and one up, (the origin of that *ff*;) are made use of in the formation of both the *f* and the *f*. The paper-mark is a shield containing three fleurs-de-lis, the arms of France.

Yours, &c.

D. G.

MS. URBAN,

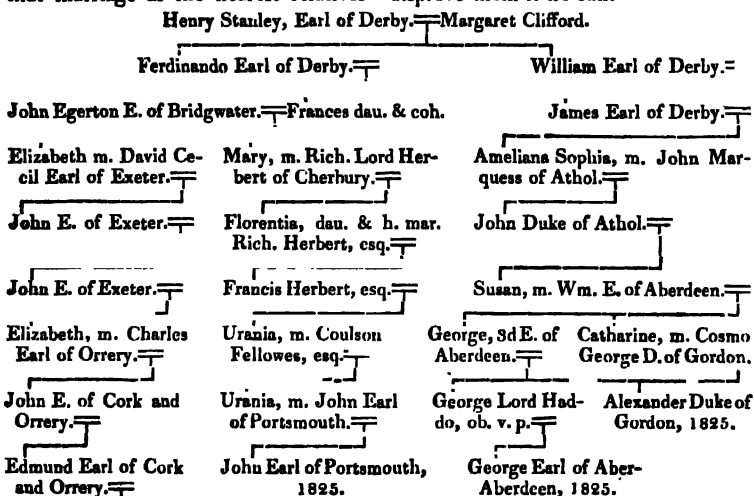
Nov. 3.

AS you admitted into your last Magazine an article containing a most unqualified, and were it correct, a most severe censure on the last Edition of Debrett's Peerage, I trust to your fairness to insert my reply. Were I the only party interested, I should not trouble you with a word upon the subject, but quietly suffer those of your readers who are conversant with the genealogies of our Nobility to judge between the GENEALOGIST and myself: but if I were to permit an attack, so confidently worded, to remain entirely unanswered, the interests of the work entrusted to my superintendence might be in some degree affected.

In

In the first place I must be allowed to quote one short passage from Mr. Genealogist's communication; it runs thus: "Speaking of the descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor, by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, as the last instance of; the marriage of a Princess of England with a subject, p. cxxxv. he names 31 families," &c. Now, to all and sundry who *have* read Mr. G.'s communication in p. 286 * of your last number, and who *have not* read the account of the Royal Family in the last Edition of Debrett, I think it necessary to protest that the above specimen of *peculiar* English is Mr. G.'s own; not mine. I spoke of the Princess Mary's marriage as the last instance of the kind; and of the descendants of that marriage as the nearest relatives

in blood of any English subjects to the Sovereign of these realms; but I really have not called the *descendants* the last instance of a marriage. To come, however, to more important points. The Genealogist proceeds to say, "out of these thirty-one, fifteen I believe have no pretension (the greater part certainly no colourable pretension) to this honour." What a *colourable pretension* to a descent means, I confess myself ignorant: the Peers excepted against either are descended from the Princess Mary, or they are not. Detailed accounts of how each one of the fifteen is so descended would occupy too much of your valuable space; but I send you the following four, taken at hazard. Let the Genealogist disprove them if he can.



Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, 1825.

Having thus proved that the Genealogist is wrong in four instances out of his fifteen, I might fairly apply the adage, "*ex pede Herculem*" to his critique, and leave your readers to assign him his proper rank in the scale of Genealogical knowledge. But, as I do not pretend to infallibility, I am not ashamed, even publicly, to confess and retract an error which I am aware of having committed, and I therefore admit that in one instance the Genealogist is clearly right. Lord Torrington's name should not have been in the list. The fact is, the last Lord Torrington but one married a daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery;

and his children of course are descended from the Princess Mary; and when abstracting the thirty-one names from collections made many years ago, I did not advert to the fact that the Lord Torrington who married was uncle, not father, of the present Viscount.

I am next taxed by the Genealogist with having omitted in my list five noble persons, *viz.* the Marchionesses of Cholmondeley and Bute; Lady Willoughby of Eresby; and the Earls of Guilford and Dunmore. Now as my list professes to be a selection only, I should not notice this accusation at all, but for the purpose of begging the Genea-

Genealogist in your next Number to inform me *how* the first four of the above are descended from the Princess Mary. If he does, he will command my thanks for adding to my stock of information on a subject which has occupied much of my leisure; if he does not, he must allow me to conclude that he *cannot*, and to recommend him in future to be more sure of his own assertions before he censures others.

The mistake about Lord Bayning is hardly worthy of serious notice. If the Genealogist should ever have to correct an annual Peerage, he will know from experience the difficulty, and often the impossibility of obtaining accurate information respecting the present state of families. It is a pity, however, that the Genealogist should have suffered the same error to run, as this has, through six Editions of the Work before he condescended to denounce it.

That the whole arrangement of the Work has in my hands been completely transposed; or that any *partial* spirit has led to curtailment or amplification, I most positively deny; whether the alterations I have judged it expedient to make are for the worse or otherwise, I am very well content to leave the publick to judge. I must be more sure of the Genealogist's friendly intentions, and of his capacity to advise, than the specimen before me will authorize, before I consult his opinions upon the subject.

THE EDITOR OF
DEBRET'S PEERAGE.

MR. URBAN, *Westminster, Oct. 7.*

THE following additional particulars respecting Wilsdon, co. Middlesex (see vol. XCII. ii. p. 577) may be acceptable.

The Church has lately been shut up and whitewashed, &c. About twenty years ago, and also in 1821, the Church underwent repairs. During these reparations the buttresses were *ornamented* with flat tiles; the windows of the nave modernised with common sash frames, and rounded in the interior. The tower (which contains six bells) has a very venerable appearance; the window on the upper story is very much decayed; and the tower is finished

by a low pyramidal roof. One or two narrow single-light openings have been made on the basement story, to admit light to the stairs leading to the organ gallery. The doorway at the West end has a neat weather-cornice, not shewn in your view. About twenty years ago the Church was new pewed, with one or two exceptions; the repairers having carefully preserved the pew opposite the reading-desk, on the door of which are carved the arms of Roberts,—a family, which, though now extinct, was once of some consequence in this sequestered village. The organ gallery was erected about 1821, and is the only gallery in the Church. To a pew under this gallery, the beautiful Saxon font, unnoticed by Lysons, has been removed since your Correspondent "T. W. J." communicated a representation of it. This situation is extremely inconvenient, owing to the want of light: indeed so dark is this part of the Church, there being no West window, that it is almost impossible to distinguish any of the sculpture on the font. This removal is much to be regretted, as the former situation was far preferable. If removal was necessary, care should have been taken to place it in a more advantageous position (it being the most interesting relic in the Church), rather than thus shamefully to hide its beauties. On the South side of the Chancel is a door-way, for many years blocked up, but which, being re-opened, has all the appearance of a modern entrance. In the nave, against each of the archivaults, dividing it from the South and only aisle, is a hatchment, the arms on which I regret not having time to copy, as they are unnoticed by Lysons. The chancel is very plain; the East window contains a few pieces of painted glass, with the letter W. and two coats of arms, which I could not distinguish. The altar-screen is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and other unsuitable ornaments. On the North side, immediately under a window, is a small piece of sculptured stone, probably the remains of a table monument or stone stall; the former of which I think most probable. The window above contains some plain pieces of painted glass. Adjoining this, a doorway leads to a neat square room, used as a vestry. In the Chapel at the East end of the South and only aisle are the Brandsbury pews, and in the win-

dows

dows are the arms and quarterings of the family of Roberts, as follow. In the South window are these six coats : I. Argent, six pheons Sable, on a chief of the second a greyhound of the first gorged Or. II. quarterly of six ; 1, 3 and 5, Argent a demi-griffin Sable, crowned with an eastern crown Or. 2, 4, and 6, Gules. III. Azure three leopards' heads caboshed Argent, langued Gules. IV. Argent, a chevron between three Cornish choughs. V. Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three lions rampant Argent. VI. as I. Crest, on a wreath, Argent and Sable, a greyhound Argent, gorged Gules. Motto, Nec cursus veloci—Nec victoria forti. In the East window of this chapel the arms of Roberts impaling, Argent, a demy-griffin Sable, crowned as before Or. The entrance to the South aisle from the Church-yard is through a Gothic doorway under an attached wooden porch, in which are seats.

In the Church-yard are numerous grave-stones and memorials ; many of the latter are wooden tablets supported by upright wooden posts. On the South side are several small houses.

In the village, at the junction of the two roads, leading to Wilsdon Church and the Harrow-road, is a plain small brick Chapel, erected in 1818 by the Home Missionary Society. Nearer the Church is Wilsdon-green ; between this and the Church is the Charity-school, a plain brick building, in which above 20 boys, and a nearly equal number of girls, are educated, and a public-house, the sign of the *six bells*, is the village post-office.

Near the Kilburn Wells, about two months ago, the foundation was laid for a chapel of ease ; and is already roofed in. It is expected to be opened at Christmas. I. T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

IN Speed's "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," printed in 1676, is the following account of Stonehenge, which is related not as a conjecture, but as if it were at that time an *uncontroverted* and *generally received* opinion. I would just premise that it is subjoined to a small engraving of Stonehenge, placed according to the old fashion, in one corner of the map

of Wiltshire, round which are these three sentences :

"Aurelius Ambrosius, buried at Stonehenge, anno 500."

"Anno 516, Uterpendryon, buried at Stonehenge."

"Anno 546, Constant, king of britanie, buried at Stenheng."

The account is as follows :

"This ancient monument was erected by Aurelius, surnamed Ambrosius, King of the Brittaines, whose nobility in the reign of Vortiger (his countryes scourge), about the yere of Christ 476, by treachery of y^e Saxons on a daye of parley, were there slaughtered, and their bodies there interred. In memory whereof, this king Aurel. caused this trophye to be set up. Admirable to posterities both in forme and quantytye. The matter thereof are stones of great bignes, conteyuyng twenty-eighte foot and more in length, and tenn in breadth ; these are set in y^e ground by towe and 2, and a third laide gatewise over thwart, fastned with tenons and mortaises wrought in the same, wch seeme very dangerous to all that passe thereunder. The forme is rounde, and as it seemeth hath bene circulated with three rankes of these stones, many whereof are now fallen downe, and the uttermost standing conteyneth in compass three hundred foot by measure of assise. They all are roughe and of a graye colour, standing within a trench that hath bene much deeper. In this place this foresayd king Aurelius, with 2 more of y^e Britishe kings his successors, have bene buried with many more of their nobilitye, and in this place under little bankes, to this daye are founde by digging bones of mighty men, and armour of large and ancient fashion. Not farre hence is sene the ruines of an old fortresse, thought by some to be built there by the Romaines when this kingdom was possessed by their emperours." J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Scremby, near Spilsby,*
Nov. 6.

OBSERVING that much interest has lately been excited in the public papers respecting that illustrious martyr Bishop Hooper, who suffered for the Protestant faith in the reign of Queen Mary, I beg leave to say that I have in my possession an original half-length portrait (*in pontificalibus*) of that celebrated prelate, by Holbein, in good preservation. It is on board, and is marked J. H. 1551. It formerly belonged to my father the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. Rector of Langton near Spilsby, in whose family it had been from time immemorial.

Yours, &c. W. UVEDALE.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

75. *Modern Wilts, Part III. Hundred of Branch and Dole. Folio. pp. 232. Nichols and Son.*

THE history of this fine County proceeds regularly and annually; and we have now before us the *complete* history of the Vale of the River Wilty. We cannot expect that in the local description of an extensive County, each Hundred should be equally interesting in history and anecdote; but hitherto our Author has been fortunate in his two preceding Hundreds, and this Third Portion is rendered valuable by the records of the Royal Monastery at Wilton, which has hitherto been but partially noticed by former historians.

In the Preface our Author pays a just tribute to the memory of his late coadjutor the Rev. Mr. Offer, who lived only to complete his valuable account of Wilton, and to overthrow the opinion of Camden and his followers, "that this place was formerly called *Ellandune*." (See p. 57.)

Alluding to the loss of his able assistant, Sir Richard Hoare says,

"In a work of great enterprize, the aid of a friendly hand may be absolutely necessary to complete the labours of the projector, who has neither the courage, the leisure, nor all the acquisitions for performing the favourite task which he has otherwise matured. (*Pursuits of Literature*).—And such (says our Author) were his feelings immediately after the decease of his worthy friend and coadjutor, to whom the most important article in this Hundred (i. e. Wilton) is solely due."

We cannot expect much genealogical matter in a district which belonged for the most part to the rich Monastery of Wilton, and now to the family of Herbert, whose noble mansion-house, with its valuable contents, must ever command the attention of the publick. Of this there is a most excellent engraving by Higham, from a drawing made by Turner, previously to the alterations made by James Wyatt, when many of its beautiful appendages were destroyed.

The Parish of Wilton, from its antiquity and local importance, occupies a considerable portion of the Hundred of Branch and Dole, and many

interesting particulars are recorded by our industrious Author.

"Few places in this part of the kingdom (says Sir Richard) can lay a higher claim to antiquity, or is more worthy of the notice of the local historian than Wilton. As a Borough, we find from the Hundred Rolls, that by its early charters it enjoyed the now almost obsolete, but then important privileges of return of writs, *pleas de namio retito*, view of frank-pledge, right of pit and gallows, assize of bread and ale, the liberty of appointing its own coroners, and other royalties, as fully and freely as the citizens of London and Winchester; and its ancient and wealthy Abbey of Benedictine Nuns, its churches, hospitals, and other religious or charitable establishments; and, lastly, the splendid mansion of Wilton House, with its treasures of ancient and modern art, will each claim our attention and require separate and careful investigation.

"It has been conjectured, and with every appearance of probability, that this town derived its name from the river, and afterwards communicated it to the county, *Wiltunescire*; as being not only the occasional residence of the West Saxon Kings, but the place where the County Court in all early times was regularly and statedly assembled; nothing indeed can be more natural than this derivation. Rivers, mountains, and forests, must ever be matters of important consideration to a newly settled people, or one emerging from barbarism; and consequently we shall find, that to these great natural features of a country, or to some circumstance or situation with reference to them, may be traced most of the names of primitive settlements."

Of the celebrated Monastery of Wilton, the Author has presented some interesting notices. Tanner says that it owes its origin to Wrooxstan or Wulstan, the famous Earl or Duke of Welstan, who first instituted a chantry or college of secular priests; but it appears from Dugdale and other ancient historians, that King Alfred having routed the Danes not far from this place, A. D. 871, built a nunnery on the site of the Royal palace here for an Abbess and twelve Religious, and caused the Nuns of St. Mary, twenty-six in number, to come to this new house. King Edward, senior, and King Edgar, were great benefactors to this Monastery, the latter for the sake

of

of his natural daughter St. Edith, a nun, and, as some state, Abbess here; she was afterwards canonized, and became the patron of this Abbey, which was of the Benedictine order. The following notices of this saint and her mother Wulfryth may be amusing to the admirers of legendary lore.

"Wulfryth or Wultrude, the mother of St. Edith by King Edgar, was educated here, and after her return to the convent rose to the dignity of Abbess, which she appears to have retained a considerable time. According to the Legendary writers, she brought up her daughter in the strictest rules of monastic discipline, and made herself such progress in all virtues, that after her death she also was honoured as a Saint. During her rule the Monastery was placed under that of St. Benedict, namely, about the year 972; since which time it was always of the Benedictines Order, as indeed were all the most ancient religious establishments in this kingdom. About this period also the bones of St. Iwius or Yweg were deposited in this church, the occasion of which is by the Monkish writers attributed to miracle. This saint was a Welchman by birth, the son of Bravo, and pupil of Cuthbert Bishop of Lindisfarne. After his death, some clerks who bore the sacred reliques were kindly received by the Abbess Wulfryth, and entertained for the night. The reliques had been deposited on the altar, and in the morning when about to depart, the unfortunate priests found their casket so firmly fixed in its situation that no force was sufficient to remove it. The Abbess, we are informed, gave them two thousand shillings by way of consoling them for their loss, and they departed sorrowful. If we may venture to divest this story of its miraculous appendage, the fact most plainly was, that the Abbess purchased the bones of St. Iwius, and added them to the treasures of her monastery; for that this is his depository is allowed on all hands. Here also, as Leland informs us from an ancient MS., was interred St. Wulfryth herself under a sumptuous marble tomb.

"ST. EDITH has frequently been called Abbess of Wilton; but as she died young, and during the life-time of her mother, this could not have been the case. We are informed indeed by the historians, that when only 15 years of age, her father King Edgar appointed her Abbess of Winchester, of Berking, and of a third monastery, the name of which has not been preserved, but that she humbly declined all superiority, and chose to remain in her own community, subject to her mother. She was born at Kenting in Kent, A. D. 961; the year, therefore, in which she refused these honours must be A. D. 976, about which time it is evident by the charters of Edgar already cited, that Wulfryth was Abbess. It

is asserted also in her Legend, that on the murder of Edward the Martyr by the ambitious Elfrida, A. D. 978, many of the nobles proposed to take her from the convent and place her on the throne. But considering her sex, her illegitimacy, and her profession, I can scarcely think that such a proposal was seriously made by any except Dunstan, who now felt his power declining, and who was as remarkable for his ambition as his sanctity. Elfrida had excited hatred by her cruelty, and her son Ethelred the Unready was notoriously incapable, yet St. Edith shewed full as much prudence in rejecting the Crown, as her flatterers did in offering it. From the Legend of St. Dunstan we learn that she built the church of St. Dennis in Wilton, to the dedication of which she invited that Archbishop, and pointed it out to him as the place of her future rest. She survived this ceremony only forty-three days, and dying Sept. 16, A. D. 984, in the 28d year of her age, was buried by St. Dunstan in the new church which she had founded."

Wilton has been the theatre of great events in the early periods of our history; and as it is the first object of the Topographer to give consequence to the places he undertakes to describe, Sir Richard has minutely detailed many important occurrences connected with this ancient Borough.

"During the violent contests between Stephen and the Empress Maud, this place, from its opulence and importance, could scarcely avoid feeling some of the effects of civil dissension. Gervase of Canterbury informs us, that the Empress, having received homage and benediction at Winchester, proceeded thence to Wilton; where Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, came to meet her, and salute her as Queen. So great a multitude of people, adds he, had flocked together, that even the approach to the gates could scarcely contain them. She staid here during the festival of Easter, and then proceeded to Reading. But shortly after, namely, in 1143, according to the same author, King Stephen, after many plunderings of churches, and burnings and devastations of villages, arrived in this town with his brother the Bishop of Winchester, and a large force, intending to convert the monastery into a place of military defence, to restrain the excursions of the garrison of Salisbury, which had done much for the Empress, in opposition to his interests. He does not seem to have proceeded far in the projected work, when Robert Earl of Gloucester, hastily collecting his forces, came upon Wilton suddenly about sun-set, and set fire to the town on every side. The King, who had taken up his residence within the precincts of the monastery, and expected no danger, was so alarmed at the sudden attack, that he took to a disgraceful flight; and leaving behind him his troops, his

his baggage, plate, and every thing valuable, reached Winchester, with the Bishop his brother, under the cover of darkness."

In a little valley branching off from the Wily, we have some interesting examples of Norman architecture, in three different churches, which have been well engraved by Basire; and also a fine monument at Great Wishford of its ancient inhabitant, Sir Richard Grobham Howe.

76. *The Life of Paul Jones, from original Documents in the Possession of John Henry Sherburne, Esq. Register of the Navy of the United States.* 8vo. pp. 320. Murray.

BEFORE entering upon the review of this work, we beg to lay down certain premises. 1. That Paul Jones was *not* an American. 2. That the American war was a civil war. 3. That American war naval-fighting was, with very few exceptions, not spirit-proof. 4. That our American war ministry was a feeble one. 5. That the merit of Jones, and of all the officers in the American service, is and must be English, and is not greater nor so great as that of many gallant warriors who fought under the British flag in the subsequent revolutionary war.

John Paul [Jones] was the son of John Paul, a gardener, and was born July 1747, at Abergland in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education at the parochial school of Kirkbean. The contiguity of his residence to Solway Firth, gave him an early predilection for a seafaring life; and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a merchant in the American trade. When his apprenticeship was expired, he made several trading voyages, and suffered from the ill conduct of his partner. In 1773 he was arranging the affairs of a brother who had died intestate in Virginia, and was (probably through pecuniary difficulties) then living in a very retired manner in America. About the time mentioned he adopted the name of Jones. In the 28th year of his age, he offered his services to Congress, and was appointed a first Lieutenant in the American Navy. The Alfred, in which he was employed, proved unsuccessful, but the court-martial held in consequence were so advantageous to the reputation of Jones, that he was appointed to the command

of the Providence, a sloop of 12 six-pounders. When Congress directed the building of thirteen frigates, he was, however, disappointed in obtaining the command of one. He was not discouraged, but wisely exhibited zeal, by memorializing the American Government concerning the improvement of their Navy, and cruising very successfully against our trade. He also planned expeditions against the Newfoundland fishery, coast of Africa, &c. Such was American war fighting on our part, that he escaped in his humble sloop two frigates, after a sharp contest with one of them. In 1776 he commanded a squadron against Isle Royal, made several captures, and soon after was promoted to the rank of a Captain. In his command of the Ranger, he made a descent upon Whitehaven, spiked the cannon in the fort, landed a boat's crew in St. Mary's Isle (which crew without his approbation carried away the Earl of Selkirk's plate), and captured the Drake of twenty guns, off Carrickfergus, the Captain and Lieutenant of the Drake being both killed.

That a single frigate could effect all this in the very chops of the channel, was evidently neglect in our Government. The steed was stolen, because they did not lock the stable-door. But there was another error. The treatment of the American prisoners of war in England was so impolitically harsh*, that every American sailor was thus stimulated to prefer death to captivity; and as the naval tactics of the two countries were the same, and as locality of birth was the only distinction between English and Americans, it is not to be wondered at that the latter were successful: but could they have been so, if they had not been of English character and habits? The merit of success is due to Great Britain, if the answer to this question be the just one. It appears also, that they would have been much more mischievous to us, if there had not existed in their Navy the very evil which certain of our popular Reformers want to introduce into our own, and which would have the same result, as their pretended amelioration of the Combination Laws.—We allude to the proposed Trials by Jury, and

* Subscriptions were raised for them in the towns of England.

abolition of corporal punishment in regard to naval and military service.

"Splendid as had been his [Jones's] successes, he was convinced that, had he been properly supported, much more might have been done. A great want of subordination had been always apparent in his men; the American common sailors carrying their notions of Civil Government on board a man-of-war, imagined that they had a right to be consulted whenever any extraordinary duty was to be performed. Jones had been formed in a very different school; he was a strict disciplinarian, and required every thing to be performed with the most rigid punctuality and obedience. But he was well acquainted with the faults of the American naval system, and his ambition was to reform it. His patience was, however, somewhat taxed, when on making signals to his consort the *Drake*, he found them totally disregarded, and that Lieutenant Simpson, who commanded the prize, did not consider himself amenable to his authority." P. 41.

Jones then proceeded to Brest, the American Commissioners (though the descendants of John Bull in the old country would have died first) having landed to solicit the aid of France; and certain it is that a man who could fight an English vessel of war, at par, was deemed a wonderful acquisition by both countries, indicative of the possibility of kicking Great Britain into the sea like a foot-ball. Sir Richard Grenvill (says Evelyn, *Miscellanies*, 664) with but 180 soldiers (of which 90 were sick and useless) in the ship *Revenge*, maintained a conflict for 24 hours against 50 Spanish galleons, sinking four of their best vessels; but, compared with Paul Jones, Grenville was only Tom Thumb to King Arthur.

After Jones landed (for he delighted in the union of Mars and Venus), he wrote a polite letter to the Countess of Selkirk, in order to effect a restoration of the plate, an honourable delicacy of feeling, which it seems philosopher Franklin (p. 48) did not think it worth Jones's while to consult. It was, however, placed within the reach of Lord Selkirk. Jones next tried to obtain rewards for his men, but his adopted countrymen had no money so to do. He was not, however, disgusted. He required fast-sailing ships of force sufficient to repel our cruising frigates, and proposed to harass and plunder our coasts; and that the interests of Religion and Morals might not be forgotten also, he writes that he was in great

want of a chaplain. We think so too; but as it may amuse our readers to see Paul Jones in the character of a Bishop, we shall give his own account of the sort of religionist he desired to have:

"I should wish him to be a man of reading and of letters, who understands, speaks, and writes the French and English with elegance and propriety; for political reasons, it would be well if he were a Clergyman of the Protestant profession, whose sanctity of manners, and happy natural principles, would diffuse unanimity and cheerfulness through the ship; and if to these essentials were added the talent of writing fast and in fair characters, such a man would necessarily be worthy the highest confidence, and might therefore assure himself of my esteem and friendship: he should always have a place at my table, the regulation whereof should be entirely under his direction." P. 59.

Thus the Chaplain was not to be Jones's spiritual instructor, but Captain's clerk and ship's steward besides. A command in the French service was not, however, so easily to be obtained; for the native officers did not like to serve under a foreigner, nor was it prudent to put one over their heads. Jones, who he says himself, "*drew his sword only from principles of philanthropy, and in support of the dignity of human nature!*" but spoiled these heroics by an honest confession *that his desire for fame was infinite*," had received a foolish promise from the Prince of Nassau, that he would accompany him (Jones) as a volunteer, and had the vexation to find the Prince retreat. Jones then wrote a letter to the King (Louis XVI.) and such was the effect of his appeal, that he was appointed to the command of the *Duras* of 40 guns. This appellation of the ship Jones, from his respect to Franklin, begged to change to the "*Bon Homme Richard*," from Franklin's authorship of "*Poor Richard's Almanack*," though "*Bon Homme Benjamin*" would evidently have been more intelligible. Difficulties and delays, however, occurred again. The object of Jones's expedition was to land suddenly near all important towns of Great Britain that were within a reasonable march, and put them to high ransoms, under the threat of burning them (p. 78); but the French Court thought the scheme improvable into a general invasion, "which they

they sapiently inferred, from the lucky descents of Jones, whom they thought another Coriolanus, had a great chance of being successful. (p. 79.) However, as it would be a useful diversion in favour of the grand project, on the 19th of April, 1779, the American squadron, *Bon Homme Richard*, 42 guns, *Alliance* 36 guns, *Pallas* 30 guns, *Cerf* 18 guns, and the *Vengeance* 12 guns, sailed from L'Orient, under the command of the *Honourable Commodore John Paul Jones*. The object was to surprise Leith, and extort a ransom of 200,000*l.* from his brother Scotchmen; but want of co-operation in the French officers, a sudden storm, and a large body of troops at Edinburgh, prevented the execution of the scheme. The next event was the celebrated action with the *Serapis*, *the parallel of which is not to be found in the naval annals of any nation*. (p. 87.) Now this is really too much for any one acquainted with the exploits of Nelson, and of many other heroes of the late Revolutionary War. The fact was, that Jones being a British subject, would, if captured, have been hanged as a traitor, and therefore chose the least of two evils; and that Captain Pearson struck his flag because the *Alliance* sailed up to the support of Jones. Though the French commander of that ship did not do his duty towards Jones*, Capt. Pearson could not tell that, and to him it must have appeared waste of life without object, to continue so unequal a contest; especially as his mainmast had gone overboard, and he could not escape. Let us suppose that he had not struck, and that the *Bon Homme* had sunk,—what then? The *Alliance* would have borne down upon him with impunity. In fact, as stated in p. 101, “the *Serapis* struck to Jones’s ship and the 32 gun frigate.”

Jones made further depredations at Hull among the merchantmen, and then sailed to the Texel. Here he found our Ambassador Sir Joseph Yorke demanding of their High Mightinesses the restitution of the English ships, and the delivery unto the King his master of a certain Paul Jones, a subject of the King, who, according to treaties and the laws of

war, could only be considered as a rebel and a pirate. P. 104.

The Dutch Government declined interference, and Jones and the Americans were successfully intriguing with them, as they had done with the French, “to declare war against Great Britain, and join the common cause.”

Now there is a simple mode of trying the effects of physick; i. e. by taking it. The French and the Dutch, by taking American physick, brought down upon themselves a revolution and a military despotism, which hurled the Bourbons and the Orange family from their thrones.

“Verily (says our author), the French Cabinet had their reward. The very men who, authorized by their secret instructions, hastened to assist rebellion in the colonies of a friendly power, returned to exercise in their own country a retributive vengeance.” P. 18.

Jones escaped to France; and we suppose, through not having a Chaplain with him there, thought only of Fielding’s addition to the code of honour, arising from the connection of Mars and Venus, viz. “that challenges to love and to fight are both to be accepted.” He had acquired much fame as a warrior, and of course was a favourite with the women. In p. 143, we have an erotic poetical effusion to a Miss Dumas. In p. 153, a love-sick Delia, a sentimental lass, who would willingly have been the lowest of his crew, if he would but take her with him to America. Jones, however, left her to wear the willow, in order to gain a Countess de Lavendahl. This coquet, after having flirted with him, handed Jones over to her husband, as soon as the former proposed a secret correspondence, “being astonished at his audacity” (p. 156), but nevertheless, not willing to draw either into a duel, concluded her letter with a request that he would shew the Count, her husband, every civility as he passed through L'Orient. The real object seems to have been a joint expedition of the Count with Jones, by sea and land (see p. 158), for which the fair Countess was tickling Jones like a trout. Several Frenchmen, glad of opportunities of display, wanted also to join him as volunteers; the meaning of all which is, that, as the Baron de Stael informs us, the public service is on the Continent the sole means of acquiring rank and fortune. By the favour

* Apparently he wished Jones to be sunk or taken, and then capture the *Serapis* himself easily.

favour of Franklin, Jones was put in command of the American frigate *Alliance*; and as soon as he was in that situation, found that a Mr. Arthur Lee, a bitter enemy of Franklin, and a M. Landais, had laid various plots to ruin him. Jones, however, got over it, and in his efforts so to do, rests his claims to patronage upon his hostility to the English, and the mischief to be done to them through their commerce, and incursions on their coasts. A greater man than Jones, Napoleon himself, made the attempt with the whole power of France, and that of all the Continent. In the American war, the French, &c. (&c. only) were the mastives engaged with the lion *Nero*; but in that which followed, they found that they had *Wallace* to deal with; and we can certainly venture to say, with regard to Jones's preposterous derogations of Great Britain, that Nelson would have punished his presumption by suspension at the yard-arm as a traitor, at the end of a month. The conquest of America by Great Britain was a physical impossibility; and, because this was seen through, they persuaded the French that the subjugation of the parent country was only to burn a fishing town without a garrison,—armies after armies vanquished in Spain,—fleets after fleets destroyed,—the tremendous Napoleon chained upon the rock of St. Helena;—"and yet nothing can parallel the engagement of Paul Jones with the *Serapis*!" We really are petrified by this bombastic gorgon's head. But the Americans confess that *they* never had a naval officer equal in valour and talent to Jones. True; but *that man was not an American*. God send them as many brave officers and as many blessings as they desire, as long as they have *natural feelings* towards the glorious land of their forefathers. To talk now of the tyranny of Great Britain, is utter nonsense; and had his father, uncle, or brother, or cousin, been in service on board the *Serapis*, and killed by the fire of the *Bon Homme Richard*, John Paul Jones would have buried them with funeral honours, and vindicated treason.

These, however, are matters of principle; and we should not notice them, if these American narratives did not shew an insuperable propensity to degrade their ancestors, and with such

trumpery conquests as that of Paul Jones,—a traitor fighting to prevent being hanged, and canting with the Americans and French under the ostentation of patriotism, to gratify his own ambition. We are forced into these remarks, by insulting misrepresentations. Every body knows, that after Rodney set the example of breaking the line, victory attended the English. Paul Jones represents this very circumstance in the following light, viz. that the English did so from ignorance of superior French naval tactics; that is, that they broke the line *from ignorance*! Clarke's quarto volume of course never had existence. Paul was artfully persuading the French, that they might gain a victory by keeping the line of battle; and to support this, he tells some bouncing stories.

"The English, who boast so much of their Navy, never fought a ranged battle on the ocean before the war that is now ended. The battle off Ushant was, on their part, like their former ones, irregular; and Admiral Keppell could only justify himself by the example of Hawke in our remembrance, and of Russell in the last century. From that moment the English were forced to study and to imitate the French in their evolutions. They never gained any advantage when they had to do with equal force, and the unfortunate defeat of Count de Grasse, was owing more to the unfavourable circumstance of the wind coming a-head four points at the beginning of the battle, which put his fleet into the order of echiquier, when it was too late to tack, and of calm and currents afterwards, which brought on an entire disorder, than to the Admiration or even the vast superiority of Rodney, who had forty sail of the line against thirty, and five three-deckers against one. By the accounts of some of the French officers, Rodney might as well have been asleep, not having made a second signal during the battle, so that every Captain did as he pleased." P. 188.

We are acquainted with officers who were in that action. It is true that after Rodney had broken the line, a calm sprung up, and our ships were left in the midst of the enemy, without power on either side to avail themselves of tactics. The French had taken on board the day before a quantity of live oxen for fresh provisions, and had not had time to stow them. When the broadsides commenced, the poor distracted animals on the decks, in their wild motions, baffled all order, and gave *that* advantage

to our Admiral. But this is all of which we could ever hear. Paul Jones adds,

"The English are very deficient in signals as well as in naval tactics." P. 184.

Sir Home Popham has, we believe, most importantly improved the former; and, for the latter, let the late war speak. Paul says, that he never knew any thing of naval tactics till he was acquainted "with that *great tactician* Count d'Orvilliers and his judicious assistant the Chevalier du Pavillon." p. 185. Now those great tactics were merely to escape defeat, not to gain victory; but the English broke the line, and what became of the great tacticians?

Here ended Paul's days of glory. Except as a diplomatist, and a Rear Admiral under the Russian service, in which he defeated the Turks (as the Greeks have done by fire-ships only), we hear no more of Paul Jones. The *Preditori nulla fides* followed him wherever he went. His bravery and talent were respected, but his principles were questioned. The Court of Denmark pensioned him, to buy off a dangerous man; and the Empress Catharine made a tool of him as long as he was wanted: but to suppose that the Monarchs of Europe would entangle themselves with him and the republican doctrines of America, was utterly absurd. Catharine soaped his nose with the order of St. Anne, then pulled it, and he retired into France, assigning his dismissal to the intrigues of the English, and died at Paris in June 1791. The National Assembly went into mourning on account of his death, and no doubt wore the same clothes for many of their own relatives, whom the flattery of Paul Jones and the politics of America had brought to an untimely end by the guillotine.

We will, however, do justice to the really great personal merits of Paul Jones. Born in obscurity, with the consciousness of superior talents, America presented an opening for the exertion of them, which he never could have found in the old countries, without going through the usual routine of service, which at the age of twenty-eight was impracticable. In commerce he had been unsuccessful; and desperation made him an adventurer. Qualified for a hero, as a warrior, a statesman, and as a gentleman, he

showed invincible bravery, masterly diplomacy, and chivalrous courtesy; but what shall we say to his unnatural hostility to his native country,—a country remarkable for nationality. He was a *Scotchman*, who formed a plan for plundering *Edinburgh*; he was a fighting Fauntleroy, instead of a banking one; and would have preyed upon the funds and vitals of his relatives, his friends, and countrymen. Most Scotchmen would prefer death. Bernadotte never entered France, and him Napoleon had tried to depose. What had Scotland done to Paul Jones?

In short, as an officer, his conduct is a good exemplar, and for that object his life ought to be studied. In all other respects, he was an unnatural parricide. He had not suffered by the American war; nor had his country injured him in any shape.

77. *The Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. Author of "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees," Memoirs, &c. Now first collected, with occasional Notes, by William Upcott, of the London Institution. 4to. pp. 849. Colburn.*

IN every country village, says Swift, it is necessary that there should be one man who can read and write; and we would add, that it is necessary for every gentleman resident in the country, that he should have a taste for the pleasures of imagination. The exercise of this quality is intimately connected with the existence of the emotions of sublimity and beauty. Unless this exercise of imagination be excited, whatever is great or beautiful in the scenery of external nature, the landscapes of Claude Lorrain, the music of Handel, the poetry of Milton, excite only feeble, if any, emotions.

As all the pleasures of intellect arise from the association of ideas, the more the materials of association are multiplied, the more will the sphere of these pleasures be enlarged. To a mind richly stored, almost every object of nature or art which presents itself to the senses, either excites fresh trains and combinations of ideas, or vivifies and strengthens those which existed before; so that recollection enhances enjoyment, and enjoyment heightens recollection.

We have made these remarks, because we think that they philosophically

cally explain the intellectual habits of Evelyn, and furnish a useful suggestion for augmenting the pleasures of persons resident in the country. It is not sufficient to be a sportsman or a farmer. These avocations are only connected with the kitchen-garden of the mind; they have nothing to do with its park or shrubbery. They may gratify the necessity for action, a necessity as powerful as that for eating, but they do not make it pleasurable also. In short, it is obvious that innocent enjoyments cannot be too much multiplied under rural residence; and that music, books, drawing, landscape-gardening, and planting, are essential ingredients of felicity in the situation described.

Such a man was Evelyn,—a man who, in the words of our Author, was a perfect model of what an English gentleman should be; a man whose whole life was devoted to the advancement of those arts which have been the source of the wealth, greatness, and prosperity of his country. Pref. xxiii.

The first article of this volume is a *Tract on Liberty and Servitude*, translated from the French of La Mothe le Vayer, a crafty rogue, who finding his *Vertu des Payens* drop dead from the press, procured a Government order for its suppression, in consequence of which manoeuvre the whole edition was rapidly sold. P. 3.

We were startled, not being inclined to think a Frenchman's idea of liberty sound law on the subject; but this fox confines himself to philosophical liberty, freedom from the tyranny of passions and appetites, and wisely considers, concerning the political sort, that "Louis the Just is such a Prince, that there is no imagining liberty which can possibly be so sweet and advantageous unto us, as the obedience rendered to him. (p. 36.) La Mothe le Vayer was called the French Plutarch, and assuredly this tract is an admirable imitation of one of that Greek's essays.

The second Essay is, "*The state of France as it stood in the ninth year of this present Lewis the XIII.*" This tract is headed by a preface, in which it is observed, concerning foreign travel, that a man derives no benefit from it who passes through a country "like a goose swimming down a river" (p. 46); acquires only the language, "a parrot virtue;" the "shell only of

the kernel," or counts steeples; but he who in foreign manners sees things which may improve his own, "especially in point of drink and tobacco, which are our Northern, national, and most sordid of vices." (p. 46.) The truth is, that men travel for education at an age when they are least qualified and inclined to indulge in ethical, philosophical, and political studies; and if they travel in more mature years, it is either for business, or to little purpose in ethics, unless they have lived among the people for some time, and then it is too often only the miserable drudgery of unlearning what is good and best. We really think the advantages of travel, as to political and moral good, to be merely the Hibernian gain of a loss; for "Frenchified and Italianized Englishmen" are not those from whom their country derives benefit. Besides, there is nothing in which Mind is of more consequence, than in Travel. A fool brings back only snuff-boxes and cigars, and remembers nothing more than his refreshments, accommodations, and adventures, in his peregrinations. He brings home no improvements in commerce, the conveniences of life, and the arts. Sir Rich. Sutton brought to England clover and the locks of canals; and a philosophical Frenchman would take home from England the steam-engine.

From this preface we proceed to Evelyn's "*Account of the state of France, at the period in question.*" He begins with a Court Calendar of the titles of the Royal Family, from which we learn (*inter alia*) that the Salic law, or bar to the succession of females, was only a piece of Court legerdemain, "to elude and invalidate the title of our former and ancient Kings of England, as to succession in the right of their mothers and wives." (p. 54.) By this the French have unintentionally rendered us the most valuable of services, for had our Monarchs succeeded to the throne in question, Paris would have been the Metropolis, and England become only a province. He next gives us the characters of the Royal Family in flattering colours, and then adjoins the French opinions of Royal illegitimacies, &c. in the following words:

"Touching the natural issue of the Kings of France (who are ever in this kind country in very great reputation and place, suitable

suitable to their birth by their father's side), I cannot learn that the late King had any; nay, it is reported that he did so abhorre *patrilizae* (fornication), that he scarce thought any other act to be sin in comparison of it; contrary to the opinion of his wise counsellor and cardinal de Richelieu, who (as I have sometime heard) did use often to say, 'that a concubine was the honest man's recreation,' a priestly aphorism; and spoken like a Churchman." P. 56.

Whatever may be Evelyn's honest opinions on this subject, it is certain that *bastardism*, if the father was royal or noble, was in the middle ages no disgrace; and that where impolitic marriages were from rank prohibited, and no marriage at all allowed, as among priests, very latitudinary principles were disseminated concerning concubinage; and that Richelieu said no other than what Wolsey and many others had said before him, of which opinions we have given proofs on a former occasion, from certain works of Bishop Jewell.

Evelyn then tells us how absolute Monarchy was established in France, viz. by this means, among others:

"As for the Parliaments of France (besides the name and formality), there is in truth now no such thing in nature; which, together with their ancient liberties, how deservedly they lost them, may be easily discovered in their frequent rebellions." P. 57.

France is necessarily, in self-defence, a military nation; and it is the natural tendency of military habits to look to a supreme Chief. Besides, the Baron de Stael says, that no fortunes are made in France, but by public employments. Things in England are otherwise; and we know that Holland, Switzerland, and Great Britain, where free Governments long continued, were not military countries. For *this* favour of military despotism, however, the French were, it seems, partly indebted to the English, in return for excluding their Kings from the succession. Evelyn shows us how this happened in manner following:

"For this slavery of theirs, they may in some degree thank our countrymen, whose forces being embowelled amongst them, hindered the assembling of the three estates (as they should have done), whereupon the King being necessitated to make his simple edicts pass for authentick laws (although this power was delivered to him during his wars only), was the reason why

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the people could never recover or seize on them since. A Jewell this of too great value (some think) to be intrusted to one person, upon what pretence or necessity so ever." P. 58.

Passing over passages without end, which abound with edification, we come to some interesting comparisons between the French and ourselves.

The plebeians or *roturiers* were immeasurably exhausted by taxation, tributes, impositions, spoils, and contributions, and so possessed with helpless dispositions, that what with these,

"The delays of their process, and the abominable corruption of justice, this rank of people seldom or never arrive to any considerable fortune or competency by their own wit or industry, as do so many of our yeomen and farmers in England. By these means also their spirits becoming so abjectly debased, they are not able to afford their Prince that ready service in matter of arms, as indeed their multitudes and necessities require. To supply which defect in all expeditions of consequence, the King makes use of the gascotts, &c." P. 60.

The tradesmen were superior to the *roturiers*, "many of them living very decently and handsomely in their houses, especially the better sort of merchants, who are better furnished than the rest; howbeit in competition with our countrymen of the same quality to be esteemed in truth but as mean mountebanks and inconsiderable pedlars." (p. 81.) No gentleman in France would suffer his youngest son to belong to any trade or mechanical living whatever.

For this oppression of the people, Providence, in retributive justice, permitted ample vengeance to be taken in the late Revolution.

We shall continue the present notice with the following comparison between the nobility and gentry of the two kingdoms:

"The nobility and gentry of this kingdom differ much from the garb of living in England, both within and (all of late) without doors; they have many of them vast estates, either in lands or offices; the revenues whereof they chuse rather to spend at Paris and other great cities in a specious retinue of coaches, pages, and laquies, then suffer themselves to be eaten up at home in the country in the likeness of beef and mustard among their unthankful neighbours.

"This affection of theirs to reside for the most part in the chief towns of the kingdom, is the reason why the Corporations

tions are little considerable, as not daring to be brewing and hatching such fictions, as where the gentry and civiler sort of mankind are universally given to solitary and unactive lives in the country. Besides, the gentlemen are generally given to those laudable magnificencies of building and furnishing their palaces with the most precious moveables, much of the luxe and excess of Italy, being now far entred amongst them, as may well serve to exemplifie, when in the Dutchess of Chaulmes her palace near the Place Royal in Paris, the pennaches or tufts of plumes belonging to one of her beds only, are estimated worth fourteen thousand li- vers, which amount to near a thousand pounds sterling of our money.

"Every great person who builds here, however qualified with intellectuals, pretends to his laboratory and library, for the furnishing of which last he doth not much amuse himself in the particular elections of either authors or impressions; but having erected his cases and measured them, accords with a stationer to furnish him with so many gilded folios, so many yards of quartos and octavos, by the great, till his bibliothekes be full of volumes. And yet some of them both have excellent books, and are very polite scholars; but the noblesse do not naturally so addict themselves to studie as the gownmen do; accounting it a life so contemplative and below their spirits, that no gentleman's necessity whatsoever shall easily engage him to seek any support either by Physick or Law; both which professions are (as in truth they highly merit) in very laudable esteem and reputation amongst us in England." PP. 81, 82.

Cleanliness is the concomitant of industry; but Evelyn very justly also attributes dirty habits to the custom of living in lodgings; and we know that at Edinburgh the people so live in what they call *flats* or stories, and that there is an old joke among these our gallant and able fellow countrymen, "That nae good comes of cleanliness."

"Most of the houses [at Paris] ordinarily harbour six or often ten families betwixt heaven and hell, the garrets and the cellars; and this I take to be the true cause of that nastiness which we usually impute to the nation: persons of quality, and such as have room enough, being far more proper and sumptuous in their houses than the best of us here in England, however we arrogate the contrary." P. 93.

The French mode of living is certainly very uncomfortable to an Englishman. Brick floors without carpets, and people eternally (in colloquial language) bobbing in and out,

take away all interest in cleanliness, because, under the circumstances, as impracticable as in a counting-house or public office. Under this situation of living, as at an inn, with no feelings of home, and no furniture that we fear to spoil, trouble squats like the night-mare upon cleanliness, and paralyzes all her limbs.

Mr. Evelyn makes the following comparison between London and Paris:

"Touching the extent of this city [Paris], it hath been and still is a great controversie amongst our countrymen travellers, which is the larger, this or London; every one speaks according to his inclinations; but the figures of them both are so different, that it would be a very difficult matter to reconcile them, by making an exact tryall: and, peradventure, all things considered, there is as yet no very great inequality: but if we may conjecture from the buildings at present, and prodigious enlargements of their suburbs on all sides, what a little time and peace will render it, it must without doubt in a short time outgrow the contention and far exceed it: for I finde no end of their erecting not onely of particular houses, but even of whole streets, and those so incomparably fair and uniform, that you would imagine yourself rather in some Italian opera, where the diversity of scenes surprise the beholder, then belevee yourself to be in a reall citie. This is onely to be observed in their prime buildings and palaces, that the best fabricks commonly promise less towards the front or streets than you will finde them within the court; which is caused by the high walls and tarraces that thwart them; a piece of modestie which in other appearances and outsides they do not usually practise.

"But what our city of London hath not in houses and palaces, she hath in shops and taverns; which render it so open by day, and cheerfull in the night, that it appears to be perpetuall wake or wedding to the beholder; for so mad and loud a town is no where to be found in the whole world." P. 94.

Hence, perhaps, was originally derived the French insult of "a nation of shopkeepers."

The next extracts which we shall make are from a Character of England by a French Protestant, in the Commonwealth æra. Evelyn was much offended with it; but though an ill-natured essay, it nevertheless contains facts upon which a foreigner might be supposed to put illiberal constructions.

The traveller, upon his arrival at Dover, was "entertained by the people of the town with suspicious and forbidding

forbidding countenances, whispering, and stiff postures. (p. 149.) When he had taken post, and was scarce out of the village, he was amazed at the acclamations of the boys "running after and affrighting the horses, hooting and crying out, 'French dogs, French dogs, a Mounser, a Mounser!'" (ibid.) And when he arrived at Rochester, "it appeared a new thing to him that his confident host set him down cheek by jowl by him, belching and puffing tobacco in his face, though he afterwards found it to be the usual stile of this country, and that the gentlemen who lodged at their inns entertained themselves in their company, and were much pleased at their impertinences." P. 150.

This tract was written in 1659, and the blessed effects of *liberty and equality* are thus exhibited:

"Arrived at the Metropolis of civility, London, we put ourselves in coach with some persons of quality who came to conduct us to our lodging; but neither was this passage without honour done to us; the kennel dirt, squibs, roots, and rams' horns, being favours which were frequently cast at us by the children and apprentices without reproof; civilities than in Paris a gentleman as seldom meets withall, as with the contests of carmen, who in this town do domineer in the streets, o'erthrow the hell-carts (for so they name the coaches), cursing and reviling at the nobles: you would imagine yourself amongst a legion of devils and in the suburbs of hell. I have greatly wondered at the remissness of the Magistrate, and the temper of the gentlemen, and that the citizens who subsist onely upon them, should permit so great a disorder, rather joyning in the affronts than at all chastizing the inhumanity. But these are the natural effects of parity, popular libertinism, and insulary manners." P. 150.

The situation of London he admires, but says that the town itself consists of a wooden, Northern, and inartificial congestion of houses, and the principal streets narrow; the Banqueting House at Whitehall "built about and converted into raskally warehouses; the Churches made jakes and stables, markets and tipping houses" (p. 151); the congregations at the Meetings sitting with their hats on, when the Psalms were read, and bare-headed when they were sung; insipid, tedious, and unmethodical prayers; serious of speculative and abstracted notions and things, which not the people nor preachers themselves understood. P. 152.

"The minister uses no habit of distinction or gravity, but steps up in *guarpo*; and when he laies by his cloak (as I have observed some of them), he has the action rather of a thrasher than a divine. This they call taking pains, and indeed it is so to those that hear them; but thus they have now encouraged every pert mechaick to invade, affront, and out-preach them; and having uncanceled all manner of decency, prostituted both their persons and function to usurpation, penury, and derision. You may well imagine by the manners of the people, and their prodigious opinions, that there is no catechism nor sacraments duly administered: the religion of England is preaching and sitting still on Sundays." P. 153.

Our author next declaims against the tyranny, ambition, ignorance, spiritual disdain, incharity, and imposture, which thus "deformed the once-renowned Church of England" (pp. 155, 156); and then proceeds again to the buildings. If he says a whole street of this *wooden* city were burnt down, the Magistrate had either no power nor care to make them build with any uniformity, and thus it happened, that London, "though a large was yet a very ugly town, pestered with hackney coaches and insolent carmen, shops and taverns, noyse, and such a cloud of sea-coal, as if there be a resemblance of hell upon earth, it is this volcano in a foggy day."—P. 157.

He next proceeds to the prodigious number of houses, where they sold a certain drink called *ale*, a muddy kind of beverage, in drinking which, and smoking tobacco, gentlemen spent much of their time (p. 157); though others frequented taverns, where they drank Spanish wines, and other sophisticated liquors, to fury and intemperance (p. 157); and to these taverns transferred the organs out of their churches, singing to them Bacchanalian dithrambicks. (p. 158.) Ladies of the greatest quality suffered themselves to be treated in these taverns as if they were courtezans, drank their crowned cups (bumpers) roundly, danced after the fiddle, and kissed freely. [Lord Clarendon mentions this practice in his own Life.] Drinking healths (a very rare thing in France) to every one at the table, made, he says, the whole company ready to fall asleep before the cloth was removed; the females, he adds, boasted of making all advantages at play;

play; and then, like a true Frenchman, he says,

"There is here no such thing as courtship after the decent mode of our circles; for either being mingled in a room, the gentlemen separate from the conversation of the ladies, to drink, or else to whisper with one another at some corner, or bay window, abandoning the ladies to gossip by themselves." P. 161.

And thus he says it ensued, that these beautiful creatures had not the assurance, &c. of the French damoiselles, which made them so charming, and that the gentlemen were clowns. (p. 161.) There being no court to set the fashions, the women too were much affected with gaudry, and old ladies wore colours, "a thing which neither young nor old of either sex do with us [the French], save in the country and the camp, but widows at no time." pp. 161, 162.

Our satirist proceeds to servant-maids dressing like their mistresses; to ladies familiarly calling gentlemen Tom A. or Jack B. instead of Mons. A. or Mons. B. and bragging of tavern treats; of the superciliousness of our nobility, who, from intemperate habits, gave birth to the proverb, "as drunk as a Lord" (p. 163); and of the ignorance of our gentlemen in dancing. Speaking of a ball, he says,

"I was astonished to see when they were ready to move, that a dancing-master had the boldness to take forth the greatest ladies, and they again the dancing master, who performed the most part of the ball, whilst the gentlemen that were present were least concerned, and stood looking on, so as it appeared to me more like the farce of a comedy at the *Hôtel de Bourgoyne* [the Play-house at Paris], than a ball of the noblesse." P. 164.

He then condemns our ample pay of dancing-masters, who rode in their coaches,—ladies attending their school-balls (p. 164); our coarseness in railery, as degenerating into personal abuse. (p. 166.) The incumbrance of Hyde Park, which was farmed of the Crown, with wretched jades [horses] and hackney coaches. (p. 166.) The fast walking of the ladies in St. James's Park, and the stay of some of them till midnight, the place being furnished with thickets, "contrived to all advantages of gallantry," after taking a collation "at a certain cabaret in the middle of this paradise, where the forbidden fruits were certain trifling tartes,

neates tongues, salacious meates, and bad Rhenish." P. 166.

After condemning our courts of justice, where our barristers "supplied the defects of the cause by flat, insipid, and gross abuse of each other," he commends our howling-greens, races, horses, dogs, incomparable parks of fallow deer, and laws of hunting; but this he qualifies with a remark, that "all Englishmen rode so fast upon the roads, that you would swear there were some enemies in the air; and all the coaches in London seemed to drive for midwives." P. 167.

He ends with the affliction (as he calls it) of not rising from dinner, one by one, as the respective persons dined, and the tediousness of visits, observing, as a finale, that "there were so many particulars worthy of reproof," that in speaking of England, he found it "*difficile satyram non scribere.*" P. 167.

It is known, that in the middle age fashions travelled from Italy to France, and from France to England, but that the forms of Government have made great difference in the habits of the two last countries. France being under absolute dominion, and accustomed to look to the court as the sole means of advancement in life, imitated that; but the English, a free people, insulated from the Crown, and devoted to making fortunes, contented themselves with manners similar to that of the class of society to which they belonged; for their estimation did not depend upon their refinement, but their wealth.

Without any adoption of the *pejor fit ætas*, as a tenet, unphilosophical and untrue, there is something so comfortable and domestic in the picture of our grandmothers, drawn by Evelyn himself, that we are satisfied of one thing; viz. that wives were so useful, and so less expensive, that the chance of obtaining husbands, though they had no fortunes, was then much greater, and parents and daughters far more happy. We do not think that our ancestors were greater fools for studying comforts more than display. Evelyn, after speaking of the *beauism* and *belleism* of his age, treats at the play, the park, and music, presents at the raffle, following Miss to Tunbridge, praising her singing and dancing, *fribbleisms* on the part of the suitor, and attractions, on that of females,

males, properly appertaining to ac-
tresses only, speaks in the following
manner:

"Thus you see, young sparks, how the
stile and method of wooing is quite changed,
as well as the language, since the days of
our forefathers (of unhappy memory, sim-
ple and plain men as they were), who
courted and chose their wives for their mo-
desty, frugality, keeping at home, good-
housewifery, and other economical virtues,
then in reputation, and when the young
damsels were taught all those in the coun-
try, and at their parents' houses, the por-
tion they brought was more in virtue than
in money; and she was a richer match than
one who brought a million and nothing else
to commend her. The presents which were
made when all was concluded, were a ring,
a necklace of pearls, and perhaps another
fair jewel, the *bona paraphernalia* of her
prudent mother, whose nuptial mirtle gown
and petticoat lasted as many anniversaries as
the happy couple lived together, and were
at last bequeathed with a purse of old gold,
rose-nobles, spur-royals, and spankees*,
as an heir-loom to her grand-daughter.

"They had cupboards of ancient useful
plate, whole chests of damask for the table,
and store of fine Holland sheets (white as
the driven snow), and fragrant of rose and
lavender for the bed; and the sturdy oaken
bedstead, and furniture of the house, lasted
one whole century; the shovel-board [ex-
plained in *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, ii.
605], and other long tables, both in hall
and parlour, were as fixed as the freehold;
nothing was moveable save joynt-stools, the
black-jacks, silver tankards and bowls; and
though many things fell out between the
cup and the lip, when happy ale, March
beer, metheglin [a mixture of water, honey,
and all sorts of herbs. *Encyclop. of Antiq.* i.
405], malmesey, and old sherry, got the
nascendant amongst the blew coats and
badges [uniformly the livery of servants.
Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 564, 661]. They sung
Old Symon and Cheviot Chase, and danc'd
Brave-Arthur, and were able to draw a bow,
that made the proud Monsieur tremble at
the whizæ of the grey-geese feather. 'Twas
then ancient hospitality was kept up in town
and country, by which the tenants were ena-
bled to pay their landlords at punctual day;
the poor were relieved bountifully, and charity
was as warm as the kitchen, where the fire
was perpetual." pp. 700, 701.

Thus it appears that our ancestors
considered hospitality, by its implying
consumption of the commodities grown
by the farmer, essential towards ena-
bling them to pay their rents.

To resume:

"In those happy days, Sure-foot the
grave and steady mare carried the good
knight and his courteous lady behind him to
church, and to visit the neighbourhood,
without so many hell-carts [the term is
before used for coaches, see p. 180], ratt-
ling coaches, and a crew of lacqueys, which
a grave livery servant or two supply'd, who
rid before, and made way for his worship.

"Things of use were natural, plain, and
wholesome; nothing was superfluous, no-
thing necessary wanting; and men of op-
tate studied the public good, and gave ex-
amples of true piety, loyalty, justice, op-
briety, charity, and the good neighbourhood
composed most differences; perjury, suborn-
ing witnesses, elimony, avowed adulteries,
and misses [then the term for kept women,
repeatedly used by Evelyn in his *Diary*],
publicly owned, were prodigies in those
days, and laws were reason, nor craft, which
mens titles were secure, and they served
their generation with honour, left their pa-
trimonial estates improved to an hopeful
heir, who, passing from the free school to
the college, and thence to the inner of court,
acquainting himself with a competent tinc-
ture of the laws of his country, followed the
example of his worthy ancestors; and if he
travelled abroad, it was not to count stee-
ples, and bring home feather and ribbon,
and the sins of other nations, but to gain
such experience as rendered him useful to
his Prince and his country upon occasion;
and confirmed him in the love of both of
'em above any other.

"The virgins and young ladies of that
golden age, *quæsierunt lanam et linum*, put
their hands to the spindle, nor disdaine
they the needle; were obsequious and help-
ful to their parents, instructed in the ma-
nagery of the family, and gave presages of
making excellent wives. Nor then did they
read so many romances, see so many plays
and smutty farces; set up for visits, and
have their days of audience, and idle pass-
time, honest gleeck [a game in which deuces
and trays were thrown out, *Complete Gamester*,
p. 67], *Ruff* and *Honours* [English whist,
so common in England, as to be
played by children of eight years old, *id.* 84],
diverted the ladies at Christmas, and they
knew not so much as the names of *ombre*,
comet and *basset*. [See *Nares's Glossary*.]
Their retirements were devout and religious
books, and their recreations in the distilla-
tory, the knowledge of plants and their vir-
tues, for the comfort of their poor neigh-
bours and use of the family, which whole-
some plain dyet and kitchen physick pre-
served in perfect health. In those days the
scurvy, spleen, &c. were scarce heard of,
ill foreign drinks and mixtures were wan-
tonly introduced. Nor were the young gen-
tlewomen so universally afflicted with hy-
sterical fits, nor, though extremely modest,

* Spanish gold coins, we presume, then
in circulation. See *Ruding*, iii. 181.—*Rev.*

at all melancholy, or less gay and in good humour; they could touch the lute and virginal, sing *like to the damask rose*, and their breath was as sweet as their voices; they danced the *Canarys*, *Spanish Paven*, and *Selengers Round*, upon sippets, with as much grace and loveliness as any *Isaac*, *Monsieur*, or *Italian* of them all can teach with his *fox-poll* and *spish* postures." pp. 700—702.

We find from the Memoirs of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, that her father Dr. Chamberlaine with difficulty allowed his daughter to learn to read; and writing he considered as superfluous, tending to nothing but the multiplication of love-letters or frivolous female correspondence. (p. 4.) We only quote this passage, not to vindicate it; but to show how different opinions our ancestors entertained from ourselves. The fact is, that our ancestors in the main lived in the country, and, being out of the world, educated their girls accordingly, as if for farmers' wives, though uneducated women are only fit for coarse men.

Here we must leave this interesting volume. We have only given a sketch of one or two curious matters,—more was impracticable; and it must be sufficient for us to say that the revival of these tracts, and the execution of the work, do great honour to the judgment and editorship of Mr. Upcott.

78. *The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, with a Memoir of her Life.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. Fell. Soc. *Antiq.* Post 8vo. pp. cxxviii. 6s.

TO be a saint, a philosopher, and a beauty, at the early age of seventeen, is a rare characteristic of females. The latter was a gift of fortune, and the two former were acquired in that excellent but unwelcome school of wisdom,—suffering. Had Lady Jane Grey been a spoiled child, it is probable that her character would have lost all its interest, and that she would have been no other than a mere prattling and tittering spinster, studious only of dress, balls, and lovers. Her parents oppressed her in order to support such an ascendancy over her, that she might be the passive instrument of their ambition; and though it is not likely that they, however fastidious, cared much about her accomplishments, except so far as they were necessary adjuncts to her station, and commendatory of their object, yet Lady

Jane found in these a benevolent provision of nature for converting misery into happiness; for this has ever been the effect of study and literature.

That our opinions are correct, with regard to Lady Jane Grey, and that her parents unintentionally made her a saint and a philosopher, is clearly shewn in the following extract, which though not novel, is yet not so trite, as to render only reference sufficient.

"In 1551, Roger Ascham, Lady Jane's early tutor, visited her at Bradgate, and his account of the interview affords interesting information of her pursuits and disposition: he states, that on his arrival he found that the Marquess and Marchioness of Dorset with their attendants, were hunting in the park, and that Lady Jane was in her chamber, reading the *Phædo* of Plato in Greek; and to his inquiry why she did not join in the amusement in which her family were engaged, she replied with a smile, 'I wisse [unk] all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato,—alas! good folk, they never felt what true pleasure means.' Ascham then inquired, 'And how came you, Madam, to this deep knowledge of pleasure, and what did chiefly allure you into it, seeing not many women, but very few men, have attained thereto?' 'I will tell you,' she replied, 'and tell you a truth which perchance you will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave me is, that he sent me so sharp and severe parents, and so gentle a schoolmaster, for when I am in presence either of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand, or go, eat, drink, be merry, or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it, as it were, in such weight, measure, and number, even so perfectly as God made the world; or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea, presently sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs, and other ways, which I will not name for the honour I bear them, so without measure disordered, that I think myself in hell, till the time come that I must go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whilst I am with him; and when I am called from him, I fall on weeping, because whatever I do else but learning; is full of great trouble, fear, and whole misliking unto me; and thus my book hath been so much my pleasure, and bringeth daily to me more pleasure, and more that in respect of it all other pleasures in very deed, be but trifles and troubles unto me.'" P. xxix

Lady Jane Grey's descent from the Royal Family was this. She was daughter

daughter of Frances, Marchioness of Dorset, eldest daughter and coheir of Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. In other words, Lady Jane was great-grand-daughter of Henry VII. Why she was picked out for the throne, was owing to the following fashion of the day :

"At no period of our history (says Mr. Nicolas) was the detestable disposition to render every connection subservient to political purposes, so much the prevailing feeling, as in the reigns of the Tudors; the ties of friendship or of kindred were seldom suffered to interfere, when opposed to the prospect of advancement; self-interest superseded every other consideration, and little as honesty and generosity are to be looked for in courtiers, the total absence of these virtues was never so manifest as when that dynasty swayed the English sceptre." P. xix.

There were two speculations concerning Lady Jane; one, to marry her to Edw. VI.; and the other, to make her Queen regnant. The first project was soon blasted by the young Monarch's early decease; but that *decease* gave birth to the second. Northumberland, knowing that he had not the slightest pretensions to the Crown, adopted the scheme of allying his own family to the Blood Royal, and for this purpose thought the best mode to be a marriage of his son with Lady Jane. Circumstances seemed to favour the design. In the will of Henry VIII. were certain entails (contrary to the usual laws of succession), by which, in the event of Edw. VI. and Mary and Elizabeth dying without issue, the Crown was to descend to the children of his nieces, the daughters of his *youngest* sister (the issue of his *eldest* sister being excluded), which nieces were Lady Frances, *mother of Lady Jane Grey*, and Eleanor, Countess of Cumberland. But what was singular, under the will, his nieces themselves could never have succeeded to the throne, only their issue, and the above Lady Frances having no son, Lady Jane, the senior daughter and coheir, became, *under the will*, heir to the Crown upon the decease of Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, without issue: we repeat, *under the will*, not according to the usual laws of succession, because there *was* issue of the King's *eldest* sister Margaret, Queen of Scotland, which issue *did* succeed to the throne afterwards in the person of

James I. At all events, even under the testamentary disposition, Lady Jane could have no title, during the lives of Mary and Elizabeth. This difficulty was to be overcome; and the modes adopted for so doing were, 1. The pretended illegitimacy of the two Princesses, on account of the annulment of Henry's marriages with Catherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn, by Act of Parliament; and, 2, an instrument executed by the King and Privy Council, in favour of Lady Jane. The ostensible plea was the security that such a succession would afford to the Reformation. All this is very clearly and elaborately displayed by Mr. Nicolas, pp. xxv.—xxxiv.

Such were the cabals of men of the world; but they did not calculate that their schemes were not practicable without military power. Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon, and Monk, secured *this* point before they showed their teeth as political agitators; and a paramount General may become a successful usurper; but certainly a mere factionist cannot, because the tie of party obligation is self-interest in the followers; and under military preponderance men see their way, but not under civil matters merely subject to opinion.

Because Henry VIII. governed by caprice and tyranny (a circumstance owing entirely to the civil wars of York and Lancaster having made any suffering easy, compared with a renewal of such sanguinary conflicts, and to the certainty that the vengeance of a tyrant wreaks itself upon court favourites or court enemies), therefore the Government of Edw. VI. attempted to play the same game of politics. They had hold of a boy-king, who could not help himself, and cut off the heads of his two uncles (thus murdering the Royal connexions at pleasure, not for actual civil and political crimes, but mere party rivalry), and made the short reign of Edw. VI. a similar scene to that of Murat and Robespierre. Their plans were too mighty for their means; and, when rogues fall, a reasoning man thinks that "honesty is the best policy." A House of Commons like the present would have nipped all these projects in the bud, and sent these ambitious nobles to their country seats, while the newspapers made fireworks of their reputation.

To the purpose, however. *Lady Jane Grey* was *guillotined*; a term which we use, because it implies a conformity between ancient and modern political states and things.

The memorials of this interesting girl are few. She was not old enough nor hacknied enough in the world to become artful. A strong mind, excellent principles, and beautiful simplicity, formed her character. Tormented all her short life, like a child in training for an actress or a public performer, she sighed for nature and happiness. She found the former only in solitude, and the latter only in books. Her parents made of her mere money to gamble with; and never thought that she was human or entitled to feelings, till they saw her and themselves dragged to the slaughter-house. But there may be glorious scenes in death. There was one when the sublimest of Beings in passive acquiescence only raised his divine eyes to heaven; and, like him, this meek martyr paid the tribute of a few tears to the imperfections of humanity, when she saw the headless corpse of her husband borne by; and then forgot human nature for ever.

Murder a poor harmless girl of seventeen! bad as Mary was, she did not wish it; but the weak Suffolk, though he had just had a hair-breadth escape, would not be contented. He attempted a fresh rebellion, and, as he had never talent enough for a successful rogue, occasioned trouble, and suffered for so doing at a time when both he and his daughter would otherwise have withdrawn to happy retirement. When Sir Thomas Wyatt attempted to raise the county of Kent, and Sir Peter Carew that of Devon,

"The Duke of Suffolk, whose unaccountable weakness neither danger nor experience could correct, seduced by the prospect of once more seeing the imperial diadem on his daughter's brow, joined the conspirators, and undertook to raise the midland counties." P. lxxix.

The insurrection was founded on the unpopularity of Mary's attachment to Popery, and her projected marriage with Philip; but it was premature and badly managed: and, in consequence, the Duke, Lady Jane, and her husband, were brought to the block, *quam celerrimè*.

Mr. Nicolas candidly informs us, "that no documents hitherto indited

could be discovered, which were in any degree connected with her life." We have therefore confined ourselves to short developements of an illustrative kind, as to history; and of a philosophical kind, as to character.

The work is an excellent dissertation on the political and private history of the times, and this pre-eminent lady. It is a book which elevates sentiment, and purifies the soul. Lady Jane Grey reading the sublime *Phædo* of Plato, was an ominous incident. The Almighty in the blessedness of His justice conveyed her holy and heroic spirit to heaven, even before death; and the scaffold of Mary was the fiery chariot of Elijah.

In a supplementary sheet the Editor states, that since the publication of this volume, he was accidentally informed that two documents of considerable interest connected with Lady Jane Grey were preserved in the library of New College, Oxford. They are contained in the book of original warrants addressed to the keeper of the Palace of Westminster by Edward VI., by Lady Jane Grey whilst she usurped the Royal dignity, and by Queen Mary, for the delivery of silks, velvet, jewelry, clocks, the will of Henry VII., deeds, and other writings, &c. Many of these warrants are highly curious. Mr. Nicolas then adds:

"So few of the documents signed by Lady Jane Grey whilst she exercised the Royal functions, are extant, that the following are of sufficient importance to demand the exertion which has been made by printing some extra pages immediately after the Editor had transcribed them, to give them a place in this volume. The first was signed on the day of her accession, and the velvet was evidently wanted to cover her temporary throne and its appendages. From the second, dated four days afterwards, we learn that the jewels which formed the personal ornaments of the Sovereign, had been previously delivered into Lady Jane's own hands, pursuant to her verbal commands. But perhaps the most curious fact connected with these documents, besides the rigid and tradesman-like attention with which, from the marginal notes, it is manifest, each article was compared with the list, is, that the words 'THE QUEEN' have been lined over with a pen, from which we may infer that no public instrument of the unhappy Jane's bearing the title that produced her destruction was permitted to remain in its original state among the public Archives.

The

The warrants themselves could not be destroyed, as they accounted for the expenditure and transfer of certain parts of the Crown property; but the loyalty of Mary's servants was of course too fervent, and their attachment to their Sovereign too jealous, to allow so hated an appellation to remain attached to her rival's name, even though the tomb covered that rival's mutilated remains!"

79. *Divinity, or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity, being improved Extracts from "A System of Divinity." By the Rev. W. Davy, A.B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. 2 vols. 8vo. Featherstone, Exeter. pp. 630 and 660.*

THESE Volumes might suggest good hints to the fertile genius of Mr. D'Israeli, either for the "Curiosities of Literature," or the "Calamities of Authors," the fate of Mr. Davy's publications being remarkably unfortunate, and his personal history as remarkable for his unabated industry, as his Discourses are for personal merit.

The First Edition of his Works in six volumes octavo, published by subscription in 1786, escaped our notice; but was favourably spoken of by the Critical, Monthly, and Edinburgh Reviews. Their sentiments are extracted by Mr. Davy, who thus proceeds:

"The following Letter from the late Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Editor, on his receipt of the first edition, as it must be of great weight with the public, in recommendation of this work, from so distinguished a seat of learning, is here wholly inserted; franked by his Lordship, the Bishop of Peterborough; whose judgment, therefore, in this case, may well be supposed to be united.

"Rev. Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for the six volumes of the System of Divinity, which I received a few days ago: I heartily wish you success in so useful and laudable an undertaking. And, as I think it will best promote your intentions by making the work more generally known, I have ordered it to be deposited in the University library.—I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

L. TURNER.

Pembroke Hall, Sept. 27, 1786.

"Encouraged by these encomiums on my labour*, and having exhausted the contents of my own little study for the purpose, I spared no pains in applying to my neigh-

bours for inspection into their studies, for further appropriate Discourses, or improvements on past labours:—no expense was withheld in purchasing, from public libraries, every book that could give me assistance: and having, by close application, for years together, again exhausted (as far as I could find) every subject according to my plan; I applied to his Grace the Archbishop, who gave me my requested assistance:—the Bishop of London refused me, as did also the then Bishop of Exeter.

"Thus discouraged, I dropt all further application; and resolved to try my own ability in the case: I purchased some old type, and made a press myself; and, in five months, with unremitting labour, produced 328 pages, with prefatory matter, which I distributed in part to such persons as I thought best qualified properly to appreciate the work, and to assist it, if approved."

Having been favoured by the author with one of these in every way extraordinary copies, the writer of this article lost no time in declaring his unbiassed opinion of it; as may be seen in our vol. LXV. p. 671. It bears the title of "A System of Divinity, in a course of Sermons, by the Rev. William Davy, B.A. (of Baliol College, Oxford). Lustleigh, Devon, printed by himself, *pro bono publico*, 1795."

"As the Address is long," adds Mr. Davy, "and the design, for which it was given, is past away, I shall here only reprint that part of it which mentions the copies delivered, as it will manifest my endeavours to ascertain the real merit of the work, and to have it brought forward again in a proper manner by a generous assistance, if approved."

Twenty-six copies were thus given away, leaving only fourteen in the author's possession.

"At which limited number, the work will be proceeded on (God willing) in future, if not thought worthy of greater encouragement.

The supernumerary copies, delivered to any, over and above a single one, are designed for their judicious distribution among the learned;—that, from a variety of judicious discussions on the work, its real value may be ascertained.

"A copious Index to the whole is prepared, to be filled up as the work shall advance, assisted by an improved similar one, from the first edition."

In addition to the short Review in the Gentleman's Magazine, Mr. Davy was gratified by the usual return of thanks of the Royal Society; and for

"Recom-

* Favor Virtuti dat Vela.

GENT. MAG. November, 1835.

"Recommendations of the work from correspondents, who affirm that, 'indeed they cannot think too well of a plan that promises to exhibit proofs of the existence and attributes of the Deity,—and the truth of his Revealed Will, collected from the accumulated arguments of the most judicious writers on such subjects.

"It seems also more peculiarly adapted to the present day, when we should use every weapon in our power, to oppose the attacks that are made from every quarter upon the fundamentals of our holy Religion:—hoping that the apprehensions expressed for the success of the work were groundless, and that no want of encouragement may have induced to relinquish the undertaking, which promises to possess such evident utility:—most cordially wishing to be possessed of the work,—to add their names to the list of my subscribers, and offering their assistance towards procuring others.

"Though I was extremely obliged to these advocates in my cause: yet, as the head was without fruit (towards me at least), these lower branches were not of sufficient strength."

Then follows the opinion of the writer in the *British Critic*; part of which shall be here copied:

"We can scarcely conceive a more striking proof of honourable and laborious zeal, or, on the whole, a more extraordinary production than the present book. A Clergyman, desirous to diffuse the most important branches of sacred science, by compiling the sentiments of the ablest writers into a *System of Divinity*, attempts to publish his work by subscription, in 6 vols. 12mo. A tolerable List of Subscribers appears, but their number being thinned by desertion, he is left, at the end of his enterprise, 100*l.* out of pocket, out of about 270*l.* which he had expended. This happened in 1786. Not discouraged, though by no means in circumstances to sustain such a loss, he contracts his necessary expenses, and continues to labour assiduously towards improving his compilation, and preparing it for a second edition. That being effected, but the author equally unable to risk a second loss, and procure a second subscription, how does he proceed? By a mode the most singular that was ever attempted, and one that evinces the most indefatigable perseverance.—He constructs a press himself, he purchases old types at a cheap rate, and by his own manual labour, pursued unremittingly for five months, he produces forty copies of a specimen, consisting of 328 pages, besides prefatory matter; and these he distributes to such persons as he thinks most likely to appreciate the work, and to assist it if approved. It cannot indeed be affirmed, that the typography thus produced is fit to rival that of Bulmer or Bodoni, or that it is free

from errors; but, though its imperfections are obvious enough, when the mode of production is considered, it appears a very extraordinary effort. Contractions, and a few awkward expedients are very excusable, and insufficient to remove the wonder of seeing such a volume executed by a single person, untaught in the art, and with implements so uncommonly imperfect."

The learned Critic, after enumerating the contents of the eleven Sermons, and part of a twelfth, announced in this Volume, thus proceeds:

"Such are the topics which this worthy and indefatigable Divine has, by his own personal labour, presented to a few, as a specimen of his whole work. It appears, though we have not an opportunity of comparing, that the whole is very greatly augmented since it was first published; and we do not hesitate to pronounce, that if it could fully be completed for general sale, it would form a very useful and excellent acquisition to the public. It has been, as the author informs us, the labour of thirty years, and certainly the labour has not been bestowed in vain. Though it is professedly a compilation, the parts are so blended together, that it is not easy to trace whence the writer has selected them: and we doubt not that he might, without much difficulty, have passed it as an original work.—Perhaps also, without much impropriety; for, if he has adopted only the sentiments in general of other writers, without their words, it may be altogether as original as many publications which are so announced.

"Here follow some specimens of the production, 'in which (as the Review proceeds) the author appears throughout as a very able advocate for the doctrines and practice of our Church.'—But these may be seen either in the Reviews here referred to, or at large in the work itself.—Concluding thus—

"We must here take our leave of Mr. Davy, and shall feel much satisfaction, should we be at all instrumental in procuring for him the great object of his long continued, peculiar, and meritorious labours, the power of producing his whole work, in a proper manner for the use and advantage of the public."

The *Literary Panorama*, in 1811, after giving an account of the whole work, according to the title-page, and prefacing, hath the following:

"Mr. Davy has selected some good things, and his *Compendium* includes much information, not readily to be found in any other work. We commend the intention of the author, as he hath expressed it in his Preface:—we admire the spirit of perseverance, with which he is endowed;—his courage in undertaking the work, and his dili-

diligence in executing it, alike excite our astonishment.—If his salary* be equal to his labour, it will be a pretty thing enough."

"For one copy presented to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, by the advice of Bishop Fisher, whose assistance I requested for the proper distribution of my labour, the following was received:

"Rev. Sir,—I am directed by the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral, to present to you their thanks for the very handsome donation made by you to them of your *System of Divinity*, in twenty-six volumes; which they have ordered to be placed in their library.—I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient servant, GEO. SHORT, Chapter-Clerk."

A long extract then follows from the Quarterly Review; for which, and Mr. Davy's annotations on it, we refer to vol. II. pp. xxvi—xxxiii.

We shall conclude the present by copying a letter from the munificent Bishop of Durham, requesting a copy of the work:

"Rev. Sir,—I have lately met with a copy of your late volume, entitled '*Divinity, or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, and the Personality of the Holy Ghost*.' I have been much struck with your piety and perseverance, in the prosecution and completion of a work collected and composed by you, and printed with your own hand. I do not remember to have had the pleasure of seeing your former numerous volumes, but you ask for information *where and how* you may direct the copies of this impression of the last Volume may be sent: I will gladly receive two copies of the volume of this impression (leaving the rest to your disposal) to be directed to the Bishop of Durham, Cavendish-square, London, for which you will do me the favour to accept the accompanying Bank-bill of twenty pounds.

"Your own mind is, I have no doubt, prepared to receive every real satisfaction from the consciousness of having done so much to the furtherance of that plan which Lord Bacon said was likely to be productive of the best system of divinity in the world.

"I cordially congratulate you on the conclusion of such a Work in your eightieth year.—I am, Rev. Sir, with much regard, your well-wisher, S. DUNELM."

Prefixed to the work is a pleasing portrait of the Author, ætatis suæ 82, 1825, very finely engraved by R. Cooper.

For the copies variously sent, we are informed, Mr. Davy has received some pleasing acknowledgments; and, thus,

encouraged, it has been intimated, that a subscription, if opened by the *great*, and publicly known as *encouraged by them*, in some respectable place in London and at the Universities, a sufficiency would doubtless soon be raised, for the due publication of this worthy man's whole labours. In such a plan we should cordially assist.

80. *The Chinese Miscellany, consisting of original Extracts from Chinese Authors, in the native Character; with Translations and Philological Remarks.* By Robert Morrison, D.D. F. R. S. M. R. A. S. 8c. 8c. 4to. pp. 52. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen.

THE author of this small Tract is a labourer in the department of philology of no ordinary eminence. His Grammar of the Chinese Language was published at Serampore in 1815, and his Dictionary of the same language was commenced at Macao in 1815, and completed at the same place in 1822. These works, it may be fairly presumed, are imperishable monuments of his learning and industry; to which also the British public is indebted for several minor productions.

The design of the present publication appears to be, the initiation of the reader into some of the elementary principles of that very difficult language—the Chinese, by displaying those principles in a manner not less entertaining than useful.

The first section exhibits the 373 ancient symbols, from which it is stated the modern radicals or heads of classes in the Chinese were formed. These symbols represent numbers, celestial objects, terrestrial things, human beings, animals, plants, human productions, and miscellaneous subjects. The invention of them is ascribed to a learned Chinese named Tsang-hée, of whom a very curious portrait is given in plate 5, which symbolizes the penetration of the sage, by representing him with four eyes, and his humility and contempt of worldly grandeur, by long straight hair, and a mantle of leaves. Many of these symbols are very rude pictures, faintly analogous to the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians; and their import is often comprehensive, including two, three, or more similar ideas, of which we will give only two examples:

*Then 40*l*. per annum; now, by various applications, 60*l*.

No. 314—Threads cut asunder; to cut off; decision.

No. 339—Separate from selfishness; public; just.

On page 17, Dr. Morrison has given a table of the order of the 411 syllables, of which, exclusive of tones and accents, the Chinese language consists.

This is followed by a table exhibiting the pronunciation and meaning of 214 radicals.

The author has appended to these tables, free and verbal translations of a few Chinese sentiments and detached phrases, with specimens of Chinese verse; some brief historical remarks on the literature of the Chinese; a summary of the Chinese ancient books called "Woo-king" and Sze-Shoo," or Chinese Chronicles;" and notices of European intercourse with China, and of books concerning it, arranged in chronological order.

The work is ornamented with twelve lithographic plates, of which the last contains the author's autograph.

We have seldom met with so much amusement and instruction combined in so small a compass in any work, and especially in a work professedly philological, as in that now before us. We came to the perusal of it with an apprehension that we should have to wade through a dry detail of forms and sounds with scarcely any interesting ideas, and were most agreeably disappointed in finding ourselves in a few minutes almost in the very arcana of Chinese intellect.

We have been informed that Dr. Morrison, who holds an appointment in the service of the East India Company at Canton, is expected to return to China early in the next year.

Parliament on that subject; with a Postscript. 8vo. pp. 164. Hatchard and Son.

84. *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.* 8vo. Nos. 1 to 5.

85. *Extracts from the Royal Jamaica Gazette, June the 11th to June the 18th, 1825.* 8vo.

THE appearance of these Tracts, which are for the most part published under the patronage and circulated at the expense of the Anti-Slavery Society, is understood to be preliminary to the revival in Parliament of discussions respecting Colonial Slavery.

The first article contains the details of an attack which was made by some planters in the Island of Jamaica upon a colony of runaway slaves, who had without observation established themselves, and during many years resided peaceably, in the centre of a wood in the parish of Trelawny. When attacked, their defence was both for skill and courage worthy of a better fate, if not of a better cause; and their final discomfiture will very probably be considered by some as having been marked by excessive severity. Upon this subject we forbear to offer an opinion. It is so interwoven with the question of original proprietary right, upon which the most decided as well as the more candid partizans are compelled to agree to differ, that we hold it prudent in an article designed rather to extend information, than to determine doubtful points, to leave the arguments which are contained in this short tract as we find them, that our readers, after having perused them, may form their own individual opinion.

The second article professes to be an Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Buxton's Motion on the 23d of June last; and we see no reason to believe that it falls short of its pretensions.

The third article is full of interesting matter, to which we must advert, although briefly. It contains a digest rather than an abstract of some voluminous papers relative to captured Slaves, and to the condition of Slaves in the British West Indies, which have been transmitted from the Colonies, and laid upon the table of the House of Commons, in obedience to its orders. These returns are far from being perfect or even satisfactory upon all the points at issue; but so far as they go, they appear to be favourable

to

81. *Account of a Shooting Excursion on the Mountains near Dromilly Estate, in the Parish of Trelawny, and Island of Jamaica, in the Month of October, 1824 !!!* 8vo. pp. 15. Darton and Harvey.

82. *Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons, June the 23d, 1825, on Mr. Buxton's Motion relative to the Demolition of the Methodist Chapel and Mission House in Barbadoes, and the Expulsion of Mr. Shrewsbury, a Wesleyan Missionary, from that Island.* 8vo. pp. 119. Hatchard and Son.

83. *The Slave Colonies of Great Britain; or a Picture of Negro Slavery drawn by the Colonists themselves; being an Abstract of the various Papers recently laid before*

to the views of the Abolitionists. Among the points established by them are the continued existence of a Slave Trade in the Mauritius: also the indisposition of the Colonists in general to the adoption of those ameliorations in the condition of the Slaves in the West Indies, which have been repeatedly and earnestly recommended from the Mother Country; and the cruelty and injustice which the slaves continue to experience at the hands of their overseers.

With such details before us as those which are quoted and referred to in this pamphlet, we confess that we should be happy to see the whole system abolished to-morrow; provided its abolition were accompanied by the introduction of a system of legal government by moral motives, and no injury done to vested interests. It is obviously an effect of slavery to degrade the whites equally with the blacks. Wherever it exists, the passions prevail over reason and all those better motives to action which ought to influence mankind.

The postscript is an abstract of the most interesting document in the series, viz. the official Minutes of the Fiscal of Berbice. This Colony contains little more than 20,000 slaves, and the Fiscal's Report embraces a period of not more than five years, viz. from 1819 to 1823 inclusive; yet it must be acknowledged, that so great a mass of cruelty as is here exhibited, could scarcely be imagined to have existed in so limited a population, and so short a space of time.

To enumerate in the briefest manner all the flagrant cases of cruelty which are brought to light by these Minutes, would swell out our Review to too great a length, we shall confine ourselves to the following:

"*Minkie*, a young female, cruelly flogged, and had her mouth broken, by order of her owner one Jones, for no other reason than because he wished to part with her, and money enough had not been offered.—1819.

"*Felix*, compelled to allow his wife to prostitute herself to the manager, and upon expressing dissatisfaction, he and his wife subjected to severe and repeated floggings.—1822.

"*Brutus*, a watchman, flogged for not allowing his daughter Peggy to be deflowered by the manager, the poor man considering her to be too young.—1819.

Rosa, a pregnant woman, flogged by order of Mr. Grade severely with the whip doubled. She was flogged on Friday; and on Sunday,

after a severe labour, was delivered of a dead child, its arm broken, and one eye bruised and sunk in the head. This female was one of a gang who were all ordered to be flogged together. The driver remonstrated against flogging the pregnant woman, but in vain. The manager exclaimed, 'Never mind, flog her till the blood comes.'—1819.

"*David*, a poor infirm dropsical negro, appears to have suffered dreadful persecution from Mrs. Sanders, his owner, between 1819 and 1823. On the latter date he was flogged for alleged idleness not only in the usual way, but with tamarind rods under the soles of his feet; because he bore the marks of former punishments so very evidently, his back being cut up."

These are some of the instances of cruelty of peculiar turpitude; but the whole collection, which in the original document extends to 82 folio pages, closely printed, is a mass of oppression and consequent misery. We repeat that we should be most happy to see the system annihilated,—persuaded that while human nature continues as it is, there is little prospect of any really beneficial modification of a system of slavery.

The fourth article contains some interesting Tracts.—The fifth gives a discouraging picture of West Indian society.

So far as these Pamphlets are calculated to promote a mild and moderate feeling of dislike to Colonial Slavery, not, as we have observed, incompatible with vested rights, we have no objection to promote their circulation and success.

86. *The Literary Souvenir; or, Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. 1825. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.*

THIS brilliant literary bouquet contains upwards of 80 original Tales and Poems from the pens of Southey, Millman, Coleridge, Campbell, Hemans, Montgomery, Wiffen, Hogg, Galt, Allan Cunningham, Clare, Barton, Bowring, Dale, Miss Mitford, L. E. L. Bowles, Polwhele, Delta, Maturin, Sheridan, Wrangham, Howitt; the authors of "Gilbert Earle," "London in the Olden Time," "The Phantasmagoria," "To-Day in Ireland," and the Editor himself, who is a large contributor to the work. The Prose Tales and Sketches are fourteen in number.

"The sale of six thousand copies of the *Literary Souvenir* for 1825 (says Mr. Watts in his Preface) has stimulated my publishers and

and myself to produce in the present volume a work calculated to deserve, if not to secure, a still more extended degree of patronage. It would, however, be disingenuous in me to lead my readers to expect any very material improvement hereafter. The literary contents of the following pages, both prose and verse, whether anonymous or avowed, if my own trivial contributions, and some two or three articles from able, but unknown pens, be excepted, have been supplied at my instigation by a host of the most popular writers of the age. The embellishments too have been executed, as will be seen, by the most eminent engravers of the day, in a style which, as it regards several of them, has certainly never been surpassed, if equalled, in the small scale to which they are necessarily restricted."

The *Literary Souvenir* contains ten engravings by Heath, Goodall, W. and E. Finden, Rolls, and Thomson (the six most eminent engravers of the day) from designs furnished expressly for the work, by Leslie, Newton, Turner, Dewint, Chauntry, Wright, &c.

We think our readers will admire the following specimens of the Editor's own Muse.

MY OWN FIRE-SIDE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

LET others seek for empty joys,
At ball, or concert, rout, or play;
Whilst, far from Fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes, and trappings gay,
I while the wintry eve away,—
'Twixt book and lute, the hours divide;
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own Fire-side!

My own Fire-side! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;
Awaken feeling's tender chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own Fire-side!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small, white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine!
A babe, whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide;—
Where may Love seek a fitter shrine,
Than thou—my own Fire-side!

What care I for the sullen roar
Of winds without, that ravage earth;
It doth but bid me prize the more,
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth;—
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth:
Then let the churlish tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads—my own Fire-side!

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife, and care;
Though thunder-clouds the skies deform,
Their fury cannot reach me there.
There, all is cheerful, calm, and fair,
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife, or Pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee—my own Fire-side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's vexations lose their sting;
Where even grief is half subdued;
And Peace, the halcyon, loves to brood.
Then, let the pampered fool deride;
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Shrine of my household deities!
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys!
To thee my burthened spirit flies,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys:
Thine is the bliss that never cloy;
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wandering feet
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary;
Whate'er my future years may be;
Let joy or grief my fate betide;
Be still an Eden bright to me
My own—MY OWN FIRE-SIDE!

THE BACHELOR'S DILEMMA.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

By all the bright saints in the Missal of Love,
They are both so intensely, bewitchingly
fair, [reprove,
That, let Folly look solemn, and Wisdom
I can't make up my mind which to choose
of the pair!

There is Fanny, whose eye is as blue and as
bright [noontide array;
As the depths of Spring skies in their
Whose every fair feature is gleaming in light,
Like the ripple of waves on a sunshiny
day:

Whose form, like the willow, so slender and
lithe, [and grace;
Has a thousand wild motions of lightness
Whose heart, as a bird's, ever buoyant and
blithe, [from her face.

Is the home of the sweetness that breathes
There is Helen, more stately of gesture and
mien, [shroud;
Whose beauty a world of dark ringlets en-
With a black regal eye, and the step of a
queen, [from a cloud.

And a brow, like the moon breaking bright
With a bosom, whose chords are so tenderly
strung, [its sighs;

That a word, nay, a look, oft will waken
With a face, like the heart-searching tones
of her tongue, [and wise.
Full of music that charms both the simple
In

In my moments of mirth, amid glitter and
glee, [est of any,

When the soul takes the hue that is bright-
From her sister's enchantment my spirit is
free, [Fanny!

And the bumper I crown is a bumper to

But, when shadows come o'er me of sick-
ness or grief, [is swelling,

And my heart with a host of wild fancies
From the blaze of her brightness I turn for
relief, [of Helen!

To the pensive and peace-breathing beauty

And when sorrow and joy are so blended
together, [as loth;

'That to weep I'm unwilling, to smile am
When the beam may be kicked by the weight
of a feather; [them both!

I would fain keep it even—by wedding

But since *I must* fix or on black eyes or blue,
Quickly make up my mind 'twixt a Grace
and a Muse;

Pi'ythee, Venus, instruct me that course to
pursue [zled to choose!"]

Which even Paris himself had been puz-

Thus murmur'd a Bard—predetermined to
marry, [Grace,

But so equally charm'd by a Muse and a
That though one of his suits might be
doomed to miscarry, [its place!

He'd another he straight could prefer in

So, trusting that "Fortune would favour the
brave," [said him nay;

He asked each in her turn, but they both
Lively Fanny declared he was *somewhat* too
grave, [too gay!

And Saint Helen pronounced him a *little*

May so awful a fate bid young poets beware
How they sport with their hopes 'till they
darken and wither; [to a pair,

For who thus dares presume to make love
May be certain he'll ne'er be accepted by
either!

87. *Forget Me Not, a Christmas or New
Year's Present for 1826.* Ackerman.

MR. ACKERMAN may be styled
(as our Gallic neighbours would say)
the principal *bijoutier* of his day; and
the exquisite *bijou*, which he has now
presented to the public entitles him to
our highest commendation. This is
the fourth annual offering, intended as
a tribute of esteem and friendship to
the fair sex, and we may safely affirm
that it even surpasses, in the richness
of its designs, and the elegance of its
tout-ensemble, all its predecessors. The
Engravings are fourteen in number,
executed, in the first style, by Heath,
Courbould, Le Keux, Finden, &c.,
and designed by Westall, Pugin, and
other eminent artists. The figure of

CONTEMPLATION, which forms the
frontispiece, is a perfect gem. The
COTTAGE DOOR presents a chef-
d'œuvre of rustic simplicity; and the
BRIDGE OF SIGHS, by its admirable
perspective effect, is like reality itself.

The literary department is of a light
nature, and precisely calculated for
what it was intended—the amusement
of the ladies. The poetry is of the
first order, having been contributed by
some of the most popular writers. We
shall present the following pleasing
specimens.

STANZAS. BY HENRY NEEDLE.

Suns will set, and moons will wane,
Yet they rise and wax again;
Trees, that winter's storms subdue,
Their leafy livery renew;
Ebb and flow is ocean's lot;
But man lies down and rises not,
Heav'n and earth shall pass away,
Ere shall wake his slumbering clay.

Vessels but to heavens steer;
Paths denote a resting near;
Rivers flow into the main;
Ice-falls rest upon the plain,
The final end of all is known;
Man to darkness goes alone;
Cloud, and doubt and mystery,
Hide his future destiny.

Nile, whose waves their bound'ries burst,
Slakes the torrid deserts thirst;
Dew, descending on the hills,
Life in Nature's veins instils;
Show'rs, that on the parch'd meads fall,
Their faded loveliness recall;
Man alone sheds tears of pain,
Weeps, but ever weeps in vain!

REMONSTRANCE.

*Addressed to the Writer of the preceding
Stanzas.*

By the Editor of the Forget Me Not.

Christian minstrel, sing'st thou so?
Is Man born but to grief and woe?
Doth he alone shed tears of pain?
Weep, and ever weep in vain?
Hid is his future destiny
In cloud, and doubt, and mystery?

Far better then, indeed, had Man
Perish'd ere his brief race began;
Better he ne'er had seen the day,
Nor felt the sun's enlivening ray,
Nor learnt the charms divine to trace
That bloom on Nature's lovely face!

But can it be?—And when this clay
Or soon or later must decay,
Shall Reason's torch, shall Genius' fire,
Love, Friendship, Charity, expire?
Shall all those high imaginings
Which raise us far 'bove earthly things—
Those lofty hopes, which seek the skies—
That Mind, which through Creation flies;
Plunges

Plunges to Ocean's depths ; explodes
With daring ken Earth's hidden stores ;
Which scales the heavens, and measures
there

The glorious planets' vast career ;
And, bounding on through realms untrod
By mortal foot, ascends to God—
These — shall these perish ? — Wherefore
then,

Minstrel, were they given to men.

What though the body sink to rest,
Like weary babe on nurse's breast,
And to its kindred dust return,
There lives a spark which still shall burn.
Nor can this spark, howe'er defin'd,
Psyche, or spirit, soul or mind,
Offspring of an eternal sire,
Like things of grovelling dust expire.

Then, Christian minstrel, sing not so,
Man is not born to gloom and woe ;
Sure as he lies down he shall rise,
And gain his proper home—the skies ;
And though he here shed tears of pain,
He shall not ever weep in vain,
A friend of Virtue's endless meed,
He walks the path by Heaven decreed,
Cheer'd by his glorious destiny—
Life, light, and immortality.

88. *Friendship's Offering*, for 1826. Lupton Relfe.

THE spirit of competition amongst these rival publications ensures so much excellence in their execution, that we know not which to prefer. "*Friendship's Offering*" has only recently come into the hands of its present Editor, Mr. T. K. Hervey, author of "*Australasia*," and he has entirely changed its character and plan, both evidently for the better, as he has been enabled to admit a greater variety of articles from writers of no mean fame. The Editor has himself furnished him nine poems ; others have been contributed by Mr. Bowles, Mr. Jerdan, L. E. L. Bernard Barton, Washington Irving, Horatio Smith, &c. Four new Poems by the author of "*The Seasons*," are inserted from the originals in the possession of the Earl of Buchan.

Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the embellishments. They are engraved by Finden, Fry, and Thomson, &c. ; but the View of Rouen we consider a failure. "*Country and Town*" are well contrasted in the following verses by Mr. Horatio Smith :

Horrid, in country shades to dwell !
One, positively, might as well
Be buried in the quarries ;

No earthly object to be seen
But cows and geese upon the green,
As sung by Captain Morris !

One's mop'd to death with cawing crows,
Or silent fields ; and as for beaux,
One's optics it surprises

To see a decent animal,
Unless at some half-yearly ball,
That graces the assizes.

O ! the unutterable bliss
Of changing such a wilderness
For London's endless frolic !
Where concerts, operas, dances, plays,
Chase, from the cheerful nights and days,
All vapours melancholic !

There, every hour its tribute brings ;
The future comes on golden wings,
Some new delight to tender ;
And life,—depriv'd of all alloy,—
Is one unceasing round of joy,
Festivity and splendour.

So cries the rural nymph ! while they,
The wearied, disappointed prey
Of London's heartless riot,
Sick of the hollow joys it yields,
Gladly, withdraw to groves and fields,
In search of peace and quiet.

O ! happiness !—in vain we chase
Thy shadow, and attempt to trace
Its ever-changing dances ;
Like the horizon's line, thou art
Seen on all sides,—but sure to start
From every one's advances !

89. *An Appeal to the British Nation on the Humanity and Policy of forming a National Institution for the Preservation of Lives and Property from Shipwreck*. By Sir William Hillary, Bart. Author of a "*Plan for the Construction of a Steam Life Boat, and for the extinguishment of Fire at Sea, Suggestions for the Improvement and Embellishment of the Metropolis, and a Sketch of Ireland in 1824*." 8vo. pp. 63. third edit.

IF it were not for rocks and shores, against which the sea breaks a vessel, like a mere egg-shell, we are satisfied that ships might be constructed, which, if there were sea-room, would baffle the violence of storms. Many modes of escape, when a ship is on shore, might also be devised, by taking, as experiments, the accidental means by which many have saved themselves, and improving upon them. The institution formed by the generous exertions of the Honourable Baronet, has the object of inviting ingenuity to exert itself, in this way of preserving life, and we heartily wish it success.

90. *The*

90. *The Life of John Sharp, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York. To which are added, Select, Original, and Copies of Original Papers in three Appendixes. Collected from his Diary, Letters, and several other authentic testimonies. By his son, Thomas Sharp, D.D. Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of York, Durham, and Southwell, Rector of Rothbury. Edited by Thomas Newcome, M. A. Rector of Shenley, Herts, and Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE following short pedigree will announce the descent of the Archbishop :

Thomas Sharp, — Dorothy, daughter of Mr. of Bradford, co. John Weddall, of Wid- York, Dry- dington, co. York. Salter.

John, the Archbishop, — Elizabeth, dau. of born at Bradford, Feb. — Palmer, of Win- 16, 1644. thorp, co. Linc.

Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of North- umberland, living 1758.

John, Archdeacon of Northumber- land. William, of Fulham, Surgeon. Granville Sharp.

Mrs. Andrew-Boult Sharp, wife of the Rev. Andrew-Boult Sharp, of Bam- borough in Northumberland, and daughter to Mrs. Sharp, of Clare Hall, Hertfordshire, is now the sole heiress of both the name and blood of Sharp, being niece to John Sharp the Arch- deacon, and great-granddaughter of the Archbishop.

The father and mother of Dr. Sharp were of opposite political and religious opinions. The father was a Puritan and Parliamentarian ; the mother a Loyalist, and friendly to the Liturgy. They had the good sense not to let their respective creeds destroy their private peace, and the son acquired benefit from both. From the father he derived devout habits, rigid Calvinistic predestinarianism (which he afterwards shook off), and the habit of writing short hand, " in order to take down in notes" the preachments of those times. His mother imbued his mind with a love for the letter of the Liturgy, and monarchical principles. He was sent to school at Bradford, and at the age of fifteen admitted, on April 26, 1660, of Christ's College, Cambridge. Besides the usual course of reading, he studied Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and

Botany. In 1663 he began upon books in Divinity, and applied himself closely to Dr. Lightfoot's *Harmony*, and Gro- tius upon the Gospels, the advantage of which, especially the latter, he often afterwards acknowledged. He obtained a scholarship in his fourth year, but was disappointed of a fellowship, the prospect of which however had pre- viously led him to the hard study of the Greek Poets.

Though disappointed of a fellow- ship, " his graceful, distinct, and proper manner of reading the lessons out of Scripture, in the College Chapel, while he was B. A." gained him the friend- ship of Dr. Henry More, a great di- vine and philosopher. He accordingly recommended him to Sir Heneage Finch, then Solicitor General, as his domestic Chaplain and tutor to his sons. This was the foundation of all his future preferments ; for Sir Heneage procured for him the Archdeaconry of Berks, at only twenty-eight years of age ; and when he became Lord Chan- cellor, gave him a prebend of Nor- wich, and the living of St. Bartholo- mew, Exchange, which he subse- quently resigned for that of St. Giles in the Fields. Soon after which he married.

Upon the accession of James the *Bigot* in 1685, he was appointed Chap- lain in Ordinary to his Majesty ; but in 1686 incurred the Royal displeasure for treating upon some points in the Romish controversy in the pulpit. A curious result attended this affair. The Bishop of London refusing to suspend the Doctor, was himself suspended in- stead, for that very refusal. The Romish Priests tampering with his (Sharp's) parishioners, he properly ex- posed the errors of their Church, and the priests in revenge libelled him with the basest misrepresentations. These brought upon him an accusa- tion of sedition, treason, and rebellion, and James wrote to the poor Bishop of London to suspend him. However, " the silencing the Doctor was not so much the thing intended, as to get a handle against the unfortunate Bishop, who was soon after cited before the Ec- clesiastical Commission. Oddly enough, a man remarkable for the fewness of his good actions, Lord Chancellor Jef- feries, was very civil to him, and (the Bishop of London being safe in the trap) advised Dr. Sharp to petition the King

King for restoration to the exercise of his function. We doubt not but his motives were good in this petition, for after his resumption of duty, he opposed Popery, and refused to read the King's declaration. When the mine exploded (the bloodless *gunpowder plot* which blew up the Papists in their turn), the Doctor made a kind visit to the ex-Lord Chancellor Jefferies, then in the Tower.

"My Lord was not a little surprized at his constancy, as appears by his salutation of him at his first entrance into the room, in these words: '*What, dare you own me now?*' The Doctor seeing his condition judged he should not lose the opportunity of being serviceable to his Lordship, as a Divine, if it was in his power to be so; and freely expostulated with him upon his public actions, and particularly the *affair in the West*. To which last charge his Lordship returned this answer, 'that he had done nothing in that affair without the advice and concurrence of' 'Who now,' said he, 'is the darling of the people.' His Lordship further complained much of the reports that went about concerning him, particularly that of his giving himself up to hard drinking in his confinement; which he declared was grounded upon nothing more than his present reasonable use of punch to alleviate the pressure of stone or gravel, under which he then laboured." P. 97.

There might be no keeping out of scrapes in those times, but there is no

reasonable excuse for Dr. Sharp in the following incident. After the abdication of James, he preached before the House of Commons a sermon written in the time of King Charles, and in it prayed for King James, and against the deposition of Kings. However, the blunder was forgotten; he gained favour with King William, and was made Dean of Canterbury. Upon the deprivation of the non-conforming Bishops, he nobly refused to fill one of the vacated sees (because he thought they could not be legally ejected), which rejection was ascribed by William to a principle, "which did not recommend him to his Majesty, who was not a little disgusted."

Dr. Sharp, by his interest with Lord Chancellor Nottingham, had however procured for Tillotson, in former times, a Residuaryship of St. Paul's, and rendered him other services. The closest intimacy had subsisted between them; and Tillotson, who was grieved at his friend's refusal of a bishoprick, laid a scheme for raising him (Dean Sharp) to the archiepiscopal see of York, when it became vacant. This, Tillotson said, was an expedient of his to take off the King's displeasure, as that would be done by his promising to take the see. Within a fortnight after this, Archbishop Lamplugh died, and Dr. Sharp succeeded him.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE.

Continued from p. 354.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS have recently started into life and vigour with a suddenness almost as great as that of the birth of twopenny works. Some of the graver class indeed were still in existence when Mr. Ackermann commenced his "*Forget me Not*;" but in general they had fallen behind, and become obscure. The summons of Ackermann recalled ANNUALS to fresh life, and since then every year has added two or three new ones to the list, under the titles of "*Friendship's Offering*;" "*The Graces*" (now "*The Literary Souvenir*"); "*Remember Me*," &c. &c. Two new ones have been already announced for November, one of a religious cast, the other on the usual plan, with the exception of the embellishments, but to be published at Edinburgh, and entitled "*Janus*." Of all this class the "*Forget Me Not*" and "*Literary Souvenir*" claim the pre-eminence both

in plates and contents. "*Friendship's Offering*" also is very creditable to the editor and publisher. "*The Spirit of the Public Journals*," edited by Westmacott, of "*Gazette of Fashion and English Spy*" notoriety, consists of selections from the periodical publications of the preceding year. It is deserving of patronage, although infinitely inferior to what it might be in able hands. To introduce Geoffrey Crayon's "*Bold Dragoon*," it is foolishly extracted from "*The News of Literature and Fashion*." Some ancient jokes are likewise quoted from the holes and corners of the newspapers into which they have crept. *En passant*, the story of "*The Ghost*" in Jackson's *Four Ages*, copied, without acknowledgment, into at least a dozen works, and from thence into a dozen others, was lately inserted in a morning paper, with an observation at the end, that the story was good, and though it had not hitherto appeared in print, was worthy of preservation. "*Oh face of triple brass!*"

As it would be wholly useless and unentertaining to comment on the heaps of Diaries, Almanacks, Pocket-books, &c. which annually spring from the fertile hotbeds of Messrs. Poole and Marshall, we proceed to

WEEKLY REVIEWS. Of these "The Literary Gazette" is the principal. The extent of its literary information, and the many works it notices, are its principal support. "The Literary Chronicle" follows, and enjoys nearly an equal portion of applause. "The News of Literature and Fashion" is somewhat of a different cast, as the beau monde is the principal subject of its articles. An attempt was made a little time ago to establish another, entitled "The Phœnix." Amongst the defunct works of this sort are "The Literary Journal" and "The Literary Register."

STAGE ANTIQUITIES. "Researches on the Costume proper to be adopted in Shakespeare's Plays," have appeared for some months. The undertaking is praiseworthy. The author is Planche, the dramatist. The illustrations are not surpassingly excellent.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. Six thick volumes on the plan of the "Causes Célèbres," and under the title of "Celebrated Trials," have recently made their appearance. It is much to be regretted that some man of ability does not devote himself to such a work. The present is not at all equal to the expectations it caused, and does no honour to the editor.

ANECDOTAL LITERATURE is at present in all its glory, as volumes of it are almost daily published by Messrs. Knight and Lacy; but this is not to be wondered at, after the great success of "The Percy Anecdotes," which has, luckily, not glutted the market. The latter are now reprinting by Cumberland.

MEMOIRS are at present scarce in English Literature; although the French possess them in abundance. Those of Madame Genlis are translating as the volumes come across the channel; but they excite no great interest. It is a pity that many interesting French works are not "done into English." Barantes' "Ducs de Bourgogne" is worthy of the honour. Mazure's "Révolution de 1688," and the "Théâtre de Clara Gazul," are announced.

SHAKSPERIAN LITERATURE is, as usual, highly cultivated. A new edition has lately appeared, which contains all his plays and poems, a life, accounts of all the novels and other sources from which the plots of his dramas have been taken, with their chronological order—a dissertation on his clowns and fools—an account of his dramatic contemporaries—a description of the theatre in his time (with plates)—lives of the original actors in his plays, and of the performers who have since distinguished

themselves in his characters (with copper-plate portraits)—an account of the Shaksperian reliques, the original dedication and verses to the Players' Edition, the commendatory verses, Dr. Johnson's preface, notes, &c. A new edition by the Rev. William Harness, in eight volumes, is also announced.

THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES are about to be illustrated by a magnificent work by Dr. Birkbeck, which, in shilling weekly numbers, will occupy four years in publication! Numerous engravers (amounting to more than fifty) have been for some time engaged on this work, which is to appear in January. A publication now defunct, entitled "The Circulator," paid some attention to this subject. At present there is no work which does so in particular, with the exception of "The Trades" and "The Mechanics" Newspapers.

THE NEWSPAPERS are too important a subject to be entered upon at present. It may however be mentioned, that new ones have been commenced, one of which was on a singular plan, being supported entirely by advertisements, and distributed gratis to the public. The late Act respecting this species of publication gave it a check, by imposing a stamp on it; but it still continues its existence.

Ready for Publication.

The History of the Church of England during the reign of King Henry the Eighth, in two large volumes octavo. By HENRY SOAMES, M. A. Rector of Shelley, in Essex.

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher; with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an Account of the Controversy respecting the Origin of the three First Gospels since Bishop Marsh's Dissertations.

The Holy Inquisition, being an Historical Statement of the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of that infamous Tribunal. Originally written in Latin, by Philip A. LIMBURGH, D. D.; re-modelled and enlarged by C. MACKENZIE.

The Reign of Terror; containing a collection of authentic narratives, by eye-witnesses, of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat and Robespierre.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood; with a brief Account of its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, &c. &c. By DAVID GARROW, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of the Origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee-houses, &c. &c. Intended as a Lounge-book for Londoners and their Country Cousins.

Early Metrical Tales, including the History

story of Sir Egeir, Sir Gryme, and Sir Gray Steil.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries. By JAMES CHRISTIE, a Member of the Society of Dilettanti.

An History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to the last Constantine. By Mr. C. A. ELTON.

MURRAY'S (HUGH, F.R.S.E.) Narrative of the Settlement and Present State of Van Dieman's Land, New Holland, and the Coasts and Islands of Australia. Also History of Greenland and the Whale Fishery, and of the Northern Voyages of Discovery.

History of British India, and of the Commerce of Europe with the Eastern Nations. 3 vols.

Biography of distinguished Individuals who have contributed to modern improvement in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

History of the Discovery, Revolutions, and Present State, Political and Commercial, of the Continent of America.

Memoirs of Alexander Murray, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. Original Correspondence and the Biographical Notice by Sir HENRY MONCRIEF WELLWOOD, Bart.

The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the Choice of useful modern Books in British and Foreign literature, with biographical, literary, and critical notices. By WILLIAM GOODHUGH.

The Rev. Dr. MORRISON'S Parting Memorial, consisting of discourses written and preached in China, at Singapore, on board ship at sea, in the Indian Ocean, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in England.

An Historical Romance, entitled *De Foix*, or Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century. By Mrs. BRAY, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, author of a *Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c.*

The third and fourth volumes of KIRBY and SPENCE'S Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects.

A new edition of the Sketches of the Character, Manners, and the Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland. By Col. DAVID STEWART.

Christmas Tales for 1825. To be continued annually. Partly original and partly translated from foreign writers of eminence. Also, Autobiographical Memoirs of Ferdinand Franck, a portion of which appeared in the first and second volumes of the *Forget Me Not*.

Gems of Art, Part VI. which completes the first volume, containing 80 plates, engraved from pictures of acknowledged excellence.

Beauties of Claude Lorraine, Part I. containing 12 plates: to be complete in

Two Parts, consisting of 24 Landscapes by Claude.

November Nights, being a Series of Tales, &c. for Winter Evenings. By the Author of *Warreniana*.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. CRADOCK'S Volume of Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs is printed. A copy of it has been presented at the Castle Palace, Windsor, and Mr. C. has been most graciously honoured by the permission of dedicating the Work to his Majesty; no copy is intended to be sold, certainly not at present. A short Appendix remains yet incomplete, merely from a continuation of the severe indisposition of the Author.

The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy have generally been regarded as similar in styles, dates, and general features to those of England; and from the recent publications of Cotman and Turner, as well as from drawings and French works, we find there are many analogies and coincidences. The evidence already before the publick, and the illustrations now in the progress of publication from the drawings of M. Pugin, will soon enable us to draw very satisfactory conclusions, and obtain accurate information respecting the national and provincial architecture of that department of France. The latter gentleman, with five of his pupils, has spent the last seven or eight weeks in Normandy, and is recently returned with a mass of architectural sketches and measurements, and has likewise brought home a series of very interesting casts of capitals, bases, figures, canopies, sculpture, &c. from some of the buildings at Rouen, Caen, &c. No. II. of his Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, is preparing for publication.

The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany; in a Series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, M.A. of Trinity College, and Vicar of Horsham, Sussex.

The Second Part of Mr. BAKER'S History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, containing the Hundreds of Fawsley and Chipping Wardou, is in great forwardness, and may be expected soon after Christmas.

South Yorkshire.—The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A. Author of the History of Hamshire. Within the Deanery are contained about 60 Parishes. It comprehends the Wapentakes of Stratford and Staircross, with a considerable portion of the Wapentake of Osgodcross.

Mr. H. LATTON BULWER'S Work on Greece, entitled, *An Autumn in Greece*, in the year 1824; comprising sketches of the Character, Customs, and Scenery of the Country; with a View of its present political State.

State. In Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Original Letters and Papers, written by Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of James II. Uniform with the 8vo. editions of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. Also a Series of Original Manuscript Note Books of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

A posthumous Romance, by ANN RADCLIFFE, author of the Mysteries of Udolpho, &c.

Engraved Specimens of Ancient Arms and Armour, from the justly admired Collection of Llewelyn Meyrick, Esq. LL.B. and F.S.A. after the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick. By JOSEPH SKELTON, F.S.A. author of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire.

Four Volumes of Sermons by Dr. Doddridge, left by his will to the late William Orton, with a desire that they should be published for the benefit of the Doctor's family.

A new Selection of Sacred Music. By M. F. LEMARE.

The Fourth Part of the New Translation of the Bible, from the original Hebrew Text only. By JOHN BELLAMY.

The Constitution of the Human Family; with the duties and advantages which are involved in that singular Constitution. By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON.

Etymons of English Words. By JOHN THOMPSON, late Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings.

Tales from the German, of E. T. Hoffman, La Fontaine, J. Paul Richter, Fred. Schiller, and C. T. Korner.

A Defence of the principle of the Poor Laws, in answer to their impugnors, Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others, together with suggestions for their improvement. By M. T. SADLER.

The Annual Miscellanist of Literature for 1826, comprising unique Selections from the most important Works published within the last year.

A New Edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings. The Notes, original and selected, by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.

A Translation of Baron Charles Dupin's Lectures on Mathematics, with additions and improvements, adapted to the state of the arts in England.

A Translation of *La Secchia Kapita*, or the Rape of the Bucket. An Heroic-comical Poem, in 12 Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.

The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas, containing all the Maps given in a General Atlas, with some peculiar to itself.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 4. The Seatonian Prize for the present year was on Tuesday last adjudged to the Rev. John Overton, M.A. of Trinity College, for his Poem on "The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple."

Nov. 11. The following is the subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the ensuing year:—"The Mosaic Dispensation not intended to be perpetual."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 24. Thomas Amyot, Esq. M. P. in the chair.

A Paper was read on the remains of the sub-church of Edward the Confessor at Westminster Abbey, by Wm. Capon, Esq. Architectural Draughtsman to H. R. H. the Duke of York, in a letter to Mr. Ellis.

These remains are to be found in cellars for wood, beer, &c. and other underground vaults; but the most important remain is that vault or chamber where the pix was deposited, and which was formerly, as Mr Capon thinks, the Treasury of the Kings of England. Here is an altar-table and piscina*: the latter was restored many years since through the timely interference of Mr. Capon. On the upper slab of the altar is a concavity, probably used to contain the oil for anointing the Kings at their coronations, which might have been consecrated here as part of the Church of Henry the Third's favourite saint, Edward the Confessor. Some parts Mr. Capon even thinks earlier than the time of Edward the Confessor, perhaps part of a previous church built by Edgar, or probably of that before his time by Sebert. The level of this sub-church is four feet six inches below the present level of the Abbey Church, which is two feet four inches above the level of the present cloisters. The level of the City of Westminster has at different times been raised from four to six feet; in King-street about five feet, as appears from an ancient house now in the occupation of Mrs. Walton. In 1798 some houses adjoining Gardener's-lane were pulled down, to which you descended by five or six steps; and about 60 or 70 years ago Charing Cross was raised about five feet. At every entrance to the Abbey from the street you descend; at some the descent is less than at others.

WESTERN LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

On the 10th of Nov. a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to take into consideration the establishment of a Literary and Scientific Institution, for the accommo-

See it engraved in vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 9, fig.

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dation of persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits in the Western part of the metropolis.

Henry Drummond, Esq. explained the objects of the Meeting.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. said, that these Institutions were not inconsistent with a "London University;" and he should like to see the chairs of these Institutions as well as of a "London University," filled with men who would rival the Professors of the existing Universities. There were, however, out of that room prejudices against these Institutions. Those prejudices did not originate with "the scandalous parts of the press, who were ever at war with liberal principles," nor with the "nightmen and scavengers of periodical publications;" if they had so originated he should not have noticed them; but they were supported and backed by higher authority. Dr. Whitaker promulgated his alarms at the formation of public libraries, as calculated to corrupt principles, by bad books being mingled with good; to depress learned men, by making learning general; to make the humble or working classes saucy, lazy, &c. Those alarms were chimerical. As to public libraries corrupting public principles, how much greater was the danger from private libraries! There bad books might be mingled with the good; but public libraries were likely to be scrutinized by vigilant censors. There was no reason for alarm; that novelty which was the prevailing characteristic of our times, was "a spirit of health;" it was no "goblin damned." They might fearlessly look it in the face. He concluded with congratulating them on the exertions that were making to provide the rational means of cultivating the mind.

Mr. Hobhouse, M. P. said, that power without knowledge was a demon breathing pestilence and death. Without knowledge, religion itself was degraded into superstition; man became worse than dust, and lost the impressment, the imprint of Divinity with which he was ushered into the world.

A series of Resolutions were agreed to, after remarks from Mr. Grote, the banker, Mr. P. Moore, M. P. Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Heath, &c.

A General Meeting of the Members of this Institution was held on Friday Nov. 25, at the Freemasons' Tavern for the purpose of receiving a report from the Provisional Committee appointed to frame a body of rules and regulations for the management of the Society. Mr. T. Campbell was called to the Chair; and, after a few introductory observations, a Report was read by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, which, after stating the number of Members at present to be 451, and setting forth the names of several gentleman of literature and science who had volunteered to give lectures to the Society on different subjects,

proceeded to detail the various donations already presented to them; amongst which were 50*l.* and a set of chemical apparatus by Mr. H. Drummond; 150 volumes of books by Mr. P. Moore; and 300 volumes by the Society for Mutual Improvement. The Report also stated, that the rooms belonging to the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Charing Cross, had been hired for three months, to begin with.

ROYAL LIBRARY AT COPENHAGEN.

This library contains a considerable collection of manuscripts in the Oriental languages, brought from the East, both by the celebrated Niebuhr, and by other travellers, and Danish Consuls who have resided for a shorter or a longer time in Asia and Africa. These treasures were much augmented by the death of the illustrious Chamberlain De Suhm; who had purchased at a great expense all the Arabic manuscripts in the possession of the learned Orientalist Reiske, of Gottingen, and whose superb and vast library has lately been added to that of the King. From ten of the principal of these precious manuscripts, and from others of minor value, Dr. Rasmussen, the Professor of Oriental languages, has derived the materials for a work which he has just published, called "*Annales Islamici, sive Tabulæ synchronistico-chronologicæ chalifarum et regum Orientis et Occidentis.*" The most important of the manuscripts of which Dr. Rasmussen has availed himself, and from which he has composed fifty-eight pages of synchronistico-chronological tables of a crowd of dynasties that have reigned in different countries, Eastern and Western, from the flight of Mohammed, in the 622d year of our era, down to the year 1609, is written by Abul-Abbas Ahmed ben Jusuf Damascus. Of this manuscript there exists but two copies; the one just mentioned at Copenhagen, the other in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

NEW LIFE BOAT.

Andrew Hennessey, of Passage, Cork, has constructed a life or safety-boat, from models submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty and Trinity Board in London. It is 36 feet keel, 7½ feet beam, and 5½ feet deep, capable of saving fifty or sixty persons from wreck, in addition to her full crew. The timbers, which are very alight, are of oak, tarred and parcelled with light strong canvas, over which there is a casing of thin whalebone, then served like a rope with a marline. The covering or skin of the boat, instead of a plank, is a particular kind of canvas, of great strength and durability, and perfectly water-proof. The materials of this canvas have been saturated with a chemical process in the loom, which preserves it from wet and the action of the atmosphere. It always preserves its pliability, and will not heat, mildew,

mildew, or rot. The boat is decked or covered with the same cloth. The deck is laced through the centre fore and aft, from stem to stern-post, and covered with laps, so as to prevent the water getting in. The oarsmen sit on their thwarts, which are of the canvas already described, through the deck, from which coats are erected, fitted by plaits to their bodies, and buckling below the breast. The use of planks as a coating, or for the deck, is altogether avoided.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON PLANTS.

The following experiment was made a few weeks since by Mr. Henry Phillips, to shew the different effects of natural and artificial lights on plants. He selected plants of the *Mimosa*, *Elegans*, *Nova*, and *Decurrens*, while their pinnated leaves were fully expanded. On placing them in a dark room the leaves immediately collapsed like the sticks of a fan, or as the feathers of a bird's wing fold over each other. The strongest artificial light that could now be thrown on them had no effect on the automatic motion of the plants, and the foliage remained in a collapsed state until they were removed into the natural light of day, when their sensitive properties immediately became perceptible, and the whole of the leaflets were seen moving towards their natural and elegant direction, with as much regularity as a regiment of soldiers file off at the word of command.

LIFE PROTECTOR FOR CARRIAGES.

A successful trial was lately made of a very interesting and highly important invention, for which a patent has been granted to Lieut. Thomas Cook, R. N. of Upper Sussex-place, Kent-road (the inventor of the "Night Life Buoy," &c.) which he designates a "Life Protector for Carriages," the use of which is to stop horses in the event of their running away in any kind of vehicle to which it may be attached. So simple is this invention, both as to its construction and application, that a child might, with the greatest facility, put it into full operation, when the horse or horses will be gradually drawn in against any resistance which they may offer until the strain is off the traces, at which time, it of itself ceases to act, the driver having it in his power to release them again in an instant, whenever he feels himself disposed so to do. Should any accident occur in travelling, by which the driver is thrown from his seat, or should he fall from it in a fit, or from being intoxicated, a lady in her carriage has the power of stopping a pair or four horses with ease and with certainty.

MOSAIC GOLD.

A most important discovery has recently been made in London, in the production of a composition metal, or alloy, which equals gold in the richness of its colour, and in its applicability to articles of plate and orna-

mental purposes; it also resists the action of the atmosphere, not tarnishing or oxidising even when exposed out of doors to the sea. Some specimens of this metal, which is termed Mosaic gold, have been handed about in the higher circles.

About six months since, the son of Mr. Lemon, the indefatigable Keeper of the State Papers, discovered, on examining some of the papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a paper in the hand-writing of the Queen, and marked "The Thirde Booke." Conceiving this to belong to something of importance, he placed it carefully aside, and by a diligent search has at length obtained the papers of four other books, which turn out to be an entire translation of "Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ." In Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," it is mentioned that Queen Elizabeth had translated this work, but no vestige of it was known to exist. Nearly the whole of the work is in her Majesty's own hand-writing; but there are parts evidently written by her Private Secretary, and by the Secretary of State for the time. All the difficult passages, and all the poetical portions are in the Queen's own hand, and it is not a little curious, that in the translation of the latter, she has imitated all the variety of metre which is to be found in the work. It is, therefore, a literal rather than a poetical translation. There are letters also discovered which identify this translation to have been made by the Queen, and it is to be hoped that the public will soon be gratified with the publication of this truly great literary curiosity.

A short time ago, a search having been made among some ancient papers in Heriot's Hospital, there was discovered a challenge to mortal combat, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the Duke of Montrose. It is in excellent preservation, and not a doubt can be entertained of its authenticity. It is at present in the hands of one of the sub-librarians of the Advocate's Library.

In Weber's Northern Antiquities is to be found the following instance of literary application, which, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is perhaps without parallel: Hans Sacks was born in Nuremberg, in the year 1494; he was taught the trade of a shoemaker, and acquired a bare rudimental education, reading and writing; but being instructed by the master singers of those days in the praiseworthy art of poetry, he at fourteen began the practice, and continued to make verses and shoes, plays and pumps, boots and books, until the 77th year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found, according

according to his own narrative, that his works filled thirty-two folio volumes, all written with his own hand; and consisted of 4,200 mastership songs, 208 comedies, tragedies, and farces, some of which extended to seven acts; 1700 fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems; and 73 devotional, military, and love songs; making a total of 6048 pieces great and small. Out of these, we are informed, he culled as many as filled three massy folios, which were published in the years 1558-61; and, another edition being called for, he increased this to six volumes folio, by an abridgment of his other works.

The following list of the principal English Bibles, with their respective dates, may serve to assist the collector of them in his researches; (it is to be observed, that printing was in use 57 years before any New Testament was printed:—) 1526 and 1530, Tindal's Bible; the first printed.—1535, Coverdale (Miles) Bible.—1537, Matthew's Bible.—1540, The Bishop's Bible; printed by Grafton.—1562, The Geneva Bible.—1568, Great English Bible.—The same in 8vo, reprinted 1572.—1552, New Testament; printed by Jugge.—1584, Rheinish Testament.—1610, King James's Bible.

SELECT POETRY.

STANZAS,

By THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Written on hearing military Music, the Tory W'histle, and the Sound of many Voices, round his Glebe House in Magelligan, after Midnight, on the 7th of October, 1825.

Air—"The Banks of Banna."

OH! dark and stormy is his day,
And short his rest or ease;
Who shuns the broad and flow'ry way,
A faithless world to please;
Who scorning Falschood's winning charms,
Unpleasing Truth will tell
To those his warning voice alarms,
Like this nocturnal yell!
His friendly soul is thought unkind,
His language bold and stern,
While few can in his ardent mind
The patriot discern.
Yet tender may be that man's heart,
Love beaming in his eye,
Who acts the faithful pilot's part,
When danger hovers nigh.
The more he loves, the more he feels,
And still the less he fears,
And as the shatter'd vessel reels,
Exhorts the crew in tears
To rise at once from sloth or sleep,
And in their places stand,
The barge from fatal shipwreck keep,
And gain the wish'd-for land.
And would the passengers be wise,
Who while the tempest roar'd,
Against the pilot's peace would rise,
Or cast him overboard?
Oh, surely no; 'twere better far,
To listen to his voice,
Till pass'd thro' all the stormy war,
With him they might rejoice.

SONNET

To the Isle of St. Clement in Mount's Bay, Cornwall.—Written in Autumn.

ONE Rock! around thy solitary head
The deep'ning cloud is as a mantle spread

Of sadness; while in murmurs at thy feet
The restless heavings of the billows beat.
How chang'd from when thy sunny cliffs
display'd
Their picture front upon the glassy sea;
When on thy moss our listless limbs were
laid,
And hours of festive mirth pass'd cheerily.
But yet renew'd again and yet again,
Those scenes shall glow to Contemplation's
eye,
And storm and darkness intervene in vain
To veil the views which Thought can still
supply.
So, tho' Life's present path thick shades
o'ercast,
One ray shines ever bright, the memory of
the past.

Trerice, Oct. 1825.

C. V. LE GRICE.

LINES

Written at Swanage in September, 1825.

WITH sauntering step I musing stray
Along the marge of Swanage bay;
Her firm and sandy beach explore,
And hear the foamy billows roar
(While frequent sails attract the sight,
And beauteous Vecta's cliffs of white),
Or wander in the grove marine,
Where Pitt's presiding taste is seen,
In grotto and alcove display'd,
Beneath the elm's protecting shade;
Or listen to the wavy swell
Around the point of Peveril.
Sometimes my steps to Studland bend,—
Her heath-clad eminence ascend,
And view'd from thence in prospect clear,
Poole Bay, and Brownsea Isle appear;
And I have seen St. Adhelm's steep,
And Beacon Fane that skirts the deep,
The all-devouring deep, that gave
The Halsewell's crew a watery grave,
And thought upon th' heart-rending cry
Of Pierce's hapless family.
The near adjoining groves I hail,
That clothe the slopes of Encombe vale,
Where

Where, unembarrass'd by the cares
Of legal and of State affairs,
Time-honour'd Eldon rests awhile,
And tastes the sweets of Purbeck's Isle.

D. CABANEL.

HOMER.

TROIS mille ans ont passé sur la cendre
d'Homère,
Et depuis trois mille ans Homère respecté
Est jeune encore de gloire et d'immortalité.

CHENIER, *Epître à Voltaire.*

Translation.

Three thousand years o'er Homer's ashes lay,
Three thousand years our grateful mood we
pay;

For yet but young in glory and in fame,
Immortal honours still surround his name.

Chelsea, Nov. 8.

T. FAULKNER.

THE BILLOW.

A Capriccio.

BILLOW! whither art thou straying?

Tell me where!

With sea-nymphs in the ocean playing,
Free from care.

A Nereid's cold back bestriding,
Mermaids to coral-caverns guiding,
Or in a floating sea-shell riding,
Light as air?

BILLOW! thou art ever changing,
Foul or fair:

O'er the vessel's side high ranging,
If you dare:
When on high bright PHŒBUS beaming,
Or pale LUNA's lamp is gleaming,
When tir'd mariners are dreaming,
Thou art there.

BILLOW! one mortal brief career,
Resembles thee:
On life's rough ocean insincere,
So 'twill be,—

'Till we by penitence and pray'r,
In HEAVEN find acceptance there;
Then let us for that bourn prepare,
ETERNITY!

Margate Pier, Nov. 22.

T. N.

STANZAS TO *****.

MAID of the South! where Albion laves
Her bosom in bright emerald waves;
Thou loveliest of the vestal band,
That linger on her sea-girt strand;
What Naiad form can match with thine!
Thou sovereign Queen of Beauty's shrine!

Thro' flowery vales, and verdant groves,
Where Medway's dimpling current roves;
Still may those charmed shades prolong
Soft echos of thy silver tongue:
Or, there, perchance, in girlish hour,
Thy fingers twine the braided flower.

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

I saw thee once!—that hour is fled!
Fleet as the diamond gleam it shed;
Yet, all of lov'liest, and best,
Shone, halo-like, around its breast!
And ever shall fond memory woo
The glitter of that golden hue!
Can I forget the roses hid
Thy bright and jetty locks amid?
That seem'd to mock, with lust'rous glow
The sudden blush that burn'd below?
Or can stern absence hope to quench
That wild eye's sweet intelligence?

Maid of the South! farewell to thee!
Star of my soul's idolatry!

What tho' 'mid classic scenes afar
By Isis waves I rove!

Still beams thy wildly lucid star

O'er the lone walks I love!

And oft this Bardic Lyre shall fling
A sweetly votive offering.

Oxon, Oct. 15.

CANZONE.—(An Allegory.)

YOUNG Love stole a rose from a bower,
Where wantonly smiling it grew,
'Twas noon, when the sun in his power,
Had melted the crystal white dew.

'Twas fresh as the breath of the air,
And sweet as the lily's perfume,
'Twas fairest of all that were there,
And loveliest of Nature's pure bloom.

Love prey'd on its heart, till decay
Had stolen its bright glowing colour;
It pin'd, and then wither'd away—
False Cupid had fled to another.

Oh trust not the charms that can move,
The bosom when youth is in bloom;
Love never, oh! never will prove,
So true in its course as its noon.

J. H. B.

A FAIRY SONG.

LIKE a spark from the fire
I shoot to the skies,
Like a shaft from desire
Is shot thro' bright eyes,
I speed my course hither, and thither, and
there,
O'er the waters, the earth, and up in the air.

To the maiden I steal,
When sleep's o'er her thrown,
And bright dreams reveal,
And then I am flown.

Like a spark from the fire
Up, up, to the skies;
Like a shaft from desire
Darts forth from bright eyes,
So I speed my course up, up, up in the air,
And repose in the blue fields that floateth
there.

L. W. W.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Jesuits are growing bolder and bolder every day on this Continent. Three professors of Paris, M. Royer Collard, M. Guizot, and M. Cousin, are interdicted from lecturing. The French papers state that 100,000 florins have been subscribed by one individual towards a Jesuit's college in Ireland.

"*St. Etienne*, Nov. 1.—The Procureur du Roi having been informed that an association of more than twenty persons met contrary to law to discuss religious matters, ordered the police officers to examine the matter. Accordingly, they took fifteen women, two children, one man, and one woman who was reading the New Testament at the house of a widow named Faure. The police officers found "directions for conduct," the names of an English and an American lady, the project of forming in society, separating from the Romish Church, the places where the meetings were to be held, the names of several persons connected with the society," &c. After seizing the paper containing all these particulars, the police officer inquired of the people why they had met? They replied, to instruct themselves in religion, as it was taught by Scripture. The police officer made them observe, that the papers he had seized contained more than thirty names; they replied, that there were only fifteen at *St. Etienne*, and that the others were at *St. Jean de Bonnefond*. This matter was carried before the Police Court, which decided in consequence of the law forbidding meetings composed of more than fifteen persons, this society being composed of thirty; and the object of it being to discuss religious matters—in reality, to separate from the Roman Church, and establish a society like that known in other countries by the name of Quakers, that the meeting was a subject of scandal, which ought to be repressed, and sentenced each of the accused persons to pay a fine of fifty francs and the expenses.

The iron-wire bridge, from the Champ Elysees to the Esplanade of the Invalids, makes rapid progress. It will rank among the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is only about 200 yards from the Pont Louis XVI., and who will not prefer going 200 yards on plain ground, to climbing up forty or fifty steps to go swinging over the Seine, and then having to descend as many? As an object of art it is faulty, as the two pillars mask the Hotel of the Invalids from the Champ Elysees. An iron-wire bridge has been constructed at Annonay, between Tain and Tournon. Experiments have been made to

ascertain its solidity: the maximum applied was 58,000 kilogrammes (about fifty-eight tons English), which only occasioned a slight inflexion in the curve, that instantly resumed its primitive form: two waggons loaded with stones going over at the same time, seemed to make no change in the curve. The ceremony concluded by driving a diligence over it, drawn by seven horses, and going at a brisk rate. The bridge was completed in fifteen months, and cost 8,000*l*.

SPAIN.

The Court of Madrid has thought proper to remonstrate against the course pursued by the British Ministry in the recognition of the South American States. The Spanish minister, M. Zea Bermudez, addresses a long and elaborate paper on the subject, to which Mr. Canning has replied in the most masterly and conclusive style. It is well known that not only King Ferdinand, but the Government of France, and the other powers of the Continent, have treated the Constitutional regime of 1820 as an illegitimate factious usurpation forced upon the Sovereigns. Mr. Canning, on the other hand, adverts to its acts—particularly its proposal to negotiate with the Spanish colonies on the basis of independence,—as acts of the regular Government of Spain. And in references to the war with France, the principle of what is termed legitimacy is most explicitly disavowed. The Spanish Minister urged the war against France for the restoration of the Bourbons, as binding the British Government against forming relations of amity with the "rebellious subjects" of his Spanish Majesty in America. But Mr. Canning replies, that, so far as the French war from a war of legitimacy, the Government of this country acknowledged and treated with the Directory—made peace with the Consulate, and again acknowledged and treated with the Imperial Government—that Buonaparte was dethroned solely for his restless and inordinate ambition, incompatible with the peace of Europe—and (so far as the restoration of the Bourbons from being an object of the war) that after the abdication of Buonaparte, it was a question with the great powers, whether a Prince, not of the house of Bourbon, should not be placed on the throne of France. Since the issuing of this document the Spanish Government has relaxed in its resolution against the independence of the colonies.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome, dated Oct. 23, gives an account of the submission of a gang of robbers;

robbers; and such is the weakness of this wretched government, that a proclamation announcing these *great events* intimates an intention of applying to the religious authorities, in order to fix a day for solemn thanksgiving! It appears that the bandit chief Gasbrione, together with seven of his associates, surrendered at discretion, and were escorted, in irons, to Rome, and lodged in Fort St. Angelo, on the 24th of September. Among these ruffians, two are designated in the Roman prints as "famed" and "famous." The remainder, about twenty in number, kept aloof, resolving, it is said, to be governed by the eventual treatment of their companions. Subsequently two others came in; another was killed by a Neapolitan detachment on the 8th of Oct. and six others delivered themselves up on the 11th.

The Court of Rome has taken alarm at the anomalous condition of the South American States. The Sovereign Pontiff thinks, though Ferdinand has been foolish enough to cast away the temporal dominion of his late rich western empire, Rome must take care of the spiritual despotism which she still holds in the New World, and that it would therefore be as well to separate the Papal cause from that of Spain. Accordingly he has addressed to the Spanish monarch a remonstrance, advising him to come to some accommodation with his late subjects, accompanied by an intimation that upon his failing to do so, the Court of Rome will feel itself bound to approve of the Bishops appointed by the *de facto* Governments of South America. *

The annual census (ending at Easter 1825) of the Roman population has been recently published. The entire population of the capital is, 138,750 — Families, 33,271 — Priests, 1,483 — Monks and Friars, 1,662 — Nuns, 1,502 — Marriages, 1,168 — Births, 4,243 — Deaths, 4,446 — in the Hospitals, 2,002 — in the Prisons, 1,020 — "Heretics," Turks, and Infidels (exclusive of the Jews), 217 — increase of population since the preceding year, 220.

It is commonly asserted in Rome, that within a few months, no less than five hundred persons, charged with, or suspected of being members of secret societies, have been arrested in the States of the Church. Prince L. Spada, and those who were taken up at the same time, still remain close prisoners at the fort of St. Angelo.

The Pope has published a long proclamation relative to the re-building of the Church of St. Paul, near Rome. All classes of persons, in all countries, are eagerly requested to contribute to this pious undertaking, to which he allots 50,000 dollars annually from his own treasury.

Some weeks ago the Roman Journal announced the approaching publication of a new work by the celebrated Champollion, re-

lating to Egyptian Hieroglyphics. On the promised day many of the literati repaired to the booksellers by whom the delivery was to be made, but were informed that the work was not to be issued. The discovery of some points of history of too early a date is said to have caused this inhibition.

Three Fasciculi of the version of Cobbett's *Letters against Protestantism* have already been published, and are eagerly read by a certain class. The translator is subjected to censorial authority, and is often obliged to use explanatory notes under the dictation of the existing authorities.

TRIPOLI.

Letters of the 19th of Oct. state, that the fears entertained from the squadron of Sardinian vessels, before Tripoli, have produced a peace. It appears, that on the arrival of the squadron at Tripoli, the Commodore required that the Consul should immediately be received, and the treaties renewed, as in the event of refusal, he was instructed to commence hostilities; three days were given to consider of their ultimatum. At the expiration of the time a peremptory refusal was returned by the Bashaw, on which an instant attack on the forts, the castle, and port, was commenced; three vessels were taken and one burnt. The Bashaw then sent a flag of truce, stating that he would comply with any terms which were offered to him. Hostilities ceased, and the peace was concluded. The squadron consisted of a 60-gun ship, 1 frigate, 1 sloop, and 3 brigs. The loss of the Sardinians was only one man killed and seven wounded.

NORTH AMERICA.

By the Act empowering his Majesty to grant to the Canada Land Company the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, his Majesty is authorised to sell and convey to the Company in fee-simple one-half of the Clergy Reserves, and the money to be paid by the Company is to be appropriated exclusively to the support and maintenance of the Protestant Clergy of the Province.

By arrivals from North America, we learn that one of those dreadful calamities which sometimes happen in remote regions, to towns thinly inhabited, and mingled with surrounding forests, has occurred at Miramichi, in New Brunswick. The woods have taken fire, from some accidental cause; those persons occupied in felling timber within their precincts have been consumed; the flames have seized the dwellings,—for how could so widely spreading a devastation be arrested in its progress?—and an afflicting scene of misery has ensued. It seems that the woods in that part of the country had been for some time on fire, but without exciting any apprehension of the catastrophe which was about to involve in ruin a large portion of the population of the province. On

On the 7th of October the flames acquired an ascendancy, which rendered flight in some instances impracticable, and resistance unavailing. The alarming progress of this destructive element had been concealed by the state of the atmosphere which it occasioned, until the night of that day, when, aided by a hurricane which increased its violence and rapidity, it burst with uncontrollable fury upon the heads of its victims. All the accounts that have been received describe the rapidity of the flames to have been such as to have precluded the possibility of saving property to any extent. In most cases, the unsuspecting beings, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, were unable to dress themselves, and immediate destruction was the consequence of a moment's delay. So instantaneous were the effects of the fire, that many persons who were saved owe their preservation to the vicinity of the river, into which they threw themselves, and were taken up by boats, or escaped on rafts of timber. In that part of Miramichi called Newcastle, out of 250 houses, but 14 escaped; and indeed the circumstance of any property being saved is considered as a miraculous interference. Christian charity has

extended what succour it was able from the surrounding settlements; and a more perfect relief will probably be supplied by the considerate benevolence of the Mother Country, as a meeting for that purpose was held at the London Tavern on the 11th inst.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A treaty has been entered into between Don Pedro and the King of Portugal, through the intervention of Great Britain, by her Minister Sir Charles Stuart. It consists of eleven articles,—the first acknowledging "Brazil to hold the rank of an Empire, independent and separate from the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarva," and the other stipulating that "all property, whether real, personal, or moveable, sequestered or confiscated, and belonging to the subjects of the two Sovereigns of Brazil and Portugal, shall be forthwith restored, together with their arrears, deducting the expences of the administration thereof,"—and moreover, that "all ships and cargoes taken, belonging to both Sovereigns, shall be in like manner restored, or their owners indemnified."—In this happy manner has the quarrel between these two nations been brought to a friendly result.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 21. The steam-boat Comet, with passengers from Inverness and Fort William, was run down off *Kempeck Point*, between Gourcock and the Clough Light-house, by the steam-boat Ayr, outward bound. In rounding the point the vessels came in contact with such force and violence, that the Comet went down almost instantaneously, when above seventy persons were in a moment, precipitated into the deep! eleven only were saved, out of above eighty. The Ayr had a light upon her bow, but the Comet had none. The Ayr received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty, in a sinking state. At the moment the accident took place, those on the deck of the Comet were engaged in dancing. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. Marshall, Sheriff, from Greenock, reached the spot to give his advice and assistance on this distressing occasion. Numerous dead bodies were washed ashore. The Ayr, instead of needing any assistance, gave her paddles a back stroke, turned round, and went off to Greenock, leaving them to
1444

It appears from the Manks paper of the 25th Nov. 3, that some disturbances

have lately arisen in the island, from the determination of the agricultural population not to submit to the new exaction of tithes on potatoes, &c. or what is called green crop—no such tax having, hitherto, been imposed upon them. Two carts, which had collected this tithe from some poor folks were, it seems, overturned, and the proctors and others rather roughly handled; and two individuals were taken into custody; a circumstance which, it seems, brought the pretty general indignation of the people to a crisis, and some trifling acts of insubordination followed. The setting fire to the proctor's house was a measure in which it is supposed none but a few of the most intemperate were engaged. On Thursday the 3d the malcontents presented a memorial to the Bishop, entreating him to forbear the exaction of the potatoe tithe, and offering to repair the injuries sustained in consequence of the unjustifiable conduct of some of the parishioners. The answer is as follows: "Whereas it has been reported by evil-minded persons, that the tithe of potatoes will be taken from the poor tenants of this island, and from persons little able to pay the same:—They are hereby assured that such tithe will not be demanded from them, either this year or at any future time; and if any mistake should arise in this mat-

matter, the persons aggrieved will obtain redress, on applying to the bishop."

It is said to have been fully determined by the prelates of the northern Dioceses, that they will in future ordain no candidates for orders who have not graduated at one of the Universities; we believe the college at St. Bees is the only exception.—Hitherto it had been the custom in the dioceses of York, Chester, Durham, and Carlisle, to ordain young men, of competent learning and qualifications, who were either educated for the church, or if they had previously pursued any other avocation, had devoted two or three years to the studies preparatory for holy orders. But the great increase in the number of graduates from our Universities, who are desirous of entering the Church, and the difficulty of their obtaining titles, are said to have suggested to the heads of the church this restriction.

A public dinner at *Sheffield* in testimony of respect to the virtues and talents of Mr. James Montgomery, of *Sheffield*, on his retirement from his labours as a public writer, lately took place, Viscount Milton in the chair. One hundred and sixteen persons sat down to dinner. The noble chairman addressed the meeting in an animated manner, in commendation of their distinguished guest; and the speech of Mr. Montgomery was a master-piece of eloquence. He entered into part of his own history, for the purpose of stating the difficulties which he had to encounter, and naming the friend who had assisted him.

An Association has been formed, through the active exertions of the Rev. John Davies, of *Kilkhampston*, for the protection of vessels which may be stranded on the north coasts of *Devon* and *Cornwall* from the disgraceful practice of "wrecking."

One of the largest steam-engines now in use, is at the *United Mines*, in *Cornwall*, it is said to raise 80,000lbs. of water, 100 feet high, per minute, and consumes only 30lbs. of coal per minute to produce that effect. Raising the quantity of water above-stated, is equivalent to the work of 250 horses; and as a horse working at that rate ought not to be employed more than eight hours per day, there would be three relays, or 750 horses, necessary to maintain the continuous effect of the steam-engine. If we regard the steam-engine only in as far as it concentrates power, and renders it manageable, it excites astonishment; for the attendance, the uncertainty, the difficulty of application,

and even the first cost of horses, far exceed those of an engine.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The bubble of Joint Stock Companies has at length burst, and many curious circumstances have come to light connected with these gambling transactions, particularly the *Gwenappe Mining Company*, the *General Fish Company*, &c. The different banks, where deposits for these shares have been paid, have not been a little annoyed by the importunities of the shareholders for a return of their money; and various ineffectual applications have been made to the *Lord Mayor* for the recovery of the deposits. At length Messrs. *Everett and Co.* have undertaken to pay off the deposits on shares in the following companies: the *Antwerp Steam Navigation Company*, the *Dieppe Steam Navigation Company*, and the *Havre de Grace Steam Navigation Company*. All of those companies have been dissolved, in consequence, it is supposed, of the impediments (the language generally used by those who commenced the formation of deceptions of the kind) which presented themselves; and the directors keep to themselves, for the discharge of imaginary expences, one-fourth of the money subscribed. It is worthy of notice, that no deed of settlement was drawn up, that no engine was purchased, that, in fact, nothing at all was done in any one of those companies, and that they, as well as many others of the same kind, were superintended by the same persons. Each of them consisted of 1000 shares, on each of which the sum of 2*l.* was paid; so that the projectors and their emissaries have pocketed nearly 1,500*l.* by the three speculations, which cost them no more trouble than that which sprung from the mere writing of the prospectus; all the rest of the management was left to the broker employed in the market, whose practice it was to cry out that the shares were at such and such a premium; and this report proved sufficient to keep up their artificial value, especially when those brokers made a few bargains at the premium quoted by them.

The *Thames Tunnel* is proceeding.—The large and ingenious iron shield, which is destined to protect at once the workmen and the tunnel itself from almost a possibility of danger during the operation, is now at the bottom of the great shaft, and fixed and ready to proceed horizontally. The workmen are cutting away the brick-work, preparatory to their striking out horizontally under the *Thames*. This, from the solidi-

lidity of the work and the hardness of the cement, is a laborious work, and necessarily of slow progress. It is hoped that in 18 months from the getting through the wall, the tunnel will be carried to and under the further shore of the river; and, in the opinion of persons most competent to form a correct judgment, the first expectation of ultimate and complete success is increased by all the circumstances which have hitherto attended this important undertaking.

The St. Katharine Dock Company are proceeding to carry the provisions of the Act into effect. They have already purchased about three-fifths of the freehold of the site, and are making the necessary arrangements with the leaseholders and occupiers. The materials of the church and buildings, late the property of the St. Katharine's Hospital in the precinct, have been advertised for sale, preparatory to the ground being cleared; and it is expected that the works connected with the entrances, basin, and docks, will be commenced in the month of January next.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. *Walker (Clerk) v. Ridgeway*, Serjeant Wilde moved for a new trial. The facts were these: the plaintiff was a Clergyman of the Established Church, and proprietor of the tithes of a certain parish in the county of Hereford. The defendant was the cultivator of a farm which lay in the plaintiff's parish. The latter sent notice to the Clergymen of his intention to cut down a field of wheat. The Clergyman's titling man attended, but the weather seeming unfavorable for harvest work, he left the field. The weather subsequently cleared up, the defendant cut down the wheat, set it out in sheaves, and then gathered them into shocks, consisting some of 9 sheaves, some of 10. The Clergyman refused to collect his tenths from those shocks, on the ground that that manner of setting out his tenths was contrary to the ancient custom, and full of unnecessary trouble and uncertainty. He accordingly brought his action of wrong, for the improper setting out of the tenths. The case was tried at the Hereford assizes, before the Hon. Justice Burrough. The presiding Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, but the Jury were of a different opinion, and found for the defendant. The Judge remanded in vain. The Jury persisted in their opinion. On these grounds Mr. Serjeant Wilde moved that the verdict be set aside, and a new trial granted.—The Chief Justice said, "Take the rule to show cause, brother Wilde; prejudices

are sometimes found in a Jury of farmers when deciding on a tithe question."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 4. A two-act opera, entitled *The Wedding Present* was produced. It is a translation, or rather adaptation from the French, by Mr. Kenny. Independently of some pretty music, there was nothing attractive in the piece.

COVENT GARDEN.

In the absence or entire destitution of histrionic talent, the managers, in imitation of the Surrey Theatre, have introduced a *soi-disant* monkey from Paris. In the present degraded state of the royal theatres we were not unprepared for something worthless or contemptible; but this last disgrace was reserved for a Kemble, who does not hesitate to convert the stage (on which a brother and a sister trod with so much honor to themselves and gratification to the public) into a mere *menagerie*, or puppet-show. The piece in which this full-grown punch exhibited his disgusting tricks was *The Shipwreck of Policinello*, or *The Neapolitan Nuptials*. The respectable part of the audience expressed the strongest disapprobation; but the clamorous *gods* were sufficiently noisy in supporting this contemptible mimicry; consequently it was repeated.—The piece was afterwards changed for a melodrama, entitled *Jocko, the Brazilian Monkey*, which has been hackneyed at the minor theatres to satiety. The plot is too senseless to notice, as it was merely intended for the exhibition of Jocko's tricks. We shall mention one instance of absurdity, as a sample of the rest. The Brazilian planter shews Jocko a watch, and asks what o'clock it is,—when he exhibits a *wonderful display of intellect* (what a sagacious Frenchman!) by knocking five times on a cocoa-shell! as if any child could not do the same, though disguised as a monkey. It is stated that this M. Mazurier is paid the enormous weekly salary of 150*l.* being at the rate of 25*l.* per night. Previous to his treaty with Mr. C. Kemble, Mazurier was applied to on the part of Mr. Elliston, and refused to take less than 40*l.* per night, and 60*l.* for each of the masks which he might require.

Nov. 16. A new comedy, attributed to the pen of Mr. Hyde, author of *Alphonsus*, was performed, bearing the title of *Love's Victory, or a School for Pride*. The incidents and plot appear to be taken from Moliere's *La Princesse d'Élide*. The piece was given out for repetition amidst great applause.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Office of Ordnance, Oct. 10. Royal Reg. of Art. Lieut.-col. Macdonald to be Col. —Major and Brevet Lieut.-col. Holcombe to be Lieut.-col. —Capt. and Brevet Major Addams to be Major.

War Office, Oct. 21. 78th Reg. Capt. Douglas to be Maj. by purchase, a Falconer. —81st Brevet Maj. Horton to be Maj. vice Taylor. —88th, Maj. Heathcote, 27th foot, to be Maj. —93d, Capt Winchester to be Maj. —Unattached: to be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry, Maj. P. Taylor, 81st Foot. —Maj. Falconer 78th Foot. To be Major of Infantry, Capt. Webb, 3d Light Dragoons.

Oct. 22. Sir E. Thornton, late Minister Plenip. to Portugal, to bear the title of Conde de Cassilhas, conferred on him by his Portuguese Majesty.

War Office, Oct. 28. Staff: Maj. Fitzroy to be Deputy Adj.-gen. to the troops at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army. Unattached: Major England, 23d Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. To be Majors of Infantry: Capts. Chambers, 29th Foot. —O'Grady, 53d Foot. —Whichcote, 4th Drag. Guards. —Wood, 65th Foot. —Perceval, Rifle Brigade.

Nov. 8. George Bragge Prowse, of Yeovil, Somerset, Esq. to take the surname, and bear the arms of Prinn.

War Office, Nov. 11. 2d Life Guards, Capt. Barton to be Major. —7th Drag. Gds. Major Grey to be Lieut.-col. —Brevet Lieut.-col. Lord Hill to be Major. —19th Reg. Capt. Dobbin to be Major. —60th Reg. Brevet Lieut.-col. Galiffe to be Lieut.-col. —Brevet Major Thorn to be Major. Unattached: Capt. Ellis, 16th Light Drag. to be Major of Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Wetherell, Pendency of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. C. Barnwell Barnwell, Mitham R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. W. Butler, St. Nicholas R. co. Nott.

Rev. T. Chambers, Stadley V. co. Warwick.

Rev. E. Coleridge, Monkilver R. co. Berks.

Rev. G. H. Curtois, East Barkwith R. Linc.

Rev. R. Eden, Hertingfordbury R. co. Herts.

Rev. J. Edwards, Finneringham R. co. Suff.

Rev. J. Couch Grylls, Saltash Ch. Cornwall.

Rev. H. Watts Harries, Prendergast R.

Pembrokeshire.

Rev. J. Jones, Bodedeyn P. C. Anglesea.

Rev. T. Kilby, St. John's P. C. Wakefield.

Rev. C. S. Leathes, Ellersborough R. Berks.

Rev. S. Madan, Twerton V. Somerset.

Rev. R. Meredith, Haybora V. Berks.

Rev. J. F. Parker, Bentham R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. W. Quartley, Haynham V. Somerset.

Rev. M. Scott, Slawston V. co. Leicester.

Rev. J. Senters, St. Augustine R. Norwich.

Rev. T. L. Shepeott, St. Michael's V.

Southampton.

Rev. R. Walsh, Six-mile-bridge R. Ireland.

Rev. W. Waters, Rippingale R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. — White, St. Andrew's R. Hertf.

Rev. E. Wilton, Christ Church C. Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Crane and Rev. W. Walker, to be

Chaplains to the Earl of Carlisle.

Rev. W. Moore, Chaplain to Earl of Don-

noughmore.

Rev. T. Randolph, Chapl. in Ord. to the King.

DISPENSATION

Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire, to hold Westow R. Huntingd.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Dove, Stoke Golding Grammar-school co. Leicester.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 19. At St. Austin's, Wilts, Mrs. Ralph Allen Daniell, a dau. —20. At Camberwell House, Bradford, Wilts, Mrs. Rich. Thos. Bateman, a son. —22. At Swindon, Mrs. Amb. Goddard, a dau. —24. At Beverley, the wife of Capt. Fred. Robertson, a son. —30. At Craythorne-house, Tenterden, Mrs. Fred. Adams, a son. —At West Leke, Notts, the wife of Rev. Charles Oxenden,

Lately. At Hamburg, the wife of Rev. Richard Baker, Brit. Chaplain, a daughter.

Nov. 1. In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, London, Lady Combermere, a daughter. —3. At Bagborough-house, Somerset, Mrs. Francis Popham, a dau. —5. In Brownlow-street, Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Wm. Sage, a

dau. —6. At Bath, the wife of Rev. J. R. Hopper, a dau. —9. At Wadley-house, Farringdon, Berks, Mrs. H. Weyland Powell, a dau. —At the Minster Parsonage, Beverley, Mrs. Robert Macbell, a son. —13. At Compton-house, Farringdon, the wife of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R. N. a dau. —14. The wife of the Rev. S. E. Batten, Harrow, a dau. —At his house, Montague-square, the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, a dau. —12. At Pontefract, Mrs. Flintoff Leatham, a son. —In Harcourt-street, Dublin, Mrs. J. T. Boileau, a son. —18. The wife of James Woodford, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, a son. —Lady Burghersh, a son. —19. In Somerset-street, Portman-sq. Mrs. C. H. Pilgrim, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

May 17. At Madras, John Rob. Cuppage, esq. third son of Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, R. A. to Anne, youngest dau. of John Underwood, esq. of Vizagapatam.

Sept. 20. At Greta Green, the Rev. Tho. Caton, to Louisa Frances Lumley, 2d dau. of the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville; afterwards remarried at Womersley, co. York.

Sept. 30. At Pancras, Mr. W. R. Tymms, of Bath, to Miss Eliz. Frances Hall, of Reading.

Lately, at Whitechurch, the Rev. J. Morrall, Fellow of Brasenose Coll. to Eliz. relict of the late Rev. R. Mayow.—At Over Kellet, the Rev. Sir Rich. Le Fleming, Bart. M. A. Rector of Grasmere and Bowness, Westm. to Sarah, third dau. of late W. B. Bradshaw, esq. of Alton-hall, Lanc.

Oct. 15. At Heydon, Norfolk, Henry Handley, Esq. M. P. to Hon. Caroline Edwards, eldest dau. of Lord Kensington.

Oct. 17. At Glenelich Cottage, Perthshire, the Rev. Allan, son of late Colonel Allan Macpherson, of Blairgourie, Perth. to Margaret, youngest dau. of late William Chalmers, of Glenelich.

Oct. 19. At Walcot, Bath, Edw. Hyde Clarke, esq. to Miss Georg. Cath. Terisa O'Moran, of Brunswick-place, Walcot.

Oct. 20. At Grays, Tho. Ingram, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rich. Webb, esq. of Belmont, Essex.—At Great Yarmouth, J. H. Munro, esq. of Keppell-st. Russell-sq. to Amelia, youngest dau. of T. Steward, esq.—Rev. Luke Forster, of Blackburn, Lanc. to Miss S. Vale, of Brunswick-pl. City-road.—Henry Loeck, esq. of Euston-sq. to Susan, youngest dau. of Rev. Wm. Smyth, R. of Great Linford, Bucks.—At Wells, Major H. C. Streetfield, 87th Reg. to Eleanor, dau. of late Harry Darby, Esq.—At Doncaster, the Rev. James Jackson Lowe, Fellow of Brasenose Coll. to Cath. Mary, only dau. of T. W. Tew, Esq. of Doncaster, banker.

Oct. 22. At Eltham, Rev. B. Guest, A.M. of Everton, Liverpool, to Eliz. Cath. eldest dau. of T. Lingham, esq. of Shooter's-hill.—At Chelsea, Alex. Hall, Esq. of Austin Friars, to Jane Mary Anne, d. of Ashburnham Bulley, esq. of Durham-place, Chelsea.

Oct. 25. At St. James's, Westminster, Wm. John Symons, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-pl. to Anne Emma Crewe.

Oct. 29. At the Vice-Royal Lodge, Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mrs. Patterson, an American lady of great fortune, and a Catholic. The ceremony was performed, in the first instance, by his Grace the Lord Primate. The bride was given away by the Bishop of Raphoe, and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by the Papist Archbishop of Dublin.

Nov. 2. At St. James, Westminster, Sam. R. Jarvis, esq. of Fair Oak House, Hants, to Eliz. dau. of late Rev. Peter Murthwaite, Rector of Newnham, Ox. —5. At Knutsford, Tho. Parr, esq. of Appleton, to Clara, dau. of late Rev. Croxtou Johnson.—At Thurston Church, Suffolk, Geo. Gataker, esq. of Mildenhall, to Eliz. 3d dau. of Tho. Wilkinson, esq. of Nether Hall.—6. At Melcombe Regis, Edw. Smith Delamain, esq. 67th reg. to Jessie Anna, dau. of late Robt. Waugh, esq.—At Poule, Jos. Garland, jun. esq. Alderman, to the widow of John Slade, esq.—8. At Croydon, Matthew Stent, jun. of Harmondsworth, to Mary Ann, only dau. of Mat. Newman, esq. of Cromford, Mid.—At Topham, Devon, Adam, son of David Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie, N.B. and Dulwich, Surrey, to Susan, dau. of late Rev. John Swete, of Oxtou House, Devon.—At Dunham Massey, Sir John Walsh, Bart. of Warfield, Berks, to Lady Jane Grey, youngest dau. of Earl of Stamford and Warrington.—At Marylebone, Sir John Tho. Claridge, recorder of Prince of Wales Island, to M. P. eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Scott.—At Lord Arden's, Nork, near Epsom, Sir William Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley Park, Hants, to the Hon. Car. Frances Perceval, dau. of Lord Arden.—9. At Bristol, the Rev. Martin Slater, of Wootton-Basset, Wilts, to Eliza, eld. dau. of late Rich. Connebee, esq.—10. At St. George, Han.-sq. the Rev. Tho. Shreiber, Rector of Bradwell, Essex, to Sarah, 3d dau. of Rear-Adm. Bingham.—At Broad Hinton, near Marlborough, John Mathews Richards, esq. of Roath Hall, near Cardiff, to Arabella, dau. of Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts.—12. Rich. Elwes, esq. of Stoke Park, Suffolk, to Cath. eld. d. of Isa. Elton, esq. of Stapelton House, Glouc.—14. At Harberton, Devon, C. Anthony, esq. of the Mall, Clifton, to Thomason, dau. of late Edm. Browne, esq. of Blakemore.—15. Capt. John Walter Roberts, R. N. eld. son of Rev. Wm. Roberts, Rector of Worpleston, Surrey, to Frances, dau. of John Sergeant, esq. of Lavington, Sussex.—18. At St. Michael, Wood-street, Stacey Grimaldi, esq. of Cophal-court, Throgmorton-street, second son of Wm. G. esq. to Mary Ann, 2d dau. of Tho. Geo. Knap, esq. of Haberdashers' Hall.—19. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Lord Headley to Miss Mathews.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rich. Bethen esq. Barrister and Fellow of Wadham, to Eleanor-Mary, dau. of Robt. Abraham, esq. of Kepple-st. Russell-sq.—21. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, I. Cha. Wright, esq. eld. son of Inebad Wright, of Mapperley, Notts, to Theodocia, eld. dau. of late Tho. Denman, esq. M.P.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Chron.—Post—Herald—Morn.
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8 Weekly Pa.—29 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol Shef-
field, York, 4—Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.
Stamf., 3—Birming. Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf. Cheltenham, Chester,
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm.—Pres-
ton Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 3—
Aylesbury, Banger, Barnst.,
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.
Devon, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax
Hrley, Hereford, Litch-
ter, Looming, Lewes, Line,
Lichf. Marclef., Newark.
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp-
tending, Rochest., Salisb.,
Shelds, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
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where all Letters to the Editor, are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—A very interesting paper was lately read [see p. 561] before the Society of Antiquaries, in regard to Dracontian Druidical Remains. These places of worship appear to owe their origin to the Ophitic ones of the Egyptians. One of the largest of these temples, though, up to within these few years, least known, was that of Carnac in Brittany. May I be allowed to hazard an opinion as to the probable derivation of that word? Druid is well known to be derived from the Celtic *δρῦς*, an oak, and possibly Stanton Dru or Drew in Dorsetshire has the same origin. The Celtic word *δρῦς*, however, is one and the same as the Teutonic *Ac*, an oak,—hence Achen, or “the oaks” in Prussia, the present Aix la Chapelle. May not Carnac, therefore, be compounded of “Carn” for Cairn, a rock or large stone, and “Ac” an oak; i. e. “The stone of the Oak” as connected with Druidical worship? H. B.

A Correspondent writes, “In the last number, p. 421, J. G. N. gives an inscription in Little Bradley chancel, which states Anne, widow of Richard Lehunte, to be daughter of Thomas Knighton. W. H. L.L. has a pedigree of the Soames in which she is said to be daughter of Francis Knighton; and, as monumental inscriptions are sometimes erroneous, and he wishes to know more of the Knighton family, he will be much obliged to be referred to a pedigree of that family. The Reviewer in the same number says, that Mr. Carlos is incorrect in spelling the name of Nicholas Ffyllo with 2 F’s, for the doubled character ff, in ancient writings, expresses nothing more than the capital letter. He is probably not aware that the Welch, from whom this custom must have been adopted, make this difference in the single and double F. The first is sounded like the English V, the second like F,—and it is surely the best plan in spelling names, always to adopt that spelling which the owner of the name usually adopted, otherwise there would be no end to the fancifulness of change.—In the memoir of the Rev. John Lettice, D.D., in the same number, p. 479, it is stated that he married the widow of Dr. Hinckley. For ‘the widow’ read ‘one of the daughters.’

The gold coin lately found at Tarring in Sussex, of which a drawing has been communicated by F. D., is probably, as he says, a specimen of very early British art, previous to those belonging to Cunobeline. Its very rude representations of a head and a horse, are apparently different from those engraved in Ruding; yet, as several of similar designs are there given,

we think it is scarcely worth while to delineate its almost unintelligible devices.

In answer to the inquiry of M. H. in June last, *Clericus* states, that Calmet’s Dictionary of the Bible was first translated into English, from the large edition of 1730, by Mr. John Colson and the Rev. Samuel D’Oyley, and published in London in three folio volumes, in 1732; ten years after its original appearance at Paris. There does not appear to be any version, as yet, in the Spanish language. To the 4th Edition published by the late Mr. Charles Taylor in 1797, and several times reprinted, the Fragments are added; but the Bibliotheca Sacra of vol. iii. is omitted.

The opinion of our Reviewer (p. 48) is confirmed by the following passage from Sir S. R. Meyrick: “Froissart also speaks of a kind of chapelle de fer, which he calls *chapelet de Montauban*. Thus, describing the page of Charles VI. King of France, when riding with his master, he tells us that he wore ‘un chapelet de Montauban, fin, cler, et net, tout d’acier,’—a Montauban hat, fine, clear, and shining, all of steel.” Inquiry into Antient Armour, vol. ii. p. 100.—We cannot resist appending the remark, that, if this valuable work had contained an Index, in which no such work should be deficient, the above paragraph would not have been left to be noticed by accident.

N. N. R. remarks, that the *Basil* of the Jacobins, alluded to by Mirabeau, (in the letter printed in our vol. C. ii. 389) is no personage “of the Lower Empire,” but *Basile*, the silly confidant in Beaumarchais’ play of the *Barber of Seville*, who was in a great secret which every body knew.

An inhabitant of the parish of St. Luke’s states that “the Dr. Rice, who officiated as minister at Hardy’s funeral, see p. 481, is not ‘Rector of St. Luke’s,’ but simply ‘Curate;’ the former more responsible office being filled by the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, A.M.; who, to his honour, never embroils himself in party politics. As to the phrase which you have quoted, with inverted commas just after, it might, perhaps, have been spared with a due regard to truth. The Rev. Dr. Rice has been curate of the parish many years; but it has only been since the Reform excitement, that he has made himself a political character.”

S. will feel obliged by being informed who George Lilly, who is mentioned in Holinshed’s Chronicle as the author of a work on Heraldry, was, and whether any of his works are now in existence?

Cuts of the coins communicated by C. and RICHMONDIENSIS in our next.

The essay by C. J. S. is declined.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OLD CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AND POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*
Dec. 25.

IN certain districts of the county of Lincoln, many of the old Christmas customs still prevail. At this season the poor and indigent solicit the charitable aid of their more wealthy neighbours, towards furnishing a few necessary comforts to cheer their hearts at this holy but inclement season. Some present them with coals, others with candles, or corn or bread, or money. It is a benevolent custom, and merits encouragement, although sometimes abused; and may be traced to a very high antiquity in this island; for the Druids, at the same season of the year, sent people round with a branch of the consecrated mistletoe, to proclaim in each dwelling a happy new year; in return for which they expected a small gratuity.

In the day-time our ears are saluted with the dissonant screaming of Christmas Carols, which the miserable creatures sing who travel from house to house with the *vessel cup*. This is a name given to a small chest, which incloses an image, intended to represent the sacred person of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Some of these vessels contain two figures of different dimensions, to portray the Virgin and the infant Saviour. In either case an apple is introduced covered with gold leaf. It is reputed unlucky to dismiss the singer without a present. The custom is rapidly falling into disuse.

But Christmas Eve is the time of gaiety and good cheer.* The *yule-clog* blazes on the fire; the *yule-candle* burns brightly on the hospitable board, which is amply replenished with an abundance of *yule-cake* cut in slices, toasted and soaked in spicy ale, and mince-pies, decorated with stripes of paste disposed crossways over the up-

per surface, to represent the rack of the stable in which Christ was born; and the evening usually concludes with some innocent and inspiring game. A portion of the yule-cake must necessarily be reserved for Christmas Day; otherwise, says the superstition, the succeeding year will be unlucky. A similar fatality hangs over the plum-cake provided for this occasion, unless a portion of it be kept till New Year's day. The origin of many of these customs and superstitions may be deduced from similar practices used by the northern nations of Europe in ages far remote. In ancient Scandinavia a most magnificent festival in honour of Thor, commenced at the winter solstice. It was commemorative of the Creation; for, being the longest night in the year, they assigned to it the formation of the world from primeval darkness, and called it *Mother-Night*. The festival was denominated Yule or Yeol. When Christianity superseded the rites of pagan worship, the people expressed the greatest reluctance to relinquish this annual rejoicing. To insure success to their preaching, therefore, the missionaries applied the festival to the nativity of Christ, which hence acquired the name of Yule-feast. The celebration of this idolatrous festival was most sumptuous and splendid; for it was believed that the succeeding season would be fruitful or unproductive, according to the profusion or parsimony which was observed on this occasion. On the eve of the first day, or Mother-night, fires of wood blazed throughout the whole extent of northern Europe;—hence the origin of our Yule-clog. The peace-offerings dedicated to Thor were cakes of fine flour sweetened with honey;—hence our Yule-cake.

* The shepherds to whom Jesus was announced, were told that his advent was glad tidings of great joy to all people.

The ring* used in the solemnization of matrimony is considered the bond of union between the parties; and is directed to be placed by the bridegroom† on the fourth finger of the bride's left hand, because it was a received opinion amongst the ancient anatomists that there existed a direct communication between that finger and the heart. It was a primitive custom with the early Christians, for the father, at the conclusion of the ceremony, to salute the bride with the kiss of peace,—a practice which I have frequently witnessed; and indeed it was indispensable at one period in this country, being positively enjoined, both in the York Missal and the Sarum Manual. The bride cake ‡ is composed of many rich and aromatic ingredients, and crowned with an icing made of white sugar and bitter almonds, emblematical of the fluctuations of pleasure and pain which are incidental to the marriage state. On this day the important ceremony of passing small portions of bride-cake through the wedding-ring is ritually performed. The just execution of this idolatrous ceremony is attended to with the most scrupulous exactness. The bride holds the ring between the fore-finger and thumb of her right hand, through which the groom passes each portion of the cake nine times, previously cut by other individuals of the party, into disposable pieces for the purpose. These he delivers in succession to the bride-maids, who seal them up carefully, each in an envelope of fair writing-paper. As amu-

lets of inestimable value, they are distributed amongst the friends of the bride, who seldom neglect to make trial of their virtues. Various are the methods of augury to which they are applied, one only of which shall be mentioned here. If the fair idolatress deposit one of these amulets in the foot of her *left* stocking, when she goes to bed, and place it under her pillow, she will dream of the person who is destined by *fate* to be her partner for life. The first month after marriage is termed the *honey moon*; a phrase derived from a custom practised by the northern nations of Europe, who used to indulge themselves in drinking a liquor made from *honey* for thirty days successively, at the marriage of their chief men.

At the birth of a child, the father receives the congratulations of his friends, and the phrase 'I wish you joy,' is the first salutation he hears after the event takes place. A similar custom was used by the Jews, though linked with many other superstitious observations. It is vulgarly believed that if a child be born with its hands *open*, it is an indication of liberality and benevolence; but if its hands be *closed*, the future individual will assuredly prove a churl. When it is first taken to a neighbour's house, it is presented with *eggs*, the emblem of abundance, and *salt*, the symbol of friendship. The christening is a season of rejoicing; but in some instances which have come under my observation, it is accompanied by a custom which I hope is not exhibited

* Mr. Brand, in his *Popular Antiquities*, vol. II. p. 33, has given a citation from Swinbourne's *Treatise on Spousals*, which carries the use of the ring at weddings back to a very remote period. "The first inventor of rings," says this writer, "was one Prometheus. The workman which made it was Tubal Cain; and Tubal Cain, by the counsel of our first parent Adam, gave it unto his son, to this end, that therewith he should espouse a wife, like as Abraham delivered unto his servant bracelets and ear-rings of gold."

† "The name of Brydgroom," says Verstegan, "was given to the new-married man, in regard that on the marriage day hee waighteth at the table, and serveth the bryde, and so is the groom of the bryde for that tyme."

‡ Faber, *Mys. Cab.* vol. II. p. 400, speaking of the Irish goddess Brid, or Bridget, adds a note on the origin of Bride Cake. "Brid," says he, "is the prototype of St. Bride, to whom so many Welsh churches are dedicated; and the deity, from whose name our English word *bride*, a new-married woman, is derived. Brid being the goddess of the covenant which ratified the allegorical marriage of Noah and the Ark, was thence esteemed the tutelary genius of marriage in general. Accordingly, we are informed by Col. Vallancey, that the sacrifice on the confirmation of marriage was by the ancient Irish denominated *Cacu-Brideoige*, or the *Cake of Brid*. It is evident that our modern custom of having a bride-cake, as it is termed, upon the marriage day, originated from this idolatrous rite."

in any other part of the kingdom. It is the belief of some very simple people that, unless the child cry during the ceremony, it will not live. This silly superstition occasions some poor infants to suffer considerable torture; for their barbarous nurses do not hesitate to pinch their tender flesh, or prick them with pins, to excite the wished-for evidence of their longevity.

The systems of divination, and the tokens of good and evil fortune,* which are still observed, are numerous and curious. If the tail of the first lamb you see in the spring be *towards* you, it denotes misfortune; if otherwise, good luck may be expected throughout the year. The first cuckoo you hear carries with it a similar fatality. Should you have money in your pocket, it is an indication of plenty; but woe to the unhappy wretch who hears this ill-omened bird for the first time with an empty purse! The same thing is observed of the New Moon. The Celts and Goths equally considered the *new* moon a fortunate aspect for commencing any business of importance, whilst the waning of the moon was esteemed unpropitious. It was a custom with the ancient Germans to abide by the decision of their matrons, determined by means of lots and prophecies, as to the most fortunate period for attacking their enemies; subject, however, to that unalterable maxim, that success could not reasonably be anticipated, if they engaged during the waning of the moon.

The species of divination called Rhabdomancy, or setting up a stick to determine which of two paths you shall pursue, I have often witnessed. It was used by the Israelites, and is termed by the prophet Hosea an abomination. We are informed by Ezekiel that Nebuchadnezzar, when consulting the gods about the invasion of Judea, used this species of divination.†

A silver ring made of money which has been offered at the altar is reputed to be a cure for fits; and it is well

known that the kings of England formerly in the habit of consecrating rings with solemn ceremonies on Good Friday for this especial purpose. I have seen many young ladies, and some old ones, turn their chairs three times round, or sit cross-legged, as a charm to ensure good luck at cards; and the advantage of having the choice of chairs at whist is a universally received opinion.

Many are the ceremonies observed by young people who are desirous of prying into futurity to find their destined mates, or to know their future success in the connubial state; and thus they frequently lay a foundation for misery which they carry to the grave. To obtain a sight of her future husband, when a young girl sleeps in a strange bed, she observes the ceremony of tying her garter round the bed-post in nine distinct knots, carefully repeating some potent incantation. Divination by cards or tea-grounds is merely used for amusement; but the following process of preparing a magical amulet called "the Dumb Cake," which equals any diabolical incantation of ancient times, is still practised by many an anxious female with strong assurances of success. Three unmarried girls are necessary for the due performance of this rite, who must be pure unspotted virgins; because *three* is a number sacred in such ceremonies.

Terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat—

and the charm was expected to fail if any levity was displayed during the process. This trio search for a virgin egg, and having found one, they take flour, salt, water, and all other ingredients to form a cake; which they unitedly mix with the same spoon, unitedly place in the oven, and when baked unitedly take it thence. It is then divided into three equal portions, and each taking one, they proceed in solemn silence to occupy the same bed; and placing each part under their

* A seaman belonging to one of the Grimsby Greenland whalers, applied to my servant the night before the vessel sailed on her destination, for a small branch of *wicken-tree*, several of which grew in my garden, as a preservative against witchcraft. It being dark, the boy gave him by mistake a bough of sycamore; and the trees being not yet in leaf, the error remained undetected, and the poor fellow bore away his magic branch in triumph, and in full confidence of its virtues. It so happened that the voyage was more than commonly successful, which was attributed solely to some supernatural influence inherent in the wicken bough.

† Hos. iv. 12. Ezek. xxi. 19, 20.

respective pillows, they disrobe themselves and walk backwards into bed. Should either of the parties laugh, or utter a single syllable during the whole process, the charm is broken. This cake is intended to produce pleasant dreams, in which the future husband of each damsel will manifest himself to her enraptured view, arrayed in all the manly charms of a youthful bridegroom.

The dread of apparitions is a prolific source of distress and misery to which our nature is subject*; but it is now happily, together with the reputed power of witches to injure and torment the human species, almost exploded. The most superstitious of the people are, at this enlightened period, little affected by those fears which in the seventeenth century agitated all ranks and descriptions of men. I must not omit to mention, however, that a most terrific source of alarm still retains its influence over the superstitious in some parts of this county, in the visionary Death-Card. Before the demise of any individual, this tremendous machine is heard to rattle along the streets like a whirlwind. Every heart beats with dismal apprehension at the ominous sound. The father of a family feels an involuntary shudder pervade his frame; children hide their faces in the mother's lap, who herself exhibits too many evident symptoms of alarm to afford any comfort to her terrified offspring; while the more experienced, with a significant shake of the head, exclaim, "Ah poor —! he'll die before morning!" referring to some person whose indisposition is known; and each endears to avert the omen from himself

by fixing the application on his neighbour; although he secretly fears, at the same time, that the affliction will assuredly fall on some devoted member of his own family.

To neutralize the evil influence of witchcraft, we still find seamen, stable boys, and others, using the efficacious horse-shoe; and when good housewives put their cream into the churn, they sometimes cast a handful of salt into the fire for the same purpose. Some people, after eating boiled eggs, will break the shells to prevent the witches from converting them into boats, because an ancient superstition gave to these unhappy beings the power of crossing the sea in egg-shells. *Hac pertinet ovorum, ut exsorbuerit quisque calices protinus frangi, aut eosdem cochlearibus perforari.* (Pliny.) Why the preference was given to egg-shells is rather equivocal, when an oyster or a muscle shell would have been at hand to constitute a much more plausible and imperishable vehicle.

Such and so various are the superstitions with which a short and precarious life is embittered; and by such empty practices do timid mortals amuse and terrify themselves. They serve, however, to remind us of the imperfection of our nature, unable by its own unassisted exertions to disentangle itself from the grovelling weaknesses of matter,—to avert the evils of a probationary state, or to govern or control effectually the passions and affections of the mind.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

CHARACTER OF AN ANTIQUARY.

AN Antiquary is one that is always in a minority, because he values most

* I recollect being told, while collecting materials for my History of Beverley, that it is not many years since the inhabitants of that ancient town hesitated to pass down Gallows Lane after a certain hour in the evening, under a dread of meeting the *bagles* (Brit. *buggals*, &c. *terry*), or ghosts of criminals who had been executed in that place; and old people remember when the whole town was thrown into confusion and alarm by the apparition of a venerable looking man which appeared nightly in a house called Courtney's house; and was reputed to have been murdered, and his bones laid in unconsecrated ground. The house remained long unoccupied, and might have continued so to the present day for aught I know, had not the ghost been laid in the Red Sea. The house in Vicar Lane, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Gilby, is said to have been formerly haunted by a groom who came to an untimely end, by what means I know not; but his skull being found in the dunghill, all attempts to remove it were unavailing: in what place soever it was deposited, the next morning it was seen amidst the manure. It was once taken away in a cart, but the vehicle was overturned, and the skull replaced, nobody knew how. This was a source of great trouble and vexation to the town; but the legend does not say how this tenacious cranium was finally disposed of, or by what process the unearthly visitant was at length expelled from his usual haunts.

what the world at large despises.* In new things he sees only antiquity deteriorated; but in old things he finds constant novelties. He chooses his books as others do their wines, the older the better, and practises the maxim of 'age before honesty,' with perfect consistency. He is, however, a great imposer on elderly ladies, for while they think he is partial to their conversation, he only seeks it for the sake of gaining some particulars about the last generation. He chooses his wife as one would choose a prize-fighter, for her *arms*; and let her relations beware of him, for sooner or later they are sure to be impaled or quartered. The coat he sets most store by, is not the one he wears, but the one he hears. If he be sometimes sorrowful, at least he is never crest-fallen; he would barter his very hat for a cap of maintenance, and esteems the staunchest friends to be supporters. He has but one moral precept to direct his conduct, and that is his family motto. He dwells so much among *piscine* and stalls, that naturalists are at a loss whether to class him among fishes or horses; and, moreover, he is so assiduous at sales, that he would make a good mariner, especially as he can make the most of old canvas. In literature he reverses the idea of perfectibility of mind, which others look forward to, but he looks backward for; thus he esteems Homer the founder of poetry, and Pope its confounder. In his opinion all our lyrical writers are flat men, when contrasted with Flatman; even the beau monde has no charms for him compared with Beaumont; and when he was told what a strange part Alexander Fletcher had acted, he said that was not the name of the dramatist. He reads no modern production but the Pleasures of Memory, and that only for the sake of its title. When some one remarked that Johnson had laid the foundation of a durable fame, he immediately replied that old Ben was brought up a bricklayer. He once declined viewing a beautiful prospect, because it obliged him to look forwards. Hope he never indulges in, for the same reason; except

* This jeu d'esprit will probably amuse our readers, as they are able to enter into it. No personality whatever is intended; the author is himself one of the number.—EDMR.

in expectation of meeting with an *editio princeps*. As for his diet, old bones are meat and drink to him. So many of his books are worm-eaten, that he ought to have a constant presentiment of his own end. He demurs to the maxim of *whatever is, is right*; for nothing is right with him but what has been, so that he is the true *laudator temporis acti*. He thinks nothing truly British but what is derived from the ancient Britons; the cloth his coat is made of is genuine Saxon; and his favourite walk is along the streets of St. Clement Danes. In politics he differs entirely from the Reformers, for he knows of no repair but repairing to the auction room; and as for the Conservatives, he considers them a great deal too new, and mere supplanters of the wisdom of our ancestors. He never would sit for his portrait, because none of the old masters could be got to do it. He wears a Tompion repeater, the wheels of which want filing up sadly, but he will not have it touched, so that it is always too fast or too slow, and thus he arrives at the Bank before the doors are open, and does not come to dinner till the cloth is removed, by which tardiness, however, he just contrives to get his dessert.

When he goes a-travelling, it is either among the Bas-Bretons or the Highlanders, because they retain their primitive customs. As a specimen of his housekeeping, his library is better furnished with plates than his kitchen. His charities partake of his ruling passion, for he only relieves elderly beggars, and tells the young ones that their turn will come twenty years hence. It must not be forgotten that he is an advocate for annual parliaments, not on the ground of their being the best, but because they prevailed in former times. He always sends his parcels by the waggon, because it is the oldest conveyance, so that they generally arrive late; and whenever the wheels of a coach happen to take fire, he remarks that the packhorse's shoes never did so. He looks out the names of places in Saxton's Atlas, and his ideas of the situation of Europe are founded on the treaty of Westphalia. He is a sworn enemy to novels, for their name's sake, but tolerates the Waverley ones, because they carry the reader back to the olden time. He wishes, however,

to substitute the Mort d'Arthur, Dan Belianis, Valentine and Orson, Tristan, and the Paladins, in their stead. But with all these predilections for age, he cannot feel reconciled to growing old himself, nor was he so consistent as to marry an old wife. Although he idolizes Time, yet Time is ungrateful, and treats him with as little respect as he shows to such as profess to kill him. His great hope is, to have a niche in the House of Praise (as Davenant call it), for Pope's Temple of Fame is much too modern for him. Therefore, let him contract with the tomb-sculptor, and the biographical dictionary maker, and so render assurance doubly sure. As we wish him well, we will propose *vivit post funera virtus* for his escutcheon, and as for his volumes, our kindest wish shall be, *ut levis sit pulvis*, which we will do our best to fulfil. CYDWELL.

A Comparative View of the Representation of the House of Commons, and the Number of Members returned for the several Counties in England and Wales, BEFORE and SINCE the Reform Act, 2 Wm. IV. c. 45, as divided into the several Circuits.

	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
	Counties.	Cities & Boroughs.	Counties.	New Cities & Boro's.
I. WESTERN.				
Hants ..	2	18	4	12
Isle of Wight	0	6	1	2
Wilts.	2	32	4	14
Dorset	2	18	3	11
Devon.	2	24	4	16
Cornwall.	2	40	4	10
Somerset.....	2	16	4	10
	166		102	
II. NORTHERN.				
York.	4	28	6	20
Durham.	2	2	4	2
Northumb.	2	6	4	5
Cumberland ..	2	4	4	4
Westmorland ..	2	2	2	0
Lancashire ..	2	12	4	9
	68		95	
III. OXFORD.				
Berks	2	7	3	6
Oxford	2	7	3	6
Hereford.	2	6	3	4
Salop.	2	10	4	8
Gloucester ...	2	6	4	6
Monmouth...	2	1	2	1
Stafford.	2	8	4	8
Worcester. ...	2	7	4	6

68

82

IV. HOME.	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
Hertford.....	2	4	3	4
Essex	2	6	4	6
Kent	2	8	4	6
Sussex	2	18	4	9
Surrey.	2	12	4	5

58

56

V. NORFOLK.	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
Bucks	2	12	3	8
Bodford.	2	2	2	2
Huntingdon. .	2	2	2	2
Cambridge ...	2	4	3	4
Norfolk.	2	10	4	8
Suffolk.	2	14	4	7

56

49

VI. MIDLAND.	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
Northampton. .	2	7	4	4
Rutland.	2	0	2	0
Lincoln.	2	10	4	9
Nottingham. .	2	6	4	6
Derby	2	2	4	2
Leicester.	2	2	4	2
Warwick.	2	4	4	4

45

Middlesex.	2	6
Chester.	2	2

12

24

CINQUE PORTS.	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
Dover			2	0
Hastings	2		2	0
Sandwich.	2		2	0
Hythe	2		1	0
Romney	2		0	0
Rye	2		1	0
Winchelsea. .	2		0	0
Seaforth.	2		0	0

16

WALES.	BEFORE.		SINCE.	
Anglesea. ...	1	1	1	1
Brecknock ...	1	1	1	1
Cardigan.	1	1	1	1
Carmarthen. .	1	1	2	1
Carnarvon. ...	1	1	1	1
Denbigh	1	1	2	1
Flint	1	1	1	1
Glamorgan ...	1	1	2	1
Merioneth. ...	1	0	1	0
Montgomery. .	1	1	1	1
Pembroke. ...	1	2	1	2
Radnor.	1	1	1	1

24

29

Recapitulation.

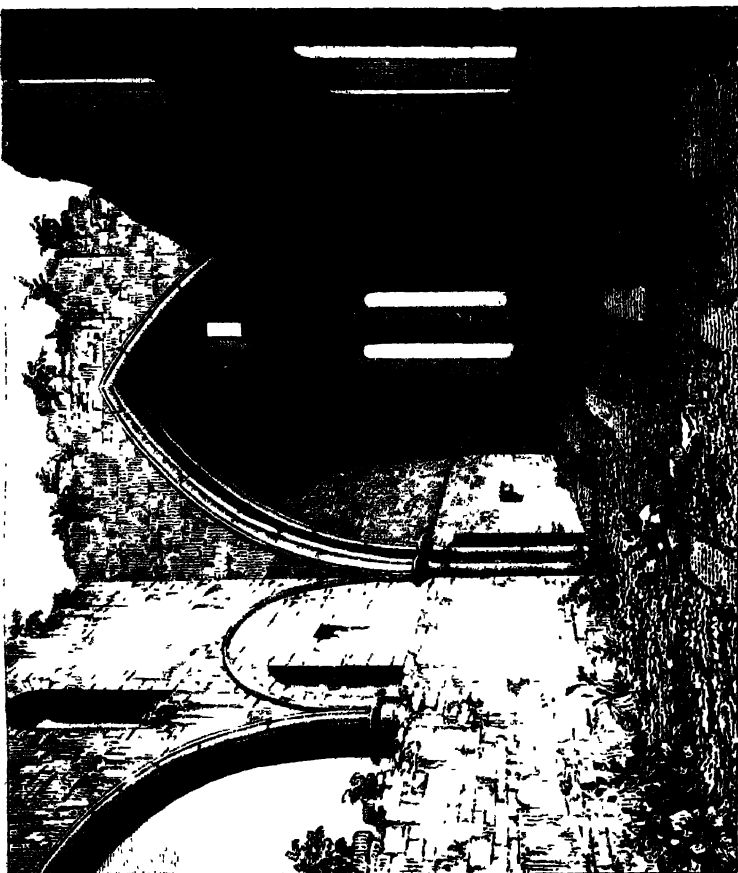
England and Wales.....	513	500
Scotland.....	45	53
Ireland.....	100	105

Total 658 658

Dorchester.

E. B.

over the top of the hill. N. 1/2 20



Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

THE very laudable spirit which at present animates our antiquaries and admirers of architectural antiquities, cannot be too highly applauded. The fine remains of former splendour, now in rapid decay, are not interesting from their age and beauty only, but are venerable from their association with the most important events in British history, and have become as it were national property. None, therefore, but the most unthinking and tasteless Goths can be indifferent to the propriety of taking all means for the preservation of the (miscalled) *Gothic* structures, reared by our pious, warlike, and hospitable ancestors;—structures, more from the shameless ravages of man, than the slow effects of time, almost daily becoming reduced in number, or materially dilapidated.

When I see what is doing in England, I cannot but regret the totally neglected state in which the remaining buildings of one of the most celebrated religious establishments of Europe are now left; where, if the design is less grand and imposing than in many other similar edifices, there are yet many curious architectural details and monumental peculiarities. I allude to the ruins in the famous island of Iona, now a fashionable resort of thousands who annually visit the Highlands and adjacent unparalleled isle of Staffa.

A steam-boat twice a week during summer conveys tourists from all quarters, to view these interesting islands, and they are shown over the ruins by the old schoolmaster, in the usual manner of such ciceroni.

But in what state are these venerable remains? The Cathedral and Nunnery, with their surrounding chapels and dwelling-houses, are left exposed to all sorts of pollution, without a sufficient fence, to prevent even the cattle from wandering through the burial-ground, or lodging in the aisles and other recesses. The enthusiastic exclamation of Dr. Johnson when he visited this celebrated place, shows how strongly he felt on beholding the ruins of Columkil, and they cannot fail to make a similar impression on all reflecting minds. How much is it then to be lamented, that such shameful spoliation should be committed on

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the impressive memorials of former ages!

The large marble altar has long since disappeared, and only as much of the monument of the Abbat Mackinnon which stood near it remains, as will serve to show its former elegance. The four beautifully sculptured lions on which the figure rested, were successively stolen, but fortunately the party were discovered in the act of carrying off the last one. The vile thieves were deprived of their booty, and the schoolmaster has since very prudently concealed the relic under his own bed, along with the remaining two Clachan brath, or stones of destiny, which so long attracted the attention of devotees.

The propensity to carry off fragments of antiquity is deplorable; and true and honest antiquaries must have often been grieved to view collections of stained glass, carved wood, sculptured stone, and similar relics, which had been shamelessly and sacrilegiously torn from churches and sepulchral monuments.

I could perceive the marks of recent fracture in several parts of the ruins at Iona, and having had the beautifully sculptured cross of Mackinnon, now prostrate, turned over, a large piece, was found to have been lately detached! It is lamentable to witness this worse than Gothic, barbarous, and wanton destruction of a hallowed fane, without an effort to prevent any further desecration.

The Barons of Exchequer in Scotland have with much propriety been permitted to repair some of the principal structures which escaped destruction from the misdirected zeal of the reformers, as Holyrood and Dunfermline abbey churches, Elgin cathedral, &c. If it is becoming to preserve such edifices, because within their walls some of the royal line have been interred, we should think national honour was somewhat concerned in keeping, at least in decency, a place where no less than 48 Scottish kings were buried, besides many French, Norwegian, and Irish monarchs! But, alas! so little respect is now paid to this regal cemetery, that last year I found there had been an interment in the very spot, where the body of a poor cottager was laid to moulder and mix with the dust of a long and glorious line of kings! Principal Baird,

who lately visited the island, felt much concerned when he beheld the fallen grandeur of Iona, and expressed a strong desire to have something done to remove this national reproach; and I have been informed that the Duke of Argyle, to whom the island belongs, is intending to take measures for the future preservation of the ruins. I trust they will not be long delayed.

It is to be regretted that when one of the auxiliary churches was lately ordered to be built here by Government, the chapel of St. Oran, a building in the Saxon or Norman style, and the oldest in the island, the walls of which are still (as indeed is the case with most of the others) sound and entire, was not selected as the place of worship.

The nunnery is going rapidly to decay. I send you a view looking eastward of the chapel. Part of the vaulted roof fell in some time ago, and the excavations and discoveries which the public were led to believe had been made by Mr. Rae Wilson, consisted in nothing more than the removal of the rubbish, and re-exposure of the monumental slab-stones. That this gentleman was here, however, we are led to know by seeing one of the chancel columns disfigured by his name in large letters, scraped out with a nail! I myself discovered what has hitherto, I believe, escaped the research of antiquaries. I found a causeway, and traced it to a remarkable collection of stones, which I am convinced are the remains of the celebrated place of Druidical worship. Near them stands what is ignorantly called St. Columba's first burial place; but it has been really a triliton, the impost of which measures 8 feet by 2. Columba, it would appear, did not expel the Druids entirely. It is known he had a great respect for the order, and even became their intercessor at the Irish council of Drumceat, where their proscription was meditated. *Claodh nau Druidish*, "the Druids' burial place," is still to be seen in Iona, and the pretty green spot was ever held inviolable, until of late when the adjoining tenant actually dug the pits for preserving his potatoes in it; removing the fragments of bodies which came in his way! Exploring here, I dug out part of a human skull, which may be looked on as a genuine Druidical relic.

Should any reparation be attempted in this remote "isle of the waves," it is to be hoped it will be done with a better feeling than at Elgin, where the stairs of the tower were renewed with the fine monumental slab-stones, on some of which I read the mutilated fragments of black-letter inscriptions!

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.



MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

A WALK in a burial-ground, where the dust of generations who once filled this busy world like ourselves, who were equally agitated by passions,—equally interested in passing events, and struggled as arduously for the things of this world as present living mortals,—is undistinguishably mixed with its parent earth, affords abundant matter for serious reflection. Few can visit the place in which are deposited the remains of those beings who in their time performed that part in creation which we are now fulfilling, without finding his vanity re-proved; and the impressive monuments which are raised by survivors to perpetuate the memory of the departed, can seldom fail to awaken feelings melancholy, and well calculated to check the pride of human nature.

The rude cairn or barrow of the Celt was as sincere a tribute to departed worth, as the most elaborate shrine of succeeding ages,—nay, there may be motives for erecting the sumptuous monument, which did not affect the early inhabitant of the land, who perhaps had not the feeling which dictates the ill-deserved eulogium and mendacious epitaph. There is, however, a natural wish to rear some memorial of a departed friend or dear relation,—it is, except the cherished feelings of respect or veneration, the last tribute which can be paid, and it transmits to posterity both the virtues of the dead and the piety of the living.

There is, moreover, amusement as well as instruction, in looking over a churchyard, and observing the various styles in which the inscriptions are composed. They are, to be sure, generally in accordance with the prevailing taste of the period in which they are composed; but there is a variety which shows the different feelings which affected the parties by whom the epitaphs were composed or

selected; for we have heard of persons who were professional preparers of inscriptions for tombstones. Some contain grave Christian reflections, and appropriate scriptural quotations. Others contain the worldly and unintellectual commendations, and extravagant eulogiums of carnal minds. Some have only inscribed a modest record of the life and death of the dweller of the narrow house, and others are profuse in fulsome praise.

I believe there have been several collections of epitaphs, and certainly they form an amusing repository of sepulchral information. If you think a leaf of your Magazine may be devoted to so unimportant a purpose as the preservation of a few, chiefly remarkable for their quaintness, from my note-book, they are very much at your service.

In the churchyard of Glasgow Cathedral is a monument, erected against the wall, where two columns, of rather a non-descript order, support a cornice and entablature, ornamented, as well as the basement, with thistles, quatrefoils, &c. and on a central tablet is the following inscription:

1612,
M. P. L.

Stay, passenger, and vu y^e stone,
For under it lyes such a one;
Who cured many while he lived,
So gracious, he no man grieved;
Yea, when his physick's force oft failed,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed.
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth, and die in peace.
Heaven has his soul, his corps this stone,
Sigh passenger, and so begone.

In the churchyard of Echt, a parish in Aberdeenshire, is a small slab, on which we read that William Westland in Balblairs died in 1779, aged 68; and

What he possess'd he did honestly acquire,
To have this stone was part of his desire,
The which his widow, Margaret Riddel,
grants,
And hopes that he is number'd with the saints.

In the burial-ground at Turriff we find the following lines:

Under this stone I lye, who never
In life disturb'd my friend or brother.
My dust unmolested shall here rest in quiet,
Or no rest to those who presume to gain-say it.

On a slab in the old ruined church of Kearn is the following singular inscription in relief:

Afor . yis . lyis . Elspet . Dauye . spous .
to . Georg . Fasyid . quha . departit . yis .
lyf . ye . zeir . of . God . 1 . 6 . 0 . 5 . vith .
James . and . Robert . thair . sonis . and .
June . lefis . as . pleikis . God . yar . doch-
ter . and . thinkis . heir . to . ly . meself .
he . ye . grace . of . God . and . Elspet .
Forbes . nov . me . present . spous . doch-
ter . to . Duncan . Forbes . in . Blairfoul .

This other I have seen at Dunottar:

Our life is but a winter day:
Some only breakfast and away,
While others do to dinner stay.
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Those who go soonest have the least to pay.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkshire.*

THERE has lately come into my hands the original "Liber Quotidianus," or Daily Wardrobe Account of the 14th year of King Edward the Second, A.D. 1320-21. Every part of its contents is highly interesting to the inquirer into the habits and manners of our forefathers, and the state of society at that period: but it also contains numerous entries, which are still more generally important in a historical point of view. A few of these will be the subject of my present communication.

And first, as to the Monarch's accomplished but unprincipled favourite, GAVASTON. We read in Mackintosh's History that, having fallen into the hands of the associate nobles, his head was struck off on the 19th June, 1312; and Turner further relates, that "some friars coming from Oxford, removed the body to be buried in that city." The latter statement, however, seems to be contradicted, or at least overruled, by two items in the account, which at the same time strongly pourtray Edward's affection for the memory of his early companion: the one records, that on the 14th August, 1320, mass was said "in the King's presence in the chapel of Langley for the soul of Sir P. de Gavaston;" and the other, that on the same day two pieces of Lucca cloth were spread "on the tomb of Sir P. de Gavaston in the Church of the Preaching Friars of Langley."

In Sir Walter Scott's History of

Scotland, the year 1324 is fixed as the date of EDWARD BALIOL's first appearance at the English court. A friendly connexion must, however, have existed for some years previously, as on the 20th January, 1321, he receives a sum of fourscore marks (iii^j^{xx}. mr.) "on account of arrears of his pension granted to him by the King in aid of his maintenance." The circumstance gives but a mean idea of the finances of both parties.

About the middle of June 1320, the King, accompanied by his court, set out on an excursion into France. On the 8th July he appears to have held a magnificent feast at Amiens, where he enjoyed his favourite amusement of boating on the river Somme. Thence he returns by Abbeville to Whitsand, where he seems to have taken shipping to cross the Channel about the 24th July.

On the 14th Dec. Guido Almavini, a Serjeant at Arms, is sent with others of the royal household to take seizin in the King's name of the *lands of Gower* in Wales, which was followed by the rising of the Barons, and the temporary expulsion of the Despensers. He remains in possession until the 13th May, 1321, when he is taken prisoner by the insurgent nobles.

There are numerous entries relating to *Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere*, the Lord of Leedes Castle, who appears to have stood very high in Edward's confidence. He was not only appointed Constable of Dover Castle, but also sent with the Bishop of St. David's and Robert Baldock, on the 11th Feb. 1321, to treat with the Scots at Bambrough Castle. There are also descriptive entries of the splendid pieces of plate presented to him, to the Earl of Richmond, the younger Despenser, &c. as new year's gifts from the King.

Under the head of "*Nunci Gardebæ*," we find a full list of the persons to whom WRITS OF SUMMONS were sent on the 18th May, 1321, to attend at the ensuing Parliament:—they are classed in ten districts (besides London), to each of which a separate messenger is sent, who is also the bearer of the *writs for elections* to the Sheriffs of the counties comprised in his district.

There are likewise the expenses and other memoranda relating to embassies and messengers sent to the courts of the Pope and the Kings of France

and Scotland; and the costs of repairing, victualling, and manning the King's castles at Carlisle, Bambrough, Knaresbrough, &c.

Among the miscellaneous payments may be noticed a present of 20s. to John Albon, a painter (*pictori*) at Windsor;—rewards given on various occasions to the minstrels of different noblemen for performing their minstrelsy in the King's chamber;—and several suspicious looking presents to females, and to divers persons for guiding his Majesty home on his nocturnal rambles ("in itin'ibus suis noctanter,") which almost seem to confirm Froissart's insinuations. We must not, however, omit to notice a payment of 79 pennies to as many diseased poor persons, who received the King's blessing at various times during the year; which is perhaps one of the earliest notices of the King of England *touching for the evil* subsequently to the Norman conquest.

The King's falconry and hunting establishment occupy several pages, and are recorded with a minuteness of detail. The Catalogue of the royal plate and jewels is very long and splendid, and enumerates many singular articles.

This curious record retains its original binding of calf-skin dressed with the hair on; it is quite perfect; and from the variation of ink, &c. in the successive entries, and other points, there can be no doubt of its authentic originality. J. G.

—◆—
MR. URBAN,

SOME time ago I communicated to you certain observations concerning the line of *Offa's Dyke*, between Tidenham or Beachley passage, near Chepstow, and its remaining progress, until it reaches Old Radnor, on the other side of the Wye, whence its line to the Dee is satisfactorily ascertained. A piece of it has been always traditionally understood to be extant at St. Briavel's, and there I accordingly commenced my research.

The line of the Dyke from its commencement to its termination, is stated, according to the compass directions in Nicholson's map, to have proceeded from south to north, through Knighton, Montgomery, Pool (thence crossing the Severn), by Llangollen and Mold, to Holywell, that is to say,

to their vicinities. Of course, the only desideratum is, its progress from Tidenham, co. Gloucester, to Old Radnor, and to part of this desideratum my explorations apply.

I began, according to local directions, at a part of the *new* road, which leads from St. Briavel's to Monmouth, because such new road bisects the Dyke, between a coppice wood called Margaret's Grove on the south-east, and Littlewood, another cover, part of a long one skirting the Wye, north-west, on the opposite side.

I made my first investigation in a south-east direction. On that side, the causeway of the Dyke, partly levelled by art, at the outset, forms the boundary between Margaret's Grove, above mentioned, and a piece of arable land on the western (or Welch side), called *Cumbers* (Qy? Cambers) land. One half of it lengthways was, I was told, levelled about forty years ago, and the earth scattered about the field. Within the wood, it appears (as described by Mr. Gough, in North Wales) an elevated causeway, in places from ten to twelve feet high, and thirty or forty feet broad. I followed his portion to its termination in a bog, but could not discover any further traces. Taking, however, the strait line south-east, (the direction of Tidenham), it apparently went from Margaret's Grove across Drypiece, and fields belonging to Lyndhurst-farm, to a place in St. Briavel's, called *Cold Harbour*, a denomination of most remote antiquity, and indicative of archaeological locality. Thither I proceeded, and found it a bleak place, which I could only *infer* might have been a British settlement, but without harrows, or any other *indicia* (which, as the spot was inclosed common, may be nothing) than roads running in all directions. I followed that which went south-east; and saw about two miles off, in a straight line, a farm-house, called *Maget*, pronounced *Majet*. Here there is a Roman camp, and from thence to the passage where the Dyke begins, may be, as I was told, five or six miles.

My second exploration was in the opposite direction, viz. the north-east, through Littlewood or the Fence. I there found it in high perfection; an elevated ridge or causeway, with a ditch on each side. The coppice wood was so thick, and the probable aspect

that which might bring me through the whole skirt of cover, that leads to Redbrook in Newland, four or five miles off; so that, afraid of blows on my eyes, from the boughs, and the fatigue of jumping over some of them; and pushing others aside, I was obliged, through gouty feebleness, to relinquish my chase in about a quarter of a mile. If I had had my horse brought down to the road, whence I started, I would have gone to the woodward of George Rooke, esq. who owns the estate, and acquired such information as I could have gained from him, relative to its further progress; but I was so knocked up as to be barely able to regain the village.

At my son's (the Curate of St. Briavel's) I found a work in four volumes, 4to, entitled "*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary*." It is there said, under the article Colford, that "*vestiges of King Offa's dyke may be distinctly traced in some parts of the town.*" But, according to the maps, Colford lies too far eastward. I applied the compass upon first mounting the Dyke, and found its line to be N.N.W. and upon further advance N.W. According to Sir Robert Atkins's map, its progress is directly north, as it is in that of Nicholson, upon the other side of the Wye.

There is no trace of its known Welch accompaniment, Watt's Dyke, the ground between being neutral; but it is skirted at unequal distances by the old road from St. Briavel's to Monmouth, now stopped up. Both the dyke and road are elevated beyond inundation from the Wye.

The Chroniclers who mention Offa's Dyke, describe it as merely a boundary between the dominion of the Welch and the kingdom of Mercia; but either there was *another Offa's Dyke*, or this before us had the following origin. Matthew Paris has written the Life of Offa, and he says that Offa had defeated the three kings of the Northumbrian, Southern, and Western Saxons at Benson, so severely, that they and their remaining men were obliged to take refuge in a "*certain municipium*" [presumably Wallingford]. There Offa blockaded them, with the intention of starving them into surrender; but it appears that he did not relieve his guards, for on the third night following (a very dark one) the wearied besiegers went to

rest, and the prisoners escaped. They did not stop until they had reached the confines of Wales. Soliciting the aid of Marmodius, king of that country, they persuaded him to think that Offa, like Polyphemus, only intended to eat him last, and he received the fugitives, because he thought that their troops augmented his own forces. Offa sent messengers to demand his prisoners, but they represented to Marmodius, that he (Offa) was "only a wolf in sheep's clothing." A supercilious answer was accordingly returned. Offa thereupon seized and garrisoned all the forts and towns of the fugitives; soon afterwards a day and place were appointed for a pitched battle between them. Night put an end to it without victory on either side. The time was the end of Advent, just before Christmas; and Marmodius, deceiving Offa with flattery and appeals to his religious feelings, solicited an armistice. Offa, wishing his horses and servants to be refreshed, and his wounded to be cured, assented. But, neither army being willing to separate far from each other, Offa, with the assent of both armies, drew between them a long and deep ditch, with a very high rampart towards the Welch, lest he should be anticipated by sudden irruptions of his deceitful enemies; and that he might perform the offices due to the Christmas solemnity, he built on the spot "a small church," both which *dyke* and *church* occupied the time of only twelve days. To perpetuate the memory of this event, says Matthew Paris, "*fossa illa Offa dicitur, et ecclesia Offekirk usque in hodiernum diem appellatur,*" i. e. that ditch is called *Offa's*, and the church *Offekirk*, to this very day.* [Now the only *Offchurch* known, at present, lies in Warwickshire; and at a palace there of Offa's, Fremund his son was born.† It will soon be seen, that the *Dyke* and *Offekirk* alluded to by Matthew Paris, lay in the confines of Wales. But to proceed.]

Marmodius took advantage of the armistice, and collected all the forces possible. On Christmas-day Offa's army indulged in the festivities of the season, and became careless and incautious. On the following night (St. Stephen's day, Dec. 26), a dark one,

Marmodius and his allies, by the aid of the neighbouring rustics, silently filled up the ditch, and levelled the rampart to the length of a bow-shot. At break of day, they rushed on at this breach, and taking Offa by surprise, completely routed his army. Bad weather and a heavy snow following, and the country being marshy, the Welch did not pursue, and Offa returned to his own country. He did not suffer them to get head by long delays, but again led a very strong army, equipped fully, and abundantly provisioned, *into the confines of Wales*, and there cooped up his enemies in a defile (in arcto), and they, thinking the place where they had triumphantly passed the Dyke, would be fortunate, fought a great battle, and by retreating to their lurking places, and frequent desultory attacks, often repulsed him. Offa, at length enraged, headed his troops, formed them into a wedge, as Matthew Paris calls "*cornu militare in modum pyramidis,*" and completely defeated them. The result which followed was the massacre of all the Welch males, not sparing infants. On the morrow of this victory (which was gained in the year 675), Offa ordered the bodies of the noble and higher ranks to be honourably buried, and those of them and the common people which were so mutilated that they could not be distinguished, to be interred in that very breach of the dike which they had made, and the rampart to be again thrown up—to prevent desecration by wild beasts, and contagion of the atmosphere. This is all that Matthew says of an *Offa's Dyke*, and adds, that he was the first of our Kings who made his progresses, preceded by trumpeters, to show his power and excite fear.‡ That Matthew's Offa's Dyke, "a mere boundary between two armies," could not be the lengthy one now known, is plain; yet it appears from other authors, that they assume the present dyke to have been the one through which Marmodius and his allies made the breach, and that the last grand battle was fought near Rhyddlan Marsh§ in Denbighshire, the bathing-place of Abergeley standing upon the edge of it. But if Offa

* M. Paris, 974, 975.

† Gough.

‡ P. 987.

§ Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller, p. 155.

discontinued his dyke near Treuddyn in Flintshire, Rhyddlan lies, according to the map, ten miles to the westward.

I now proceed to the Castle of St. Briavel's.

In Mr. Duffus Hardy's extracts from the Records, relative to the migratory progresses of King John, it will be seen that he often came to St. Briavel's. No inhabitants of that village ever saw the *Archæologia*; but the keeper of the castle informed me, from tradition, that *John's wife* resided there. Whether we are to understand by this, Isabel daughter to Robert Earl of Gloucester, his divorced wife, or Isabel of Angoulême, his second wife, I know not. The most remarkable feature about the castle, is a large room, which in many parts resembles the old House of Lords* at Westminster, especially the lowest view, where the site of the throne is denoted at the upper end by a recess in the wall, still to be seen at St. Briavel's, with the remains of an oriel window on one side. Before this part of the castle could be entered, there were not only two flanking towers to be carried; but a large one beyond, now dilapidated, and built on to them, besides which there was a keep, that fell down some years ago, and was entered by its own postern gate [of these hereafter]. A funnel chimney-piece, surmounted by an octagon shaft, emitting the smoke through side apertures, and crowned by a conical top, crested with the warder's horn, still remain. The passages and stair-cases worked in the walls of the entrance towers, and leading to the several rooms, are intricate and curious.

The circumference of the castle, nearly of horse-shoe fashion, is very small, and the exterior of the outer wall does not appear to have ever had demi-bastions or towers, as in castles of the 14th century; but to have had a small area, crammed with buildings. Thus it resembled in principle many Cyclopean fortresses, which were small, that they might be defended without the necessity of a large garrison. There was no straight piece of road upon military principles which led to the draw-bridge, no more than in many other Norman castles, because the houses and high mounds around it could be advantageously oc-

cupied, and impede caption of the castle by suddenly surrounding it. The windowy parts have, as is usual, a projecting terrace of earth, and face a steep ascent; on the other sides, where the ground is level, there is only dead wall and a wet moat. The great power of resistance appears here, as at Abergavenny, and other similar castles, to have been placed in the gate-house. There were, as before observed, not only two powerful semi-circular towers flanking the entrance, but these towers had a large adjoining building in the form of an oblong square tower behind them. Thus it appears to have been intended that fewer men should have been necessary to protect it, and more be spared to man the exterior wall. The moat is very deep, constantly fed by a spring *in the moat itself*;—of course, not to be diverted without previously subduing the garrison; and action on the wall, through either the ram, sapping, or scaling, must have been (from the steep bank and rocky foundation) a work implying great waste of life in the attempt; although battering in breach in the modern days would be an easy task, because it is commanded on the south, without the possibility of annoyance by the garrison. The postern entrance was in its turn commanded and protected by the keep tower, now fallen down; and, from the smallness of the whole area, assailants, who had obtained entrance through the half-demolished wall, would have been cooped up in small yards or compartments, lying between the several interior buildings, and be out-flanked at least on two sides. This huddle of towers in a small area, and within a wall, not bastioned, according to the ancient rules, that the fewer effectives taken from field duty, must be the best tactics, is conspicuous in the illuminations to be seen in the Roman d'Alexandre; and, although the town-wall fashion and compass of the castles of Edward I. at Caernarvon and Conway have been understood to have set a new fashion, it is very probable that, as a large garrison was indispensable to control the country, the deviation grew out of that necessity. This I infer, because in small castles, of which the exterior wall was subsequently improved by the addition of corner towers, the ancient keeps were not destroyed. There

* See your vol. xciii. p. ii. p. 489.

are no indications of a passage within and around the outer wall; although there might have been a ledge, as in town walls; but the singular contrivance and difficult intelligibility of the passages, a knowledge to be acquired only by inmates, verifies the story of Rosamond's bower at Woodstock.

I am not able to refer to the Sanctilogium of John of Tinmouth, Capgrave, or other historians of Welch saints. I only know that Fabian calls the *Brocinail* of Higden,* the leader of fifty Bangor monks, who escaped from slaughter by the Saxons, *Brucival*;† and that the Forest of Dean was a resort of the British saints, before and after his era, from persecution.‡ This *Brucival* is the nearest appellation to *Briavel*, which I have ever seen; and it may be an incorrect reading by Fabian. The Saxon Chronicle calls him *Broc-mail*, and there is a *Brock-weir* (though probably the A. S. *broc* (brook) gave origin to that name,) near St. Briavel's. The event of the monk's flight took place in the year 607, more than a century before the time of Offa. I shall lay no stress upon the supposition concerning the identity of *Brucival* and *Briavel*. If I have been strangely arraigned for not believing monstrous absurdities, viz. that the old British highway, the Watling-street, was the *via prætorii* of the Roman station of London; and that *Conygaer*, a rabbit-warren in the Records, was a King's palace; I only say, that I should be glad to know who was the *real* St. Briavel, provided there does exist ancient *authority* for ascertaining it. There are unread antiquaries who substitute hypothesis for research; this is not a question for them to settle.

Yours, &c.

T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Ware's Irish Bishops, edited by Walter Harris, esq. and printed in 1739, the account of the Prelates of those sees is brought down to 1721; since which time I am not aware that any biographical list of those who presided over the sees of Down and Connor has been published. As some of

your readers may be curious of information on this head, I forward for your insertion a correct List of the Bishops of the above Sees, from the period where Harris leaves off.

1720. Francis Hutchison; died at Portglenone, June 1739, aged 80.

1739. Carew Reynell, Chancellor of Bristol, consecrated Bishop on the death of Francis Hutchison, at which period these sees were supposed worth 2,300*l.* per annum. In 1744 he was translated to the see of Derry.

1744. John Ryder, translated from Killaloe. January 11, 1752, he was translated to Ardagh, and on the 19th of March, same year, to Meath.

1752. John Whitcombe. On the 21st March, he was translated from Clonfert and Kilmacduogh, to those sees, and on the 1st September, same year, he was translated to that of Cashel.

1752. Robert Downes; Oct. 13th, he was translated from Leighlin and Ferns; and in 1765 he was translated to Rapho.

1765. Arthur Smith; same year he was translated to the see of Dublin.

1765. James Trail. He was consecrated in St. Michan's Church, Dublin; he died suddenly in Abbey-street, Dublin, December 1783; in which year the sees were supposed worth 3000*l.* per annum.

1783. William Dickson; he died in London September 10th, 1804.

1804. Nathaniel Alexander; translated from Killaloe and Kilfonora; in 1823 he was translated to the see of Meath.

1823. Richard Mant; translated from Killaloe and Kilfonora; in which year the sees of Down and Connor were supposed to be worth at least 4,200*l.* yearly. This prelate has been remarkable for his attention to the arduous duties to which he has been appointed; particularly to the residence of the Clergy, and the building and repairing of Churches.

The revenues of those Bishopricks arises, chiefly, from the fines and rents of such lands as belong to the Church. In the See of Connor, these lands amount to about 18,000 Irish acres; and in that of Down to at least 20,000 Irish acres.

S. M'I.

[A list of the Roman Catholic, or titular, Bishops of Down and Connor, furnished by the same Correspondent, was published in our number for May last, p. 404.]

* Gale, XV. Scriptores, 227.

† Fab. Chron. 98.

‡ Usser. Eccles. Antiq. 277.

BRIDGE AND CHAPEL OF MORPETH, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

THE Bridge and Chapel of Morpeth were consolidated concerns, of unknown origin, and managed by a chaplain whose style was *Keeper*. The bridge has two arches, both of which seem to have been rebuilt since the pier between them was erected, as one of them has no string under its battlements, and the other one is different from that in the pier. For the present rapid mode of travelling it is inconvenient and dangerous—the Mail and Wonder coaches having each, within the last three years, once carried away the south end of its west battlements, and been thrown with their passengers and horses into the river—fortunately without loss of life. As the Act of Parliament for building the new bridge, erected from designs by Mr. Telford, immediately below the old one in 1811, makes it lawful for the corporation of the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, if they shall think proper, to pull down the present bridge, and sell the materials belonging to it, we have inserted the accompanying engraving of it, and its twin sister the *Chapel of Morpeth*, to perpetuate in some measure its form and style of architecture; and Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect in Morpeth, has very obligingly and with considerable trouble furnished us with the following dimensions of the bridge. The north arch spans 51 feet 6 inches, and from the chord to the summit rises 11 feet 6 inches. The south arch spans 51 feet 8 inches. The breadth of the intrados is 9 feet 2 inches, the archivolt of this arch differing greatly both in projection and figure from those on the north arch. The thickness of the pier is 14 feet 8 inches, and it projects 9 feet from the face of the bridge, forming a salient angle. The parapets are each 9½ inches thick, and consequently the breadth within the interior faces is 11 feet 5 inches, which includes both roadway and footpath. Prior to the Dissolution, the burden of repairing this bridge lay upon its keeper, probably under certain regulations and understandings with the corporation; but, after that period, Edward the Sixth, in consideration of revenues granted to them for that pur-

pose, imposed the burden, not only of maintaining two masters in the school he founded here, but of “the maintenance and annual repair of a certain stone bridge, commonly called Morpeth-bridge,” upon the bailiffs and burgesses of that town. The Act for building the new bridge, however, releases them from this charge till the sums of money lent for building it shall have been repaid; but, after the toll upon it for that purpose ceases, enacts that it and its approaches shall thenceforth be maintained in repair by, and at the expenses of, the said bailiffs and burgesses.

Chapels, in former ages, were very commonly built at the ends of bridges, for the maintenance of chaplains to say divine services in, and to receive the alms of pilgrims and travellers, by way of pontage for the repairs of the bridge. They were also commonly endowed with lands or rents from houses; and there were frequently separate endowments for chantries, oratories, and altars within them; and such was the chapel dedicated to *All Saints* in Morpeth, which, besides the chantry originally founded in it, had one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, endowed by master Richard of Morpeth, rector of Greystock in Cumberland; besides, as it would seem, one in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, and some annual offerings for the maintenance of lights before crosses in it, and the images of our Saviour and our lady the Virgin Mary. The west end of the *old chapel* is occupied as the Grammar School-house; and its chancel forms part of the *present chapel*, which is an oblong building, measuring 64 feet from east to west, and 42½ feet from north to south. The ground floor has two aisles, and four rows of sittings, and over it two spacious galleries—one on the north, the other on the west. It is not parochial, and has no distinct revenue—divine service being voluntarily done here on the Sunday afternoons, and in bad weather in the mornings, by the Rector or his Curate; at other times in the Church; but never at both on the same day. All the sittings in it are private. It has now no burial ground.

attached to it, nor any monuments in it; but, formerly, persons had been interred in and around it, as the discovery of human skulls, and other bones, has frequently proved.

THE CHANTRY OF ALL SAINTS, and the bridge of Morpeth, were probably built about the same time; but at what period, we have met with no account. They certainly both existed before the year 1300, as appears by John de Greystock's license to Richard de Morpeth, to found a chantry "in the chapel built in honour of All Saints, near the bridge of Morpeth." It was in the patronage of the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth, as is proved by their gift of it to Adam, called the Rose of Morpeth, on May 17, 1310, for the term of his life; and on the condition of his doing divine services in it, for the good of their predecessors, and of the benefactors of the bridge and chapel, and of all the faithful departed out of this life. The incumbent of this joint institution was usually called "Keeper of the bridge and chapel of Morpeth;" sometimes the description is "Chaplain of the chantry of All Saints;" at others, Chaplain and Master "of the same."

The other chantry in this chapel, founded by Richard de Morpeth, who was rector of Greystock in Cumber-

land in 1303, was dedicated to "Our Lady;" and the revenues of it and of the Chantry of All Saints, were settled by charter from the crown, dated March 12, 1552, on "*the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth*," in Morpeth, and for the support of the bridge there. This School-house occupies part of the old Chapel, as before described. Its principal room is 41 feet by 18. Its bell is that which belonged to the chantry of Our Lady, and is inscribed in very old capital letters: AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA, DOMINVS TECVM.

Just at the dawn of literature in England, two stars of pre-eminent lustre appeared in Morpeth—*William Turner* and *Thomas Gibson*, both justly celebrated as divines, physicians, and naturalists; and after the unction of royal bounty was shed upon its school, it was frequently resorted to as a favourite place of classical learning—especially in the latter end of the seventeenth century, when Charles the third Earl of Carlisle, and William the fourth Lord Widdrington, were upon the roll of its scholars—noblemen who in the rebellion of 1715 were on different sides; but who had here contracted a friendship which was highly influential in saving Lord Widdrington from the scaffold.*

COCKLE PARK TOWER, NORTHUMBERLAND.

With an Engraving.

THE annexed view† of COCKLE PARK TOWER, is taken nearly from the same point as that given by Grose, and shows the north and east fronts. The outside dimensions of the south front are about 54 feet, of the east 78. The oldest part of it is the Tower, which projects about 9 feet from the other apartments, and has round cor-

belled turrets at the north-east and north-west corners: the vaults are also continued between the turrets, where they have supported a machicolated parapet. The south-east corner of this tower contains a circular stone staircase; and on the east front is a large stone tablet, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram,‡

* Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part ii. vol. ii.

† From a drawing by Edward Swinburne, esq. a celebrated amateur artist, whose landscapes highly embellish the walls of many of the splendid mansions of Northumberland; and whose "generous and graphic hand," as Mr. Hodgson observes in the preface to his History of Northumberland, "still continues to transfer to my work views of the scenery of the county, and of the residences of its ancient barons and gentry, with that happy simplicity and brilliance, which so pre-eminently characterise the productions of his pencil."

‡ Mr. Hodgson, in his pedigree of the Bertrams of Bothal, in which barony Cockle Park is situated, has departed from the beaten path of common traditionary lore in deriving them from Menebell, daughter of Reynold (Gisulph, Lord of Bothal at the time of the Conquest. He advances authorities favourable to his supposition, that

with the usual crest and supporters of the Lords Ogle, which show that no part of the present building is older than 1461, in which year Sir Robert Ogle, Knight, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm. The upright tracery in the head of the great window in the north, is also in the style of the fifteenth century. The meaning of the devices cut upon three stones in a course just above the armorial tablet is doubtful: those at each corner are in relief, but much decayed; the middle one is two trefoils in intaglio. They are probably heraldic; and, if they had been perfect, might have given some clue to the date of the building. Prior to the erection of the present building, there may have been a manor-house of some description on the spot. "William of Cookperce" was one of the twelve English Knights, appointed in 1241, to sit with twelve Scottish Knights, to make laws for the regulation of the Marches between the two kingdoms; and the Lawson copy of the aid granted to Henry the Third, to knight his eldest son, makes "Cockeloke" one of the manors of the Bothal barony. But the catalogue of fortresses in Northumberland, made in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth, notices no tower, or fortalice, as existing here at that time. In my visit here in 1810 (says Mr. Hodgson), I was told that Mr. Brown, agent to the Duke of Portland, and brother to the celebrated Capability Brown, had heard an account that the southern part of the building had, some 500 years ago, been destroyed by fire. Such an event may have occurred; but tradition is a great amplifier of time. Traces of arches of windows are certainly observable above the entrance, where some considerable repairs or enlargement of the building have been made. I was also at the same time assured by the farmer of the place, who

resided in the Tower, and was an intelligent and observant person, that the building had formerly extended further to the south, as strong underground foundations still testify; but a stone which he showed us, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, and said to have been found in the site of these demolished parts, proved that the building in which it had been placed could not be older than the time of the marriage of Sir Robert de Ogle and Helen Bertram, the heiress of Bothal, about the year 1360, though it might be much more recent. The windows (one above another for three stories on the east side), as given by Grose, were square headed, and divided into four lights, with mullions, and having transoms of stone, in the same way that the windows of six lights, now walled up, are on the west front. They are of the style of the sixteenth century, in the 43d year of which, Sir Robert Ogle, Lord Ogle, among other possessions by will, settled "Cockell Park and Tower" upon his wife "Jeyne," with remainder after her death to his son Cuthbert for life. Prior to that time they had been in the occupancy of the lady Anne Ogle, mother of this Sir Robert, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor a few days after making his will. The present windows of the south and east sides were put in about forty years since; and the uppermost mullioned window on the north, since the annexed drawing was made, has been used in the repairs made in Bothal Castle in 1831. A projection on the west side of the tower, which had small windows in it, fell in 1828, when the opening occasioned by the fall was filled up in a line with the rest of the wall; and the mantle-piece of one of the two curious old chimnies formerly in the Tower, and cleverly decorated with dentils and mouldings, was inserted high up in the gap, on

they, as well as the Bertrams of Mitford Castle, were descended from Guy de Balliol, who came to the Conquest of Northumberland with William Rufus, and was rewarded with the great Barony of Bernard Castle, as well as the Barony of Bywell, and other extensive possessions in Northumberland, which were erected into baronies by Henry the First, and given to William Bertram, second son of Guy de Balliol, baron of Mitford, and to Richard Bertram, William's fourth son, and baron of Bothal. Mr. H. also shows that the arms of Balliol and Bertram were the same; namely, an orle or escutcheon, those of the latter being distinguished from the former only by a border of cross crosslets; and notices that "Branches of great families who became ennobled, bore the arms of their common progenitor distinguished in antient times only by colour or a bordure, and more modernly by the ordinary differences." .

the outside, by way of curiosity and ornament. Regular occupancy as a farm-house has preserved this edifice from the fate that has befallen many of its kind—from falling into ruin.

Its situation is very exposed; but the prospect from it is great, especially over the sea. Wallis does not seem to have visited it. Grose first brought it into notice: his drawing of it was taken in 1774.*

MR. URBAN, *Maize Hill, Oct. 18.*

I SEND the conclusion of an account inserted in your Magazine for January last, respecting a family which supplied William the Conqueror with some of his Tenants in Capite. The notices are of those only who have been connected with England; and the greater part of the particulars are extracted from foreign sources.

OTHOLINO GRIMALDI, son of Guido II. Prince of Monaco, was Captain of the Archers of Henry I. King of England, in the wars between Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederick I. He married Louisa of Lorraine.

ROBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, nephew of Otholino, Major Domus of the Emperor Frederick I.; was Ambassador in 1186 from him to the Kings, Philip of France and Richard of England, to arrange the plan for a war in Jerusalem. He was also in 1197 Ambassador from Genoa to England.

WILLIAM CRISPIN (otherwise GRIMALDI), Baron of Bec, son of William Baron of Bec, mentioned in your Magazine for Jan. 1832, was a very celebrated hero of his age, especially for his fidelity to Robert Duke of Normandy, against Henry I. King of England, whom he struck in a battle in 1119, twice on the head.

JOSCELIN, BARON OF BEC, son of the preceding William, flourished 31 Hen. II. 1185, and had the guardianship of Emma Languetot, and her lands, in Huntingdonshire.

GILBERT, LORD OF TELLIERES, grandson of the Gilbert noticed in your Magazine for January as fighting at the battle of Hastings, had a grant of lands from King Henry III. at Gonniton in Berks. He had a son named Gilbert, whose daughter and

heiress married Thomas Malemeines, and flourished in the reigns of Edward II. and III. as appears by the Testa de Nevill.

CHARLES GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, is mentioned by Hume as commanding the Genoese Archers, and commencing the attack at the battle of Crecy in 1346. It appears by foreign documents that in 1338 he armed twenty galleys (three-oared) to assist Philip King of France against Edward III. of England. Afterwards (in 1346) being Admiral of France, he joined Philip with thirty of his own three-oared galleys of Monaco, and 10,000 legionaries, against the King of England; but, his galleys being defeated, he fought strenuously at the battle of Crecy, where he was grievously wounded. His shield of arms (lozengy Argent and Gules) is introduced by Mr. West in his historical picture of this battle.

PHILIP GRIMALDI, a noble Genoese (and ancestor of the branch after mentioned to have settled in England), was in 1361 and 1365 one of the Council of Edward III. King of England (Fœdera). He was cousin of the last-named Prince of Monaco.

RAYNER GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, son of Charles Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, Commander both by sea and land of the forces of the Kings Louis and John of Naples, Chamberlain, Counsellor, and Pensioner of the King of France, his Admiral of the Mediterranean sea, and Ambassador, with full powers of peace and war, to the King of England. He also obtained great favour with the Pope for sending back to Rome the rod of Moses, which had been taken away. In the Fœdera are letters patent from King Edward III. dated 1375, authorizing the purchase from Ralf Bassett of Drayton, for 12,000 francs of gold, his prisoner Rayner Grimaldi, a Genoese taken in the war in the last voyage, which the King's dear son, the King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, made in his service. It is probable the King was induced to make this purchase (and of course grant this pardon) on the application of Philip Grimaldi, the cousin of Rayner, who, as already mentioned, was one of Edward's Counsellors. Rayner's seal, representing him seated on horseback, in chain armour, is engraved in Venasques' "Genealogica et Historica

* Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part ii. vol. ii.

Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor," Paris, 1647; round it is the legend S : RAINERII : DE : GRIMALDIS : MIL : ADMIRALLI : GENERAL : FRANC :

It may be observed that the seal of Charles Grimaldi, the father of Rayner, represents him in similar armour to the above, excepting that, instead of the *fleur-de-lis* for a crest on the helmet and horse's head, is a dragon.

MATTHEW GRIMALDI and FRANCHUS GRIMALDI, two royal merchants of Genoa, were in England about the year 1400 (Cottonian MSS. Vesp. F. 1. 93).

Upon the subject of the union in Genoa, of the characters of Merchant and Prince, a digression may not be unacceptable. Eminent as are our English merchants, and companions as they occasionally are of our Kings and Princes, allied also as they are in many instances to our Nobles, yet, we have not allowed them to rank as the *Pares* of the Peers; and the few instances existing of Nobles engaged in commerce, arising as those instances do rather from accidental circumstances than system, will not interfere with the implied understanding that a British Nobleman should not be engaged in commerce. At Genoa, however, it is, and always has been otherwise; the barren soil of that country never has been capable of supporting its population, still less of enabling its owners to have erected a city of palaces—to have advanced money to all the Sovereigns of Europe—or have taken any part in European politics.

In the comedy of the Merchant of Venice, the Duke, speaking of the merchant's losses, says they were

"Enough to press a royal Merchant down."

And Warburton, in his notes on that line says,

"We are not to imagine the word *royal* to be only a ranting sounding epithet. When the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, had won Constantinople, the French, under the Emperor, endeavoured to extend their conquests into the provinces of the Grecian empire on the *terra firma*; while the Venetians, who were masters of the sea, gave liberty to any subjects of the republic, who would fit out vessels, to make themselves masters of the isles of the Archipelago, and other maritime places, and to enjoy their conquests in sovereignty, only doing homage

to the republic for their principalities. By virtue of this license, the Sanudo, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, the Summarippos, and others, all Venetian (*rather Genoese*) families, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly ROYAL MERCHANTS, which indeed was the title generally given them all over Europe."

So little was the commerce of the Genoese considered derogatory to Nobility, that, though the Knights of Malta were required to prove their Nobility for four descents, paternally and maternally; and the Chapter, previously to the admission of a Knight, ascertained if the parents had derogated from their nobility by trading, merchandize, or banking; yet there was an exception from this statute in favour of the Nobles of the cities of Genoa, Florence, Sienna, and Lucca, who were not considered to act ignobly by carrying on merchandize in whole-sale.

It is difficult for those who have not visited Genoa, or given attention to its domestic history, to conceive the wealth and grandeur which were possessed by these Royal Merchants; the King of Sardinia's present palace at Genoa, was built by a private citizen of the Balbi family, for his own use; there is nevertheless no residence in London to compare with it, either in beauty or size: the nearest approach to it in taste and grandeur of architecture, is the Banqueting-room at Whitehall. To conclude this digression, it may be remarked that they were no less eminent for their civilization than their wealth, testimony to which is borne by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* of this quarter, who says:

"In the age of the Crusades, who would be most like a gentleman, an accomplished citizen of Genoa and Pisa, or the Kings of France and England, and the power of their feudal Barons?"

In 1441, King Henry VI. by his letters patent, gave protection to RALPH GRIMALDI, a merchant, to come from Genoa to England with his merchandize.

Also in 1441, JOHN GRIMALDI, Lord of Bueil, obtained by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, the fief of the Countship of Sancerre for his valour against the English; but I do not find

it stated on what occasion his chivalry was shown.

In 1483, King Richard III. by his writ directed to all customers, &c. gave licence unto his well-beloved LOYE DE GRIMALDIS, merchant, of the parts of Genoa, that he, by himself or his factors, might at his pleasure cause to be brought into this kingdom a diamond and other gems and precious stones, to present them to the King; that, if he pleased, he (the King) might have the 'sale' thereof before all other; and that, if the same should not be sold, the said Loye and his said factors should depart therewith, without any payment of custom. The station and importance of the royal merchants of Genoa may be well estimated from a perusal of this licence to Loye de Grimaldis, and an inspection of his pedigree. He was the descendant of noblemen for countless generations. His uncle Lucian Grimaldi had been ambassador to the Kings of France, Arragon, and Naples, and had settled the treaty of peace between the republics of Genoa, Venice, and Florence; he left most ample legacies in the Bank of St. George, for such of the Grimaldis as might at any future period come to adverse fortune; and he had a marble statue erected to him in the hall of St. George.

In 1484 King Richard III. granted a passport to JOHN GRIMALDI of Genoa, merchant, to pass with two persons and three horses to the city of Genoa; and in 1485 he obtained letters patent from the same King, making him a denizen. This is in all probability the John Baptist Grimaldi who was in connexion with Empson and Dudley, the usurers of Henry VII., and who, when the latter were beheaded in 1509, took refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, and escaped.—(Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII.)

In 1536, ANTHONY GRIMALDI of Genoa, son of the Cardinal * Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, was in correspondence with the Vicar-general Cromwell, as minister of Henry VIII.; and an original letter of his, dated Genoa

1536, is in the Cottonian MSS, giving an account of the motions of the Imperialists, and of the French army.

In 1583 NICHOLAS GRIMALDI "turned out of Latine into English Marcus Tullius Ciceroes three bookes of duties to Marcus his son, whereunto the Latine is adjoined." This author also paraphrased Virgil's Georgics, published in 1591. He was likewise a poet. There is a letter of his in the Lansdowne MSS. dated Christchurch, Oxford, 1549, addressed to Sir William Cecil; upon the latter desiring to know how the students of Christ Church and others were disposed as to the reformed religion, he relates that a great part of them were idle, and another part were such as had livings abroad, and lived at their ease. There is also in the Lansdowne MSS. 981, a short biography of him, in addition to that which is in Wood's Athenæ, stating that he was chaplain to Bishop Ridley, who makes frequent mention of him in his letters to Cranmer and Latimer, and that he was adjudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, though he afterwards (possibly on Mary's deacease) obtained his release. I am unable to connect this individual with the family, of which all the other described parties are members.

In 1615, PETER FRANCIS GRIMALDI of Genoa visited England. He was Lord of Beaufort, and the great-grandson of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi already mentioned. The following letter from Sir John Throckmorton to Viscount Lisle, dated 24 October, 1615, is too curious to be abbreviated (Sydney Papers, vol. II. p. 338).

"There cometh over into England with this passage an Italian gentleman called Signor Petro Grimaldy, a Genevius (Genovese), as he sayeth. He braggeth infinitely of his Majesty's our dear master's favour unto him, and produceth a letter which he sayeth his Majesty wrote lately unto him; he sayeth he is cosen unto the Marquis Spinola. I have had speach with him here; I protest I feare he is some counterfeyte, and hath litell good meaning in him. He is a very tall young man, letell beard, full fased, and the colour of his hayre somewhat whitish, he is apparelled in perfumed leather doublet and hooose, a sadd collored rydyng coote, lyned with a purple colourred wrought velvet. I think it fyt to give your Lordship knowledge of him, to the end that by you their may be no-

* Another Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, flourished in 1650. His portrait is at Badminton, the Duke of Beaufort's. Bishop Burnet said that "Cardinal Grimaldi might serve to dignify an age as well as a nation."

tice given unto his Majesty, that there is such a personage arrived in this kingdom.

Yours, &c. J. THROCKMORTON."

The party thus minutely described was, however, no counterfeit; but a nobleman of immense wealth,—"*divitiis immensis affluens*," says the *Family Genealogy*. He was Governor of Savoy, and a cousin of the Marquis Spinola, his mother being Luigia Spinola: his descendant John Baptist Grimaldi was Doge of Genoa in 1752, and his son Francis, having died possessed of property in England, his

will was proved at Doctors' Commons in 1800. It is remarkable that the longest will on record there is that of the Duke Paul Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, proved in 1792, on account of there being property in England.

ALEXANDER [MARIA*] GRIMALDI, a Genoese nobleman, baptised at St. Luke's, Genoa, 1 June, 1659, was the fourteenth in descent from Philip Grimaldi, already named as counsellor of Edward III. and sixth in descent from Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, as under:

Jerome Grimaldi, Cardinal, 1527; — Francisca, only child of Thomas Cattaneo, a Genoese noble.
 died 1547.

Luke Grimaldi, Lord of — Petrineta Spinola, Lady of Beaufort, dau. and heiress of Beaufort, Ambassador to — Baptist Spinola, Doge of Genoa in 1531. Her grand-
 Spain from Genoa, d. 1550. mother was Jacobina, heiress of Paolo Doria.

Jerome Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, a Genoese — Pelma, dau. of John Baptist Im-
 noble. periali, died 1639.

Ansaldi Grimaldi, co-Lord of Beaufort, a — Baptina, dau. of Ambrose Lomellini,
 Genoese senator 1622, died 1643. married 1594, died 1644.

Alexander Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born — Francisca de Clerque, a Spanish
 1597-8. lady.

Joseph Maria Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born 1631, died 1683. — Maria Sulpizia.

Alexander Grimaldi, born 1659, died 1732.

In the wars between Spain and France, he was a Commander of Genoese and Spanish forces against Louis XIV.; and on the destruction of Genoa in 1684 by Louis, he quitted his native country, probably from the defeat which the Spanish party had experienced, as well as from the ruin of his country; his family alone having had three palaces overturned. I subjoin a short and perhaps unknown account of one of the most terrible bombardments which ever took place.

The Genoese having assisted Spain with succours against France, had their city bombarded in 1684 by a French fleet; in less than two hours the city was on fire in several places, the bombardment continued all night, and the horror and danger were increased by the darkness, the inhabitants being liable to be buried in the ruins, or burnt in the flames. The Doge and chief citizens were obliged to quit their houses, and the city suffered severely from disorder and pillage, shops and palaces being indiscriminately broken open; it was with

great difficulty the regular forces subdued the plunderers. The bombardment continued from the 17th to the 22d of May, and, after a few days suspension, was renewed. A great part of the city was reduced to ashes, including the finest edifices, the Doge's palace, many churches and monasteries, the Custom-house, Exchange, Arsenal, the Doria, Brignole, Spinola, Lercaro, and Palavicini palaces, as well as those of the Grimaldis of St. Luke, the Grimaldis of St. Francis, and that of the Commander Grimaldi. When the bombardiers saw the city on fire in any one place, they threw additional bombs there to increase the confusion; all the families of distinction, women, priests, monks, and nuns, fled into the country with their most valuable effects, and lived in tents. No less than 200 bombs were falling at one time, and from the 17th to the morning of the 28th, 13,300

* The children were constantly baptised *Maria*, though the name seems to have been disregarded as they grew up.

were thrown upon Genoa. On the next day, the French fleet set sail, and shortly afterwards a treaty of peace was signed, one condition of which was that all the Spanish troops in the States' service should be discharged, and many of the Spanish faction were murdered by the populace. Notwithstanding the reparations which had been made up to June 1688, there were then above 500 houses in one quarter of the city in ruins, and most of the individuals to whom they belonged, had, in losing their houses, lost all they possessed, so that, instead of being able to rebuild them, they were unable to bear the expence of clearing the ruins.

To return to Alexander Grimaldi. He married not long prior to October 1705, Dorcas, granddaughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Anderson, knt. of Bradley Hall, Durham, M.P. for Newcastle, by whom he had issue, 1st. Elizabeth, born 10 December, 1706; 2. Arabella, born 25 August, 1709, baptised at St. Paul's, Covent-garden; 3. Alexander, born 2 Nov. 1714; 4. Charles, born 15 March, 1716. He was a man of many endowments; and after his settlement in England, being only 26 years of age, he prepared himself for and practised as a physician, and afterwards as an artist, and was the master of Worlidge, to whom one of his daughters was subsequently married. There is an unique impression of an engraving of him in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, purchased at Mr. Gulston's sale. From his son Alexander there was issue, of one of whom, the late William Grimaldi, esq. a memoir appeared in your vol. C. pt. i. p. 566.

In 1697, the two COUNTS GRIMALDI arrived in England with the embassy from Genoa, to congratulate William III. on his accession to the throne. They departed the same year.

In 1708 MARSHAL GRIMALDI was opposed to Marlborough at the siege of Oudenarde.

In 1723 the MARQUIS GRIMALDI of Genoa was ambassador from the Republic to England.

In 1767 the Duke of York, brother of King George III. died at the castle of Monaco, the residence of HONORATUS GRIMALDI, PRINCE OF MONACO. There is an interesting account of the Duke's illness and decease at Monaco in your Magazine for 1767 (vol. xxxvii.

p. 493). The Prince soon afterwards visited England, by invitation of the King. The Princess (his wife) married to her second husband the Prince of Condé, and died at Wimbledon, during the sojourn of the royal émigré there.

The French Revolution also compelled other members of this family to seek an asylum in England.

LOUIS ANDRE GRIMALDI, Bishop of Noyon, Peer of France, for many years resided in Paddington-street and York-buildings, Mary-le-bone! He died in 1805. This was the Peer who summoned the nobles of France, on the marriage of Louis XVI. to acquaint the King that they could not allow the Queen's relation, the Princess of Lorraine, to take precedence of them.

THE COUNT CHARLES PHILIP AUGUSTUS GRIMALDI (nephew of the Bishop) was for some years resident with the Prince of Condé at Wimbledon. "There is no proof of my nobility, or of my ancestry (said the Count) remaining to me, but a printed book." Who, Mr. Urban, shall decry the debt due to the genealogical publisher?

THE COUNT GRIMALDI of MONACO, often called Prince Joseph Grimaldi, of Monaco, was brother to the reigning Prince of Monaco, and aide-de-camp to the Earl of Moira in his attack on France in 1795. He married the widow of Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle of the 53d foot.

Yours, &c.

S. G.

MR. URBAN,

Scopwick Rectory,
Oct. 21.

IT affords me much pleasure to state that a disposition for preserving the monuments of bygone times, has been recently displayed in this neighbourhood, by Charles Chaplin, esq. our late county member, and the present proprietor of the estates formerly belonging to the preceptory of Temple Bruer.

Temple Bruer* is situated in a retired valley on Lincoln heath, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, not far distant from the Hermen-

* A view and short account of Temple Bruer (extracted from Creasey's History of Sleaford and its vicinity) will be found in our vol. xcvi. i. 305.

street; and it was connected with that road by a private way winding through a ravine which communicated with the fortified entrance to the Temple, and was visible only from the warder's tower, which rose out of the centre of the buildings. The lower part of the tower was evidently used as a private chapel or chantry. We find inserted in the wall, on the east side of the south window, a pair of arches springing from cylinders with foliated capitals, and surmounted by a crocketed canopy, which contains a piscina. On the other side of the window are two stone stalls to correspond; and in the west wall is a beautiful arcade of five massive retiring arches, handsomely finished with a rich and tasteful display of the torus moulding, now much dilapidated, and supported on cylinders, having capitals ornamented with the trefoil leaf; under which arches are also stone seats.

Westward of the tower stood the church, which was of a circular form, 52 feet in diameter, and constructed on the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was accessible by cloistered passages connected with the principal buildings by which it was surrounded. We cannot trace the foundations to the south and east of the tower, as they have been obliterated by the erection of a farm-house and offices. The house occupies the site of the ancient cemetery, and human bones out of number were disturbed in digging the cellars. On the east of the tower were found cylindrical columns and capitals, which formed a part of the cloisters; and one massive stone was taken out that was originally a spandril in the tracery of a magnificent window, whose situation is now unknown: for it is splendidly carved; and when found exhibited the gilding and enrichments in a perfect state.

A few weeks ago Mr. Chaplin placed some workmen under my direction for the purpose of excavating the foundations which had been undisturbed on the north and west of the Tower; and we are now actively engaged in examining every portion of ground which the church and its appendages occupied. We have found several subterranean vaults and passages; but, as they have all been studiously filled in

with earth and rubble, some of them cannot be traced with sufficient accuracy to ascertain their absolute destination, as they appear to have had communication with those buildings the very foundations of which have disappeared. The first excavation we made was at the Tower, as I confidently expected to find a vault in that situation, because the floor of the lower story is elevated five feet above the ancient surface of the ground. Whatever space might have formerly existed here, it had been filled in; but we came to a narrow subterranean passage, which appeared to take its rise in this vault, and issuing under the north door by a winding direction eastward, passed on to the buildings in that quarter. The walls of this passage are coated with plaster. I am told that another passage exists in its primitive state. It is described as being formed of brick; about four feet in diameter, and the same in height, and arched over; perfectly clean and dry, and of sufficient capacity to admit a person on his hands and knees. It runs in a north-westerly direction, and is said traditionally to reach as far as Wellingore, a distance of two miles; but this is scarcely probable; although about six and thirty years ago it was opened and explored; and one of the workmen proceeded in it with a candle to a considerable distance, until fear compelled him to return, after an expedition of upwards of an hour. We have attempted to find the entrance to this passage, from the recollection of those who saw it at the above period, but hitherto without success.

Our researches on the site of the Church have been more fortunate, and we have discovered the ancient circular plinth, and four feet of wall perfect; but buried under a vast accumulation of rough and squared stones, a large number of them handsomely carved and polished, Norman columns and capitals, zig-zag and other mouldings, earth and cement, and the tangled roots of large trees, which are growing amongst the foundations.

Heu, lapidum veneranda strues!

These beautiful details of the original building, consisting of most of the varieties of Norman enrichments, are scattered over the Temple yard in great

profusion; and the spectator, if he possess any antiquarian feelings, will be unable to repress the train of reflection which naturally arises in his mind, on the primitive sanctity of the place, the peculiar order of men who were its inmates, and the utter desecration to which it was ultimately consigned.

On the floor of the east end of the Church was an encaustic pavement, and several glazed tiles have been thrown out, of diversified shapes and colours. Some are triangular, some square, and others oblong; and they were doubtless laid in such a manner as to compose some harmonious pattern. Within the circular wall on the north is a stone bench. Near this part of the building we took out some iron spikes seven inches long, and as thick as my finger, pointed at one end, and the other broken away, and very much oxydized. I am not able to describe their use; but several such spikes were found in the year 1731 in a stone quarry about a mile eastward of Lincoln Cathedral, which contained two ancient sepulchres, and quantities of wood and stone coffins, urns, and human bones; and these spikes were supposed to have been used for the purpose of cramping together the rude but strong coffins in which the bodies were deposited. I expected to have found an interment in this place, but was disappointed.

When the remains of the Temple were visited in the seventeenth century by that indefatigable antiquary Gervase Holles, it contained several armorial windows. He describes the shields of the noble families of Crumwell, Tateshall, Deincourt, Ufford, Beke, Willoughby, Mowbray, Beaumont, Bardolfe, Cantelupe, La Warre, Welles, Zouch, Grey, Savile, and others to which no names are attached; and he was only just in time to place them on record, before Oliver Cromwell planted his cannon on the neighbouring hills to the west, battered down a great part of the church, and pierced the tower with his balls, leaving an aperture as a memento of his presence, to which tradition still attaches his name. It appears that when this was done, the soldiers rushed forward to complete the scene of devastation, by destroying every vestige of ornament which might remain. They dug a hole within the conse-

crated wall on the north, and lighting a fire with the beams and rafters which had been dislodged from the roof, they tore out the windows, and, amidst shouts of savage triumph, as may be supposed, threw them into the fire, gloating over the work until they were all melted into a solid mass! Then filling in the hole with stones and rubbish, they left it in that state to perish in everlasting oblivion. But their expectations have not been completely fulfilled; for this day (Oct. 31) the mass of melted lead, with lumps of vitrified glass mixed with calcined stones, charred wood, and ashes, was discovered and taken out in my presence. About half a yard below the site of this horrid feat, we found an interment. The skeleton was perfect, and lay, as usual, with its feet pointing towards the east. The skull small and the teeth delicate, induce a belief that it was a female; and if so, it was probably the remains of Dorothy the wife of Roger Roleton, who died in the month of January 1529, and was buried in this church under a tomb, with arms quarterly and an impalement, as follows: 1 and 4, party per fess Gules and Argent, a lion passant in chief of the Second; in base a cinquefoil pierced Azure; 2 and 3, a chevron between ten martlets Sable. *Roleton*;—impaling, Argent, ten Torteauxes, a label of three points Azure. *Babington*.

If this conjecture be right, the atrocity of the conflagration is greatly increased, from the circumstance of its having been kindled in the grave of this lady, which the fanatics had probably broken open in search of treasure.

About six feet within the exterior circular wall of the church on the north, we have laid bare the remains of a massive column. The outer face of the plinth is the segment of a circle, and measures four feet six inches; while the inner face is only three feet and a half, and the circular impost at the base of the column is 3 feet 2½ inches in diameter. It is highly probable that a colonnade encircled the whole building; for several specimens of cylinders with the hatched capital of the Normans, and cornice and arch stones exhibiting the double zig-zag, separated by a torus moulding, the embattled fret, and other enrichments, sculptured in bold relief, have been

brought to light by the spade and pickaxe.

From a minute inspection of the remains, I should not be inclined to praise the magnificence of the edifice as a whole, though it had its peculiar enrichments, as may be evidenced by the numerous carved stones which have been excavated. The outer wall of the Church was rude though massive. It is, however, venerable for its high antiquity; and in extent the Temple was stupendous; for foundations have been thrown up by the plough to the distance of ten chains on every side of the Tower.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

P. S. Dec. 11.—I trouble you with a line to describe more particularly the dimensions of the circular Church. The foundations are now laid bare, together with the bases of the colonnade, consisting originally of eight cylindrical columns of equal magnitude with that already described. The diameter of the Church within the exterior walls is 52 feet; and within the colonnade 26 feet. An interment has been found between the two north-east columns, of a male skeleton *with legs crossed*; perhaps the founder, as this is the part of the building in which his remains were usually deposited. The principal door of entrance was in the west, and the ascent appears to have been by two stone steps. A Nuremberg token, a piece of stained glass, and a few other insignificant articles, have been found, but nothing of greater value than the carved stones mentioned above; although antiquarian literature has been essentially benefited by the public spirit of Mr. Chaplin in making these investigations, and in the anxiety he has displayed for preserving the old Tower, by the introduction of a new roof, and securing the fissures in the walls, which would else have speedily involved it in ruin. The entrance into the main subterranean passage has hitherto eluded our search; but when we recommence our operations in the spring, we entertain the most sanguine hopes of success.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

I HAVE on more occasions than one, observed the partial discoveries which have been made upon the site of St. Margaret's Church, Southwark,

previous to the recent excavation, noticed by SUTHBURIENSIS in November Mag. p. 423.

In May 1823, on sinking a well in front of the Town Hall, several piles were taken up, possessing the appearance of considerable antiquity; the wood had become black, and the fibres lost their tenacity; I should, however, be inclined to think that they belonged to a building even anterior to the Church; at the same time a great quantity of human bones were thrown up. In the last month, in making the line of the new sewer, and on the removal of the house adjoining the Town Hall, formerly occupied as a banking house, still further remains of the ancient application of the site were discovered, sufficient to determine, in all probability, the exact site of the church and the church-yard.

The open space in the Borough, known as St. Margaret's-hill, is a triangular plot of ground, presenting an acute angle to the street, and bounded on the north by the Town Hall and the house recently removed.

The present building of the Hall stands in a direction north and south; it could not, therefore, occupy the same site as the church, and so far is the account of Stow corroborated. When the foundation of the adjacent house was disclosed, a number of human bones appeared in one place. Now, looking at the fact that the spot where these bones laid was eastward of the Town Hall, and very near the path of the late High-street; and, judging from the quantity lying in a confined space, there can be little doubt that they formerly occupied the chancel of this ancient church; the nave being the part which was appropriated to the purposes of the Town Hall and a prison.

The present Town Hall was built about the close of the seventeenth century; although the modern front gives it the appearance of a more recent building. At the period of rebuilding, the statue of King Charles II. which stood in front of the old Town Hall, which I have little doubt was the actual nave of the church, was set up in Three Crown-court, from whence it has been recently removed, no one knows whither.

The church-yard extended from the front of the Town Hall in a southern

direction, to a spot almost opposite to Calvert's buildings, where lines drawn from the extremities of the former buildings, and running parallel with the houses on each side the area, would have here met in a point. At this spot the trunks of two old trees were dug up; and I do not think any trees were found in a more southward direction. The trees, therefore, were planted in all probability at the verge of the burying ground, as they still are in some of the church-yards of the metropolis.

I have thus, I think, been able to point out the exact site of St. Margaret's Church; and here I cannot help adverting to a letter of mine, which you inserted in your pages (vol. C. pt. i. page 14), on the subject of the desecration of the hallowed ground solemnly set apart for the reception of the dead, which I believe met with notice in the proper quarter. It is melancholy to see the resting-place of so many hundreds of our fellow men disturbed for the purposes of improvement and alteration; neither in the church, nor the chancel, nor in the church-yard, nor the church-porch, have the bones of the ancient worthy men who in their days were the burghesses of Southwark, found rest. Our church reformers of the sixteenth century ruthlessly cast them into the highway, which indeed was no more than might be expected from men, who in changing the Church into a Town Hall and a prison, literally made the house of God a den of thieves. The discovery of the bones in our days was purely accidental; but I should hope it would operate as a check upon the many idle desecrations of sacred ground, which are likely to take place, if the reckless spirit of alteration lately manifested proceeds as it has commenced.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

I TAKE leave to offer you some remarks relative to the discoveries (real and supposed) made during the progress of the excavation for the great sewer on the City side of the New London Bridge. I need hardly say that the expectations of the antiquary have, with regard to the antiquities discovered on this spot, been greatly

disappointed: few *perfect* relics were found; but the wished-for objects were supplied by the workmen, who daily sold more coins, and other objects of curiosity, than were discovered during the progress of the work from one end of the line of improvement to the other. The frauds practised upon scores of would-be antiquaries would, if detailed to your readers, make some of them burst with laughter. Every description of coin, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, English, down to the halfpence of George the Second, were sold on this spot to curious visitors; who left the place delighted with their purchases, never dreaming that their treasures had a few days before been released from some curiosity-shop in London, where they had been lying for months, the despised objects of the well-informed collector.

Before saying more, I will assure you that, notwithstanding my faith in the intelligence of the Conductor of Gentleman's Magazine, and that of its Correspondents, I have carefully examined every article that has appeared in it during the last six months; but I am delighted to find that in no single instance has it given insertion to hasty and unsupported statements.

I paid much attention to the excavations on this side of the water, and shall in a few words give you an account of my own observations; omitting of course the mention of those objects which have already been alluded to in the Gentleman's Magazine. I think I may state, without fear of contradiction, that no Roman coin, subsequent to the reign of Trajan, was discovered on the City side: a Vespasian and a Nero, both in second brass, were discovered near the south-east end of St. Michael's Church, but in such a corroded state, that the legends were scarcely to be decyphered. A Nerva in large brass, was found near the same spot, but this was also much corroded. On the site of the chemist's house in Eastcheap, two large brass coins were discovered, which, by the portraits, I could perceive were of Trajan, but not a letter of the legend on either side could be read. In fact, as I have before stated, but few coins were discovered on the City side, and these were in a very mutilated condition.

I shall conclude these observations

with a few hints, which may prove of service to the inexperienced searchers after antiquities, and (I mention it with all possible deference) perhaps not altogether useless to the better informed. I feel assured that I shall be forgiven when I mention that the refuse of large parcels of Roman coins are very frequently purchased at sales in London by country dealers in curiosities, for what purpose no one can be at a loss to guess!

My remarks are these:—Coins (I speak more particularly of those in *brass*) found under water, are without rust or incrustation, but often have the appearance of a honey-comb.* Those which have laid in a gravelly soil present a similar appearance, but are of a darker colour. To give them this semblance the workmen put the coins which they have bought into the fire for a short time; but in this case an experienced eye will detect the oxide produced by the heat. Those which are discovered in black earth, are generally surrounded by a thick coat of copperas which discovers them to the workmen, who know that in most cases the nucleus of these green lumps is a coin; but they are, in almost every case, irremediably destroyed. Of those found in urns and vases it will be scarcely necessary to speak: when they have been deposited in dry places, the coins are preserved and are covered by that beautiful and inimitable natural varnish so much eulogized by antiquaries; but if damp has reached them, they are liable to the same injury as those that have been hidden without such covering. There is a metal vessel in the British Museum, containing a vast number of small Roman brass coins corroded together in one mass, from their having been deposited in a damp situation.

Yours, &c. J. Y. AKERMAN.

* I was informed, some time since, that during some excavations at Billingsgate, several Roman brass coins were found under water of so high a colour, that a Jew actually bought one of them of the workmen, under the impression that it was of gold. The weight of antique coins is well known, and in this instance it favoured the delusion. The purchaser soon discovered his mistake, and applied for the return of his money, but was greeted with shouts of laughter by the workmen.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE collection of ancient stained glass at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, is worthy of the praise bestowed on it by "A Constant Reader and Lover of the Art," in November Magazine, page 400. I perfectly coincide with that gentleman and Mr. Curling the proprietor, in attributing the designs, at least of the majority of the subjects, to Albert Durer; and I shall not add a word to the arguments adduced by your "Constant Reader" in favour of their identity with the known works of that master. I have, however, now before me an etching of a stained glass window, of which I know no more than that it purports to be a representation of a window, from the design of Albert Durer, brought from Normandy in 1824, and which so exactly agrees in design as well as detail with the subjects now at the Egyptian Hall, as to leave no doubt of the whole having been the work of one hand. This window represents in compartments the circumstances attending the death of Bishop Blaize; and, though the subjects are wretchedly arranged, the stories are well told. Amongst the strongest points of identity are the figure of the executioner, which exactly agrees with that noticed by your Correspondent in the Egyptian Hall subjects, and the architecture of some buildings in one of the compartments. I know not on what evidence the window I allude to was ascribed to Albert Durer; but if there was sufficient authority for so doing, I feel convinced that the present designs are from the same pencil.

A brief notice of the windows now under consideration appeared in your July Mag. p. 63; and as they have been twice noticed in your pages, with very slight allusion to the designs, I will endeavour to give your readers some idea of them.

There are in all twenty-five subjects, eighteen of which appear to relate to events in the life of the celebrated monk St. Bernard. Under each subject is an inscription, in the black letter of the sixteenth century, except two, which have inscriptions in Roman capitals. These latter subjects do not appear to me to possess equal merit with the others; and, as the ornamental tracery is of a more modern character, I am inclined to attribute them to a period less remote; and I

think it is highly probable they have been repainted after some accidental destruction of the originals. The other sixteen are exceedingly beautiful; the various figures, seraphic, pontifical, episcopal, monastic, regal, military, and civil, are designed with the boldness of a master's hand, and coloured with a degree of splendour which ancient glass alone possesses. I have not at present the legendary life of the saint before me, so that I cannot give a minute description of the different subjects, but one of them evidently relates to his preaching in favour of the second Crusade. I was not able to discover a date in any of these subjects, and I would observe that a portion of one of the inscriptions has been reversed.

Besides those which relate to St. Bernard, there is a crucifixion, and the circumcision of the Infant Jesus. with two other compartments, the subjects of which I cannot determine; all evidently by the same hand. The remaining subjects have formed the heads of lancet-shaped windows, and two of them appear to have suffered very greatly. They represent the Ascension, and second Advent of our Saviour; and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; the first and last evidently were intended as companions. In the Assumption the figure of the Virgin is very fine, as are several of the small attendant angels; but the winged heads flying about, in the parish churchwarden taste, can only be attributed to some attempt at repair subsequent to the original construction of the windows, and which the arrangement of the better portions shows to have been ill conducted. The Ascension has suffered from a like cause to a greater extent; the face of the Saviour is destroyed, and that of another figure has been made to supply its place. The representation of the second Advent is in better preservation; and, although I think the figure of our Lord is not equal to the other subjects, there is great merit in many of the small groups in the lower part of the picture, representing the blessed and the damned. An angel bearing away a redeemed soul in the form of an infant, and a demon lashing a body of the condemned, are worthy of notice. The arch-fiend is represented in a form I never recollect to have before

witnessed; he is here seen figured as a blue bear, having his hind-quarters of different hues, one leg being red, and the other green.

I shall close this letter with a few heraldic memoranda, taken from the compartments relating to St. Bernard.

On one subject, representing a side-chamber with a man lying on a bed in agony, an angel appears holding a shield, which bears a merchant's mark resembling an arrow-head rising from two conjoined xx.

On others are shields, with the following armorial bearings: 1st. Or, three files of 5, 4, and 3 points, in pale Argent; crest, on a chapeau a dog sejant, collared with a coronet.—2d. Barry pily of six Or and Azure.—3d. On a chief 3 escallops (outlined).

It is much to be regretted that the parsimony of the inhabitants of Hitchin should have been the means of depriving their parish church of the admirable embellishment which these subjects would have bestowed on it; and, it is to be hoped, for the honour of the country, that the windows will not be allowed to return to the Continent, but that some appropriate place will be found in the Metropolis for the preservation of relics of ancient art so truly valuable as these specimens.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URRAN,

Oct. 26.

AS the sexton of Hexham Church, Northumberland, was digging a large grave on the 15th inst. he came, at the depth of about seven feet, to a large thin vessel of brass of the pitcher form, nearly full of Saxon coins of the Northumberland kings, Eanred, Ethelred, and Redulf; and of the Archbishops of York, Eanbald, and Vigmund.

The grave was formed in that part of the churchyard called the *campy hill*, but for what cause I am unable to explain. It is, however, on the west side of the north transept of the church, and on or nearly on the site of the nave, which was burnt down by the Scotch in their devastating inroad from Jedburgh into England in 1296, and never after rebuilt. The vessel is of that kind of thin copper of which camp-kettles were formerly made. Its handle was loose, and is highly ornamented. Mr. Adamson, secretary to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, has examined both the

coins and vessel, and thinks that the former must have been poured into the latter after it was fixed in the earth; for, from its extreme thinness, it could not have been lifted with the coins in it without bursting, or being much bilged. Sets of camp-kettles of six or seven each, exactly fitted into each other, have been found in the Northumberland peat-mosses; and one such set is preserved at Whitfield Hall, the seat of Wm. Ord, esq. M.P.

All the coins are Saxon, Northumberland, stycas of brass, of which the vessel when found could not have contained less than ten thousand. Quantities of them were soon afloat in the country, and many strange reports, some of which appeared in the newspapers, came out with them. One account said that a great quantity of them were gold, and a still greater quantity of silver; that some of them had dates of the sixth century; that they were found in a copper box, the hinges of which were perfect, and moved easily,—that there was with them a skull and a curious vizor or diadem of gold; and that the whole was contained in a stone coffin found eight feet below the surface, and containing also the remains of a person in a high state of preservation, and enwrapped with a sort of coarse tartan cloth. The greatest part of the coins, however, fell into the hands of the Rev. Wm. Airey, who, as incumbent of Hexham, has the only legal claim to them, and who, after they are properly examined and arranged, is intending to present a complete set of them, and the vessel in which they were found, to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. Mr. Adamson has also drawn up an account of this interesting discovery, to be read before the Society of Antiquaries in London. I had three on the 17th, and twenty of them on the 18th of this month, put into my hands. They were to appearance in a highly oxidated state; but after being put into about two table-spoonfuls of sulphurous acid for a little less than a minute, all of them, except one, came out quite clean, and of the usual dull, brownish green, which brass that has been for some time in use usually assumes. One of them had a hard reddish blotch of rust nearly all over one side, which yielded very slowly to many repeated applications of acid.

The metal of which they are made is certainly an alloy of copper; and, from its readily yielding to the knife, I think the alloy in them is zinc; but where I am writing, I have no means of subjecting one of them to chemical analysis. Eanred was the father of Ethelred King of Northumberland, who was succeeded by Redulf, whose successor Osbercht began to reign in 849. There were two Eanbalds, Archbishops of York, the first of whom died in 796, the second probably about 812; Vigmund came to the see in 831, and died in 854.* From these dates, and the collection, so far as it has hitherto been examined, containing none of the money of Osbercht, it is fair to infer that they were secreted before Osbercht began to reign. Of the 23 coins which I have seen, eight are of Eanred and only three alike, 14 of Ethelred all different, one of Redulf, and one of 'Figmurd;' and I am told, on good authority, that of the large collection now in the possession of Mr. Airey, the greatest number are of Eanred, Ethelred, and Vigmund. One of the most obvious inferences to be drawn from an inspection of the whole, is the great imperfection of the art of coining at the time they were made. They are from an incredible number of dies, and very few of them have the impression on each side made fairly on the centre of the blank. According to Richard of Hexham,† the bishopric of that ancient city ceased 54 years before the devastation of the province of Northumberland by Halden the Dane in 875, who then landed on the banks of the Tyne, and carried fire and sword through the whole adjacent country. The concealment of this treasure must, however, have been made before his time: but whether it belonged to the church of Hexham, or was the property of some private ecclesiastic there, it would now be vain to conjecture. This is certain, that it continued to remain quietly in its resting place during the rebuilding

* Sim. Dunhelm. Hist. Eccl. Dun. lib. ii. cap. 5; and Le Neve's Fasti, page 306; but the dates here given do not agree with other authorities. Pinkerton fixes Eanred in 810, Ethelred in 836, Redulf in 840, and Osbercht in 845. The latest Northumbrian coins in Ruding's Plates are those of Eric between A. D. 946 and 950.

† Lib. i. cap. xix.

of the church after the Conquest, and might have continued to do so for a much longer period, if the size of the person for whom the grave in which it was found, had not required that his last habitation should be "both broad and deep." V. W.



MR. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

IN a note to an article on Manningford Bruce, published in your Magazine for December 1831, you requested an account of "Mrs. Lane's" monument. I now send it you, with some particulars of her family, and that of her husband, together with some additional information with regard to Manningford. Exactly at the east end of the Church, over the altar, the monument is placed with this inscription:

"Underneath lyeth the body of Mary Nicholas, daughter of Thomas Lane, of Bentley, in the county of Stafford, Esq. a family as venerable for its antiquity, as renowned for its loyalty, of which y^e wonderful preservation of King Charles y^e Second, after y^e defeat at Worcester, is an instance never to be forgotten: in which glorious action she herself bore a very considerable part; and that the memory of this extraordinary service might be continued to posterity, the family was dignified with the addition of this signal badge of honour, the arms of England in a canton. She was married to Edward Nicholas, y^e son of S^r Oliver Nicholas, Cupbearer to King James y^e First, and Carver to King Charles y^e First, by whom she had only one son, who died before her, near to whose body she desired her own might be interred. She died Decemb^r 21th, anno 1686, aged 67 years."

On the sinister side of the escutcheon, at the top of the monument, are the arms of the Lanes of Bentley and Hyde, which are thus described by Edmondson: "Or, a chevron Gules, between three mullets pierced Azure." Besides this, there are the arms of England in a canton, as specified in the inscription. On the dexter side are the arms of Nicholas of Wiltshire: "Azure, a chevron engrailed between three owls Or." The crest, which is not represented on this monument, is "On a chapeau Azure, turned up with Ermine, an owl with wings expanded Or." With the coat of Nicholas are quartered three others; the first is that of the old Wiltshire family of Chamberlayn, "Gules, a chevron be-

tween three escallops Or." Their crest is "an ass's head coupé Argent." The two other coats are, "Argent, three poissons naient Prop.;" and, "Gules, on a chevron between three birds close Argent, two lions passant guardant." I have some doubt with regard to the last two escutcheons, owing to the faintness of the colours on the marble; but none with regard to the others.

I will now give the account of King Charles's escape, which is alluded to in the tablet. After the defeat at Worcester, the King wandered in a wood for a long time, till at length he saw a man in an oak tree, whom he recognised as a Captain in his service, named Careless; he then ascended into the same tree, and staid there two days and two nights. While here, though unperceived himself, he saw many people who were seeking him, and heard them settling what to do to him if they caught him, and how to make use of the reward. He then, being compelled by hunger and want of rest, went to a cottage nine miles off, where he lay in a barn three days; thence, after cutting off his hair, and changing clothes with his host, he was conducted to another house, twelve miles off; and so on to others, but it is remarkable that all his entertainers were Roman Catholics. Being now in Staffordshire, he met with Lord Wilmot, also disguised, by whose means, with the help of a monk named Huddleston, he was introduced to Mr. Lane, who, though he was a staunch royalist, and though his son was a Colonel in the King's service, was so much respected as to have sustained no injury in the rebellion. The secret of his royalty was made known to none but Mr. Lane the Colonel, and Miss Lane; and between them it was agreed that Miss Lane should ride on a pillion behind the King, to visit a cousin who was married to a Mr. Norton, near Bristol. The resting places for each night were agreed on before hand, so that Lord Wilmot met them in the evenings, without being seen near them on the journey. The Colonel kept company at a distance with his hawk, as if for sport, till they arrived within a day's journey of Bristol, when he surrendered his hawk to Lord Wilmot, who continued the same exercise. They were obliged to ride through the town of Bristol,

and when they reached Mr. Norton's, as there was a party there, Miss Lane feigned that *William*, as she called the King, was afflicted with an ague, so he was put to bed, and a servant sent up to him with refreshment, who recognised him, but was easily persuaded to secrecy.

Here he left Miss Lane, and went to the house of Colonel Wyndham in Dorsetshire, but was disappointed in the hope of obtaining a vessel at Lyme, and obliged to proceed to Salisbury, riding with a lady of Colonel Wyndham's family behind him: in this manner he passed through a regiment of horse, but was recognised neither by the men nor their generals. At length he arrived at a house near Brighton, where he obtained a ship, and was landed in a small creek in Normandy. Such is the narration of Clarendon.*

The Mr. Lane who is mentioned in this story was father to Mary Lane, and the lady who rode behind the King was her sister Jane Lane; but the family received more substantial rewards than the heraldic one mentioned on the tablet, as appears from this entry in Clarendon's accounts:

"Arrears due to Lady-day, 1683.

1000*l.* Jane Lane, now Lady Fisher, by letters patent, during life, three-quarters of a year, 750*l.*

500*l.* Thos. Lane, esq. the like, five years and a half, 2750*l.*

Memorandum. The late Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, by their warrant dated July 22, 1684, signified his late Majesty's pleasure to pay the annuity of 1000*l.* per ann. to Mrs. Jane Lane, from Lady-day 1683, whose husband, Sir Clement Fisher, was buried the 15th of April, 1683, at which time there was an arrear on the said pension of 6,500*l.* for 6½ years ended at Lady-day, 1683.†

Hence it appears that on the Restoration the family were pensioned for their services. The daughters were married; Jane, to Sir Clement Fisher, but had no issue; Withy, to Mr. Peters, or Petre; Anne, to Edward Byrche, esq. of Leacroft, co. Stafford; and Mary to Edward Nicholas, esq.

The family of Nicholas is well known as firm Royalists. Sir Edward, or as he is generally called Mr. Secretary Nicholas, was one of the few men who clung to the Royal party during all its vicissitudes, as he had served it in its prosperity; but he was not immediately related to the family at Manningford, for his arms were different (see them engraved in *Simon's Seals*, pl. xxxi).

Sir Oliver Nicholas, the father of the husband of Mrs. Jane, was cup-bearer to King James I. and carver to King Charles the First, and left his own principles of loyalty to his son Edward. The marriage of the latter with Miss Lane was blest with only one son, who died unmarried before both his parents, at the early age of twenty-two; but he was soon followed to the grave by his mother; and they lie side by side within the altar-rail. Near them is Mr. Nicholas himself; and another stone commemorating the death of some one who died in 1722, aged 63. As nothing but "Nicholas, esq." and the dates remain, it might be a brother or a second wife of Mr. Nicholas, though 20 years younger, as the former wife was 10 years older. His own monument is erected against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription:

"Hic infra sitæ sunt reliquæ viri memoria dignissimi, Edwardi Nicholas, armigeri, hujus pagi Toparchæ; qui, tam ecclesiæ quam Monarchiæ Anglicanæ, fidei inviolatæ, amicitia fabularum exemplis non secundæ, patientiæ nullis dolorum cruciatibus expugnabilis, et festivitatis ingenii quâ delicias omnium se reddidit. Frustra renitente podagrâ diuturnâ, exemplum posteris celebre reliquit: et tandem, irrequieto morbo fractus, et vitæ et morum hominum pertæsus, animam egit lubens, cal. Maii decimo tertio, anno salutis 1706, ætatis 77."

There is only one other monument, with this inscription on a shield:

"HEARE LAYES THE BODY OF ELIZ. HIND. BVRIED JU'Y 5, 1675."

The stone is situated among the graves of the Nicholas family, which makes me suppose she was a connexion of theirs.

There are three Manningfords adjoining each other: Manningford Bruce, which is the subject of the present article; Manningford Abbots, and Manningford Bohun. I find a

* The recent discovery of an unpublished narrative of Charles II.'s escape, is noticed in pp. 436, 555. Err.

† Singer's *Diary of Clarendon*, vol. i. p. 656.

separate notice of each in Domesday Book.

F. 67. "The church of St. Peter at Winchester holds Maneforde. It was rated T.R.E. at 10 hides. Here are 10 ploughlands. Five hides and half a yardland are in demesne, where are 2 ploughlands and 5 servants. Eight villagers and 7 cottagers occupy 2 ploughlands and a half. The mill pays 12 shillings and 6 pence. Here are 10 acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and a furlong broad. It was valued at 6 pounds, now at 8 pounds."

F. 736. "Amelric de Drewes holds of the King Maniford. Godric held it T.R.E. and it was assessed at 3 hides and a half. Here is a ploughland and a half. There are 4 borderers. The third part of a mill pays 50 pence. Here are 12 acres of meadow, and the pasture is half a mile long, and 1 furlong and a half broad. It was valued at 30 shillings, now at 60 shillings."

F. 74. "Grimbaldus the goldsmith holds Maniford. Edward held it T.R.E.

and it was assessed at 6 hides and a half. Here are 4 ploughlands. Two ploughlands, with one villager, are in demesne. Ten cottagers and 2 borderers occupy one ploughland. Two shares of a mill pay 12 shillings and sixpence. Here are 20 acres of meadow, and the pasture is a mile and a half square. It was valued at a hundred shillings, now at 6 pounds."

In the foregoing extracts we see that on the Norman conquest, that only which belonged to the church was safe; but that the other two Manningfords were torn from the Saxons Edward and Godric, who held them in the time of Edward the Confessor. How different is the state of them now: there is no war, no rapine, no oppression: all is at least peace: and if a kind master and a good clergyman can make a village happy, the inhabitants of Manningford are truly blest. H.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

FRAGMENT OF THE BACCHÆ OF EURIPIDES LATELY DISCOVERED.

MR. URBAN,—As you intend to print the portion of the Fragment of the Bacchæ of Euripides, which I lately forwarded to you, I beg to send you the remainder of the scene; but, as a part of my present communication has been already published from other sources, and the whole is of a less interesting character than the portion previously sent, I have not given myself the trouble to translate it.

X. Y.

Aug. 21, 1832.

(This fragment follows immediately the one published in p. 196.)

σίγα· σὺ γὰρ παῖδ' οὐκέτ' ἀγαστήσεις πάλιν,
ἄτην γε τρέψας, ἣν στένης αἰεὶ νεκρόν.
τὴν πρὶν δ' ἐρώ σοι τῶν φρονῶν ἀμαρτίαν·
εἰς δέσμ' ὅτ' ἦλθον, ἐν λόγοις ἦν παῖγμά τι,
αὐτὸς δὲ πάντ' ἄρ' εὖ μάλ' ἐδίδαξεν χρόνος·

5

καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πέπονθεν οὗτος οὐχ ἑκὼν

* * * * *

τοί γαρ τέθνηκεν, ὧν ἐχρῆν ἥκισθ' ὕπο·
πάλαι τὰδε Ζεὺς οὐμὸς ἐπένευσεν πάτηρ·
ἃ μὲν αὐτὸς οἶσθα καὶ τὰ νῦν βλέπεις, ἐῷ·
ἃ δ' αὖ παθεῖν δεῖ, Κάδμε, σ', οὐ κρύψω κακά,
ὧν οὐδὲν ᾔδειν ἐκ λόγων θεοπρόπων,
ὃς δ' ἐν θεοῖς ἦν μάντις ἀψευδέστατος,
Ζεὺς αὐτὸς εἶπεν Πυθίῳ, Φοῖβος δέ μοι.
καὶ ταῦτα νῦν μενεῖ σ', ἃ φῆσ', "Ἔσται, θεός.
λυγρὸν γὰρ ἀπὸ γῆρας ζύσας, τὴν νῦν φύσιν

10

15

- δράκων γενήσκει μεταβαλὼν, δάμαρ τε σὴ
ἐκθηριωθεῖσ' ὄφιος ἀλλάζει τύπον,
πάχος βρότειον ἀποβαλοῦσα τῆς φθορᾶς.
- ΚΑΔΜΟΣ. καὶ νῦν, κάκιστον πημάτων, τρύχει βάρος
γῆρως ἔμ' Αἰτνῶϊόν τι καταπατουμένον' 20
πῶς δ' ἂν τίς ἀλλάξειε πημάτων με, φῆς;
χειρ οὐ φίλη θείη μ' ἂν ἡβύσκοῦτ' ἔτ' αὖ.
- ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ. ἀλλ', εὖ σέ γάρ καὶ μὴ θέλοντα κερδανῶ,
λέβητι χρυσεῷ Φοῖβος ἐψήσας δέμας 25
σοφῇ προμηθεῖα σὸν ἀνά γε καινίσει,
τᾶλλ', ὦν σὺ μέλλεις πῆματ' ἐκπλήσειν, φράσω.
λιπεῖν πόλιν τήνδ' ἀνοσίῳ μιάσματος
δίκας τίνοντα τῷδ', ὃν ἔκτανες, θέμις
κεῖ μὴ σέ γ' ἴδιον ἔλαβεν ἐκ χειρὸς μύσος,
χρῆν μηκέτ' ἐσιδεῖν πατρίδ' (οὐ γὰρ εὐσεβὲς 30
βαίνειν φονευτὰς ἐν ταφοῖς γαυρουμένους),
ἄλλοις δὲ δώσεις ἀνάπαλιν τὸ γῆς κράτος,
σέ γ' εὐθύς αὐτὸν ἐκ χθονὸς τῆσδ' ἐκβαλὼν
ἔχον δὲ μύσχων, χρησμός ὡς λέγει Διὸς,
ἐλᾷς μετ' ἀλόχου, βαρβάρους ἡγούμενος, 35
πολλὰς δε πέρσεις ἀναρίθμη στρατεύματι
πόλεις· ὅταν δὲ Δοξίου χρηστήριον
διαρπάσῃ τις, νόστον Ἑγγελέων ὄπλα
σχῆσαι· σέ δ' Ἀρμενίαν τ' Ἀρῆς ἐκρύσσεται,
μακάρων τ' ἐς αἶαν ἐγκαθιδρύσει βίον. 40
ταῦτ' οὐχὶ θνητοῦ πατρὸς ἐκεגעὼς λέγω
Διόνυσος, ἀλλ' ἐκ Ζηνύς· εἰ δὲ σωφρονεῖν
ἔγνωθ', ὅτ' οὐκ ἐθέλετε, τὸν Διὸς γόνον
εὐδαιμονοῦτ' ἂν σύμμαχον κεκτημένοι.
- ΚΑΔ. Διόνυσε, λισσόμεσθ' ἂν ἡδίκησαμεν. 45
- ΔΙΟ. ὅψ' ἐμάθεθ' ἡμᾶς δ', ὅτε γ' ἐχρῆν, οὐκ ἤδετε.
- ΚΑΔ. ἐγνώκαμεν ταῦτ'· ἀλλ' ἐπεξέρχει λίαν·
- ΔΙΟ. καὶ κάρτα, θεὸς ὦν, οὐ λόγοις γ' ὑβριζόμεν·
- ΚΑΔ. ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς·
- ΔΙΟ. εὐφημος ἴσθι· κ'εἰ τι σοι χρεῖα λέγειν, 50
λέγ', ὡς προσήκει, μὴ δ' ἀτιμάσῃς θεόν.
- ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' εἶπον, ἀνεθεῖς συμφορᾶς ἀθυμία,
σοῦ συμπαρόντος κωδύννας λύνοντος οὔ.
- ΔΙΟ. οἶσθ' εὖ τὰ Σεμέλης πάντα (τί δὲ χρῆ σοὶ λέγειν;) 55
ὡς ἐν πυραῖς μ' ἔτικτεν ὠδίνων ἄτερ·
- ΚΑΔ. θεοῦ σε παῖδ' ὁ μάντις ἀγγείλας ἔφη,
καὶ πόλλ' ἔδρασας, οἷα χ'ὼ θεὸς μόνον.
- ΔΙΟ. καὶ τῶνδ' ἕκατ' γ' ἐν βροτοῖς πέφηνα νῦν,
κ' ἂν θεοῖς, ἀναστὰς αὐθις, ἐκφανήσομαι.
- ΚΑΔ. ὃς λαμπρόπυρρον κοῦ φατὸν μίτραν φορῶν 60
στίλβει πρέπουσάν θ', ὡς χιῶν, αἰγλῇ νέφ,
χωρεῖ· σὺ δ', εἰ γνώσει τι τοὺς ἐμούς λόγους,
ὅσσοις ἔπεσθαι, καρδίας ὠπλισμένη,
πτοουμένη τε μηδὲν, ὦν εἶπεν θεὸς,
φράσοι δὲ σύμπας κοῖν' ἔπη, θεῷ χάσμα τι. 65

(Here follows a Chorus nearly obliterated.)

* * * * *

- ΚΑΔ. ὦ τέκνον, ὡς εἰς δεῖν' ἄρ' ἤλθομεν κακά, *
σὺ θ' ἡ τάλαινα, συγγενεῖς τ' ἄρδην κόραι·

ἐγὼ δ' ὁ τλήμων βαρβάρους ἀφίεσμαι,
 τῶνδ' ἐκ δόμων ἀτιμος ἐκβεβλημένος,
 ὁ Κᾶδμος ὁ μέγας, ὅς γε σαρκήρη στάχυν 70
 ἔσπειρα κάξήμησα κάλλιστον θέρος·
 γέρον μέτοικος δ', ἐστὶ γὰρ τὸ θέσφατον,
 εἰς Ἑλλάδ' ἀγαγὼν μιγάδα βαρβάρων στρατὸν,
 καὶ τὴν Ἄρεος παῖδ' Ἀρμονίαν, δάμαρ' ἐμὴν
 δράκων δρακαίνης φύσιν ἔχουσιν ἀγρίαν,
 ἤξω π' ἐπὶ βωμοὺς καὶ τάφους Ἑλληνικοὺς,
 ἡγούμενος λόγχαισιν, οὐδὲ παύσομαι
 κακῶν ὁ τλήμων, οὐδέ, τὸν καταϊβάτην
 Ἀχέροντα πλεύσας, ἥσυχος γενήσομαι

80

- ΑΓΑ. εἰ καὶ δέδοκται, πρέσβυ, τλήμονες φυγαί,
 ὦ πάτερ, ἐγὼ σοῦ γ' οὐ στερεῖσα, φεύξομαι,
 ἣν μὴ γέροντά σ' ὄντα προφθάσῃ πύτμος.
 ΚΑΔ. οὐ θέμις· ἔδει σε πατρίδος ἐμμένειν πέδῳ· 85
 συνῆκα γὰρ τὴν θέσφάθ', ὡς οὕτως ἔχει·
 τί δ' ἀμφιβῆλεις χερσὶ „, ὦ τάλαινα παῖ ;
 ΑΓΑ. ὄρνις ὅπως ἀπτήν γε πολιοῦχρων κύκνον·
 ΚΑΔ. τί δὴ, τί μ' ἔλκεις ;
 ΑΓΑ. πάτερ, ἀναγκαίως ἔχει·
 ποῖ γὰρ τράπωμαι πατρίδος ἐκβεβλημένη ;
 ΚΑΔ. οὐκ οἶδα, τέκνον· σμικρὸς ἐπίκουρος πατήρ.
 τί δ' αὖ θέαμα καινὸν ὄμματα στρέφει ; 90
 τίνας δέδορκα τάσδ' ἀλαστόρων κύνας ;
 ΑΓΑ. αἱ τοῦδ' ἔτριψαν κῆρυα πλευρά καὶ μέλη,
 (πᾶσαι γὰρ ἠπείγοντο συμφώνως ἐμοὶ
 ἐν θεῶν κελευσμοῖς) αἶδε νῦν ἤκουσ', ὄχλος 95
 ὀργὴν πέπειρος ἐξ ἄγρας, γνώμης τοπῇ·
 πάσας δ' ἂν οἶμαι συνδραμεῖν πρὸς τὸν τάφον,
 ἰδεῖν ποθοῦσας τέρμα τῶν παρ' ἐλπίδα.
 ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἐκκλινέισα βραχὺ τι τῶν αἰστώρων,
 ἐπισκότου τὸ δῖαμα τύδε μαιφόνων. 100
 ΑΓΑ. ὦ καλλίνικοι χεῖρες, ὦ φίλοι χοροὶ,
 εἰς καιρὸν ἦκετ' οὐ· τί γὰρ πεπραγμάτε ;
 θέλουσα δ' εἰπεῖν οὐ καλῶς πεπραγμένα,
 ἐῷ, δάκρυροοῦσαν εἰσιδοῦσά σε.
 στέν' οὖν, πυκνὸν τε καὶ πικρὸν χεῦσον δάκρυ,
 καὶ στέρνα τύψαι κὰν πάθους ἀγνωσίᾳ.
 ΚΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἐξίωμεν, ὡς ὁ λευχείμων ἔφη,
 δεῖ γὰρ με τὴν φονῶσαν ἐκλιπεῖν πόλιν,
 σύ τ' ἐξίθ', ὡς ἁλγίστα καὶ θρηνοῦσα, παῖ,
 (θεὸς γὰρ οἶδε πάντα κᾶκρινεν σοφῶι) 110
 ὧδ' ὑπὸ παρειαῖς ὑποβαλοῦσα τὰς χεῖρας·
 ὑμεῖς θ' ἐπεσθε τῇδε, μητρὶ γ' οὐ, κόραι,
 τύχαις, θολούσαις καρδίαις, παχνούμεναι,
 λεπτοῖς δὲ θρήνοις τὸνδ' ἀνευφημήσατε,
 ὀπισθόπῃ τὲ σίγα βῆθι τις ποδὶ,
 εἴ δὲ τὰ πιχώρι' ἐν χοροῖς μέλη.
 ΑΓΑ. χαῖρ', ὦ μέλαθρον· χαῖρ' ὦ πατρία
 πόλις· ἐκλείπω δ' ὕπα δυστυχίᾳ.

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Mr. URBAN,

Mere.

Allow me to say a few words in answer to A. Ω.'s last letter "on the Origin of the Greek Language," p. 426, and I will not write to you again on the subject. A. Ω. complains that inferences are drawn from his words they do not warrant, and assertions attributed to him which he never made; and that verbs are coined to disprove those he did make. To the last complaint I can only say that I have not coined Greek verbs; ΕΩ and ΟΩ, to which he objects, for instance, are found with the meanings I gave them in Valpy's Greek Grammar, under the title "Primitives of the Greek Language," which book, if it is wrong, should be corrected. If there is any ground for the former complaint, I think he has sought an atonement for any wrong I have done him through the "lex talionis."

My arguments, which A. Ω. calls *pseudo-logic*, and which he writes as a direct quotation after having put them into *correct logical form*, were directed (as would be seen by referring to them) against the position that the Greek language was invented by *one man*, whom ΑΩ. called "the inventor of the Greek language." I used the singular pronoun (*he*) throughout; and yet A. Ω. says, after going through those arguments, "the inference would be, either that the Greek language would not have been invented, or if invented would not have been adopted." No such thing; the inference would be either that the Greek language would not have been invented by *one man*, or, if invented by *one man*, would not have been adopted by *others*; and, consequently, that it *was not* invented by *one man*, "the inventor of the Greek language" alluded to by A. Ω. The *reductio ad absurdum*, adopted by A. Ω. therefore, has not affected my arguments at all. What I contend for is, that the Greek, like other original languages, was formed by a whole tribe gradually, and irregularly, without any forechosen principle of antagonist forces, or any regular system of duads, triads, and metatheses. How then, A. Ω. will say, *were* languages formed? That is a question I am not prepared to answer. It is certainly lawful for a man to reject what he thinks a false hypothesis, without having another ready to put in its place. I think, as I said before, that a principle of imitation was much fol-

lowed in the formation of tongues. We know there are scores of words derived from this principle in all languages. Such are the following in English: to *cackle*, to *mew*, to *whine*, to *snap*, to *crack*, to *croak*, to *yelp*, *pop*, *slap*, *dash*, *smack*, *hiss*, to *tinkle*, &c.

A. Ω. gives us the Egyptian symbol of the Deity, an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle, with the letters A. Ω. N. at the angles. Did the Egyptians put those Greek letters, from which he says many names of God are formed? A. Ω. says *Tod* is *Tud*, the *clammy* or *cold state*; *T* being the German article, and *ud* the Latin word *UD-us*, moist. So we may infer then that Teutonic tribes had no word for *death* (though it must have been known to them almost from their first existence) till they borrowed a Latin adjective, and put it to their own article; and we had no word for *dust* till we borrowed the Latin participle *ustus*, though *dust* is one of the most common things in nature. Die, Dö, *Tod*, are from the same stock; notwithstanding what A. Ω. says, *dö* in Danish is pronounced nearly *dä*, and *död* *ded*. If a *toad* is so called from *Tud* the *cold*, *clammy*, I wonder *frogs* and *fish* are not called *toads* too.

I am glad A. Ω. thinks me so happy in my metathetical etymologies: I did not think them right myself, but I can give equally good ones of the same or any different words from other languages.

A. Ω. says it is only from ignorance that I ridicule the metathesis of *God* from *dog*; and that *God* is made from *dog*, because the dog *anubis* was worshipped by the Egyptians. I answer in his own quotation:

Σοὶ μὲν δοκεῖτω ταῦτ', ἐμοὶ δὲ τ' ἀρτία.

The word *Got*, *Gott*, *Gud*, in Teutonic dialects is rather old. Was it made by metathesis from the English dog? *Hund* is a *dog* in German.

It seems I did not understand A. Ω.'s meaning about the oscillation of the pendulum. He says my answer does not affect his assertion that the laws of the *cycloidal curve* were known to the philosophers of Egypt and Greece; but where has he made such an assertion? His words are "the oscillation of the pendulum;" and does he by those words really mean the *cycloidal curve*?

The *curve of oscillation* is the arc of a circle, of which the pendulum is the

radius; but the *cycloidal curve* is that described by a given point in the circumference of a circle, when it moves on a plane; as a coachwheel on the road. One may as well call a *rhombus* a *square*, as the *curve of oscillation* the *cycloidal curve*.* A. O. must not wonder that he is not well understood when he confounds terms.

He does not, however, insist on his position that modern mathematicians are but as babies to the ancient ones, so that I consider it as given up. He now says they could *hardly fail* to speculate on the oscillatory curve. True; and they could hardly fail to speculate on the power of steam from frequently seeing its action; but this does not prove they were superior to Watt in making a steam-engine. W. BARNES.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE,

Spoken by the King's Scholars at Westminster School, on the performance of Terence's Adelphi, Dec. 1832.

PROLOGUS.

Mutantur omnia, interit tamen nihil.
Severiora studia vobis afferunt
Ætasque, tempusque, et novus rerum status:
Sed hic, vetusti moris atque regu
Memoria jussus vos lubentes excitat.
Huc vox, ut ante, convocans Terentius
Exemplar Atici ministrat ingeni.
Mutantur omnia, interit tamen nihil.
Dissentientes fabula inducet senes,
Fratrum duorum jurgia atque disparcs
Mores Latina hic exhibet comodia.
Vah! fida nimium scenæ! vah! coloribus
Tabella vivis picta! quam tristi omniæ
Imago Lustitæ vos commovet,
Et dimittantur fera arma Principum.
Fatis acerbis agimur—ut lugubria
Differre pueris in diem est fas crastinum,
Et feriarum potius ad spectacula
Mentem applicare levius, quam negotia
Ad vestra, curasque Angliæ gravissimas,
Ergo, relictis nensis, comediam
Paramus agere: jam puer fiet senex,
Matrona, vetula, servus, aut puerpera.
Et vos, Portæ Nomini atque Mæo bus
Nostrî favesites, fabulam spectabitis,
Partesque lenium hic ægetis iudicium.

EPILOGUS.

(Enter Demæ and Micio from Micio's house. Hegio meets them.)

M. Salve.—H. Et vos ambo.—M. Menses hos quatuor urbem
Non visis.—H. Mos est, ut nova nupta valet.
M. Optume—et, ut fama est, in portu est Sostrata.
—H. Fortu in
Portu! in partu vis scilicet—error erat.

* To shew A. O. that there is a difference between the *cycloid* and the *curve of oscillation*, it may be observed that a plan to make the pendulum move in a cycloid (which, it was thought, would be better than the latter curve), was formerly tried, and given up. W. B.

Tam cito!—M. Rem dicam. Rixæ hic, acis ipse, quierunt

Nuper, et e binis constitit una domus.
Ergo et perpetua et nulli violanda manserit
Pax hæc (spondet nil Anglia tale suis).
Auctor erat frater querendi fœdæ juncto
Americæ, Harmoniæ reges beata Novæ.
H. Americam!—M. Sic est—exploratiq; locorum

Sostrata præmissa est.—H. Tene manente domi?
M. Prudens est mulier—jam, ut dixi.

(Enter Sostrata upon Syrus' arm.)

Oh! Sostrata salve!

S. Et tu!—M. Quidnam agitur? num peragere ire jubes? [dœnet

Cesserunt bene res nostræ?—S. Oh! modo Lexica
Verbum aliquod magnum—æsequipedale velum—
Pro re tam grandi! Monstra acta vapore! canales!
Omnia Naturam præter in orbe novo!

Præstantes virtute vii—candore puella!
SY. Oh! Kentuckiæ apri! Virginie tabacum!

S. Quæ se terra parem huic præstet?—M. Quid dicis? S. Ita ipsi

Affirmant omnes vos dubitare decet?

D. Concordesque adeo vivunt—res publica fratrum est.

SY. Et si Tariffam dempseris unanimes. [ipse
S. America Americano est optima—et optimus

Civis.—SY. Adelphi sunt.—D. Et Philadelphiam habent.

SY. Fœda tyrannis abest—colibet lex æqua potest.

Ditesque.—M. An dominis divitiisque locus? Via teneo.—S. Ah! tibi si tandem cognoscere cordi est,

Quale animal, quantæ sit rationis homo,
Ne cura Graios—has obliviscere Athenas,

Nam primas partes Americanus agit.
Is fastu et titulis caret, et sibi sufficit uni

Sincerus, simplex.—SY. Et gentius homo.
S. Reges odit—amat seipsuni—est sibi proximus ipse—

Unusquisque caret vir probitate.—H. Tace!

S. Porro, tacundus si sit minus, omnium ab ore
Cru de perpetuo fonte saliva fluit—[vult

Visit matronam, et sedet usque—et ponere non
Pileolum—atque pedes erigit.—M. Oh facinus!

S. Despiciunt artes et ludra quælibet, ad rem a
Attenti—Americis rem facere, id sapere est.

Præceptumque Syri, "neglecta pecunia lucro est"
Istis insulsum ridiculumque sonat.

D. Eugè! illud laudi est, saltem hac in parte patris

trissas
America, et cogis me meminisse mei.

Quin proficiscamur?—M. Reputantem hæc Sostrata fecit

Me valde incertum. Quis mihi servus erit?

SY. Servus ain? num liber segvat? Auxiliator

Hoc facite cures, Auxiliator homo est. [sum,
M. Quis portet mihi fasciculum, adeatque marci

Atque forum?—SY. Cur non tute magister eas?
Sæpe Senator olus pisces carnemque reportat.

M. Nollem. Me servus posse currere putas?

SY. Est animal nigrum, fugitivum, nescio quæ sit
Huic species; hominem sed tamen ore refert.

Nulla lege ou dem, nisi lori lege labores
Huic addit varios, sacrepat, urget herus,

Et servum appellat.

Micio *(turning to Sostrata.)*

Quid censes? ibimus an non?

Illic quæ manent comoda quemque loquar.

Omnibus arides, atque omnis, Micio, laudas.

America nemo gradior esse potest.

Æchimus erubuit—dediscent talia—disceat
Ctesipho virtutes ipse referre suas.

Demæ dure tibi, nullo culpante, licebit
Iras et verbum quidlibet evomere.

At tu virtute antiqua, tu moribus istis
Nil tibi proficis, Hegio—state domi. [sem

I jam præ, non ipsa sequar.—M. Non gentia amas.

Te credo istius.—S. Gens odiosa mihi est.

Tecum semper eo, ad caanam aliquando vocaris
Mi via, me miseret conjuga America.

Sane haud æquales tibi mas et femina—tamen me
Dixerunt, memet (namque fatebor) anum.

M. Barbata vox! abest!—S. Nec jam quæ sentio
vobis

Hæc statui solis credere.—SY. Nostra, cave!
Namque opus est tacito.—S. Neququam—profe-
rum.—SY. At illi.

Indignus ibunt.—S. Proferam id omne tamen;
Bibliopola urget—fiat—

M. (*coming forward*). Non omnia sane
Hæc sunt quæ dictæ, nec nihil esse reor.

Sed nova cur senior moveam? has ego nactus
Athenas

Vivo, hic vivam, et si Dis placet hic moriar.
Demea (*coming forward*). Quod reliquum esto-
caut ambo jam in fœdera gentes.

Consilium ambo sint animoque pares.
Nobile par fratrum Joannem Jona—que—thanum
Admoneat fas hoc Demea pacificus.

Antiquitatum Græcarum Descriptio Brevis,
auctore Lamberto Bosio, cum emendati-
onibus Leimari et Zeunli.

AMONGST the various scholars on the Continent, who have laboured most constantly for the benefit of young Greek students, the names of Bos and Zeunius occupy a prominent place; and we are, therefore, well pleased to see a reprint of Zeunius' edition of Bos' Greek Antiquities, in which, as the editor asserts, every care has been taken to verify all the references, at least so far as the libraries of the University and of Trinity College, Cambridge, enabled him to do; feeling, as he justly did, that such a work, if printed inaccurately, would be worse than useless, by misleading the very persons it was intended to instruct.

* The utility of the publication, however, would have been increased considerably had it been also translated into English; for we are decidedly of opinion that all elementary works should be written in the vernacular tongue, reserving to publications of higher pretensions the more honourable distinction of adopting the common medium of the learned.

Although it is impossible to notice a tithe of the omissions necessarily found in manuals, like the present, we will just observe that to the titles of Jupiter may be added four first noticed by G. Burges on Æsch. Suppl. 1. Ζεύς ἀφίκτωρ: who to confirm his emendation Ἀλλάντιε Ζεῦ, σὸν τὸ νικητήριον in Aristoph. Ἰππ. 1262, in the place of Ἑλλάνιε, (a word that Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 431, ought to have known Aristophanes could not have written, as being at variance both with language and sense,) has aptly quoted from Hesych. Παλλάντιος Ζεὺς ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι, and from Eustath. (ed. 1573) 275. Ζεὺς συνκάσιος: and might have added from Suidas Πρωγωνιῆτης Ζεὺς;

evidently said by some comic poet in allusion to the *Jupiter Barbatos* worshipped in Egypt; while the Ζεὺς συνκάσιος is a ridicule of Ζεὺς ἱεσίος, and the Ζεὺς ἀλλάντιος of the Ζεὺς Παλλάντιος, mentioned above.

We will take this opportunity of confirming a statement made in our last No. p. 432, where, in opposition to Mr. Smith, we asserted that the first sacrifices amongst the Greeks consisted not in the burning of perfumes, but in the slaughter of living animals. We find, however, that Mr. Smith is borne out by a similar observation made by Bos, who refers to Porphyry Περὶ Ἀποχῆς II. 5, and Ovid Fast. I. 343. But the authority of Porphyry is nothing, when opposed to the testimony of Homer, and least of all in a question where his feelings in favour of the Pythagorean system could not fail to lead him to a pious fraud; nor ought a greater reliance to be placed on Ovid, who, as appears from the close of the *Metamorphoses*, was half a Pythagorean, and therefore anxious to throw round that system the credit arising from its supposed antiquity; unless he were deceived by Varro, who says that 'Sus Græce dicitur ὕς, olim *thyus* dictus, ab illo verbo, quod dicunt *θύειν*, immolare:' an assertion at direct variance with the fact; for the *sow* never was called in Greek *θύος*, nor is there even such a word in that language.

Index Græcitatæ Æschylæ. Studio atque opera B. W. Beatson, Collegii Pembrochiani apud Cantabrigienses Socii.

AS readers of Dramatic Greek, and critics by profession, to whom an 'Index Verborum' is always very acceptable, since it enables us to make an imposing show of accurate and extensive research at a little cost, we are happy to have Mr. Beatson's publication put into our hands; although we are sorry to find that any Fellow of a college in the University of Cambridge has been employed in the drudgery of a task, which *prima facie* places a man in the very humblest grade of philologists; for with the exception of Seberus, the compiler of the Homeric Index, whose notes on Julius Pollux are not discreditable to him, we cannot bring to our recollection a single index-maker who has produced any thing else but a collection of words.

Of course we exempt from this sweeping denunciation all compilers of Glossaries; for there something more is required than the mere mechanical labour of the Index-maker; and the names of such men as Ernesti, Reiske, Schœfer, and Mitchell, to whom we are indebted for the glossaries of Cicero, the Greek orators, Livy, and Plato, are a sufficient guarantee that the makers of an Index and Glossary are men of very different calibre; as the latter must, while the former need not, use their heads as well as hands. And yet, after all, the index maker is a man not useless in his generation, as Peter Elmsley, were he still alive, would readily have acknowledged, who has more than once sung the praises of Heller's Index to Euripides, and lamented that Æschylus and Sophocles had never met with an Heller's counterpart; dissatisfied, as he doubtless was, with De-la-Roche's Index to Æschylus, published by Butler; and which, to say nothing of the omission of the fragments, is even less full than a MS. index made by some foreigner at Dr. Askew's cost, and still preserved in the Public Library at Cambridge.

As a profitable speculation, however, we are afraid that Mr. Beatson's index will suffer by a competition with Wellaver's similar and, in some respects, superior publication; which answers the double purpose of an Index and Lexicon united, and by duly noticing such words as are confessedly corrupt, prevents all mistakes likely to arise from confounding a genuine expression of Æschylus with one that is mere jargon, a plan partially adopted by Mr. Beatson also; who has prefixed an asterisk to such words as are obelized by Professor Schœlefeld, in his edition of Æschylus.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. Re-edited and Revised by E. H. Barker.

AT a time when attempts are making without end to cram the rising generation with the greatest possible quantity of minced meat, squeezed into the smallest possible space, it is pleasant to find a few scholars, like Mr. Barker, still anxious to present us with the more solid food of our forefathers, and regardless of the impertinent witticism, that a big book is fitted only for a thick head, ready to introduce, into established works,

whatever information is likely to excite curiosity, on points not usually brought under the eye of the student, and which is to be obtained only in voluminous and expensive publications.

Although the present work purports to be a reprint of Anthon's improved edition of Lempriere, yet it almost deserves the character of an original work; as it contains upwards of 1000 articles either wholly or partially new. Of the additional matter some, we think, might have been dispensed with, as quite inapplicable to a work that professes to tell of persons and places mentioned by classical writers; the latest of whom we consider to be Claudian the poet, or at furthest Priscian the grammarian.

As we have neither time nor inclination to devote, as a brother-critic has done, more than 32 octavo pages to the review of the preceding edition of this work, we shall content ourselves with suggesting to Mr. Barker the necessity of remembering the old 'saw,'

"With thrifty hand, not the whole bushel sow."

Nor let him, as in the case of his article on Suidas, (written we confess for not the mere school-boy,) use 'a leash of languages,' but consider that if a Latin or French Author's words are worth transcribing, they are worth translating also.

Another point, to which we think Mr. Barker has been very inattentive, is in his enumeration of the best editions of ancient authors. Thus, under Plato we find no mention made of Priestley's edition, the most complete of all that have yet appeared; nor is there any notice taken of Hermann's Sophocles; nor of Bekker's Aristophanes, published likewise by Priestley: .

"Cum multis aliis, quas nunc perscribere longum est.

On looking over the volume we meet with such outlandish words as *Creo*, *Deucalio*, *Solo*, *Xenopho*, usually written with the final *n*. But as we have never heard a valid reason for such an innovation, we think Mr. Barker has done very unwisely in adopting one of the crotchets of the late Dr. Parr, who was anxious to produce, what the English language abhors, an uniformity in at least one rule of Orthography.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Examen Critique des Travaux de feu M. Champollion sur les Hiéroglyphes.
Par M. J. Klaproth. pp. 175. Paris, 1832.

M. KLAPROTH professes to take up his pen rather as an admirer of the zeal and talents of the ingenious and persevering Champollion, than as a harsh critic, upon some assumptions which he considers to have been erroneously deduced in his works. Every impartial man, he intimates, capable of judging of the question, will agree that it would be unjust to require of him who, after many years of study, has discovered the alphabetical part of a mode of writing fanciful and obsolete, that he should decipher the inscriptions in which it has been employed, with as much facility as we read a gazette or a play-bill; the difficulty being still further increased by such inscriptions being in a tongue some relics of which only are preserved in one of more modern date. Who, indeed, pursuing the comparison, may we ask, could comprehend the writings of Homer by acquiring a knowledge of the Romaic, or construe a book of Tacitus by a familiar acquaintance with the language of Tasso? Suppose, therefore, that the clue to the Egyptian alphabet and arbitrary symbols were perfect, how many words must be found in them which would be in vain sought for in the Coptic. For ten years past, says M. Klaproth, have we spoken with enthusiastic praise of the discovery of the phonetic alphabet by M. de Champollion, yet Dr. Young the Englishman was the author of that discovery. In the year 1818 he ascertained the alphabetical application of the greater part of the hieroglyphic signs which compose the names of Ptolemy and Berenice; among these he determined with precision the seven following (the forms of which, in the absence of hieroglyphic types, we express by description): B, a mark like a covered vessel, from the top of which issues a flame; F, an undulated line,

terminated by an arrow head; I, two perpendicular figures resembling quills placed parallel to each other; M, two parallel horizontal lines, and a line connecting them terminating in an acute angle; N, a zig-zag, or, as the heralds term it, an indented line; P, a square cavity; T, a segment of a circle, springing from an horizontal base. On this discovery, which Dr. Young pursued no further, M. de Champollion founded what he styles his phonetic alphabet, or list of characters expressing sounds (*φωναί*). Thus was the long-entertained opinion abandoned, that the hieroglyphic writings were for the greater part arbitrary symbols, or, as the French express it in one of their fashionable Hellenisms, so frequently resorted to, to remedy the inflexibility of their own language, —*ideographic*. M. Champollion at first conceived that the two kinds of writing supposed to be employed by the Egyptians—*hieratic*, or mystical symbols of the priests; *demotic*, or characters for the use of the laity—were mere modifications of each other, and what he terms an hieroglyphic *tachygraphy*; a term which, if it allude to writing briefly (*ταχυγραφία*), seems not strictly applicable to the hieroglyphic mode, as the drawing of symbols with intelligible accuracy, would necessarily occupy considerable time.

At a period subsequent to the adoption of this hypothesis, a Greek and hieroglyphic inscription was discovered in the Island of Philæ, which M. Le Tronne pronounced to bear parallel meanings. A lithographic copy was communicated to Champollion. His system forthwith was changed; and he recognized in the hieroglyphics Phonetic characters, allowing that Greek and Roman proper names were expressed by them, but still adhering to the position that the rest were ideographic, or of arbitrary and peculiar application. Further consideration induced, it appears, M. de Champollion to relax this opinion, seeing as he did how much the reading of the hieroglyphics would be facilitated, if they

could be taken as phonetic, or expressive of syllabic sounds.

His phonetic Alphabet is therefore made to consist of 134 characters, and he classes 730 more as symbolical signs. The Chinese have a phonetic manner of writing, and, like the Egyptians, surround their proper names by a square, lineally defined and rounded at the angles, termed by Egyptologists (*Egyptologues*), for such M. Klaproth styles the students in Egyptian lore, a *cartouche*. The ordinary system of writing with the Japanese, resembles more than any other the ancient Egyptian; they intermix their syllabic signs expressing sounds, with the arbitrary characters of the Chinese, exactly in the same way as the Egyptians, whose mode of writing was at once phonetic and symbolical.

Pages 26 to 149 are occupied with strictures on the phonetic Alphabet of Champollion, and in detecting by a critical knowledge of the Coptic, the conjectural licences he has taken in deciphering Egyptian inscriptions. The hieroglyphic and Coptic types which have been employed in this part of the pamphlet, present a new and curious feature in the art of printing. The whole essay tends to prove that the study of the Coptic must precede any attempt to decipher the inscriptions of the Egyptians. Some portions of the Greek text of the Rosetta stone and of its Egyptian context, as given by M. de Champollion, are analysed. The following passage will convey an idea of the contents of that remarkable fragment now in our national Museum :

..... ἡγαπημένω ὑπὸ τοῦ Φθᾶ βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ θεῷ ἐπιφανεί εὐκαρίστη κατεναιτὸν χώραν ὑπὸ τῆς νομισμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐφ' ἡμέρας πέντε ἐν αἷς καὶ στεφανηφορήσουσιν συντελοῦντες θυσίας καὶ σπονδὰς. κ. τ. λ.

Which implies, a slight lacuna being filled up, that the feast of King Ptolemy, the illustrious and gracious divinity, beloved by Ptha, will take place throughout the country, on the new Moon of the month Thoyth, for five days, in which shall be made sacrifices and libations, &c. The above inscription is accounted the touchstone of hieroglyphic writing. The fact seems to be that a part of the proper names which the Egyptian context contains, may be read, some

grammatical marks recognized, some of the characters resolved into words the meaning of which can be rendered, and the numerical ciphers, with some of the divinities (either designated by their symbolical figures, or phonetically written,) distinguished; yet after all, we shall be about as well qualified (we parody a comparison of M. Klaproth), to read the Egyptian hieroglyphics currently, as a person ignorant of Greek would be to construe the first book of Homer by the aid of Pope's translation. The uncertainty of reading correctly must be greatly increased by the letters composing proper names, circumscribed by cartouches, being placed in confused order, without regard to their natural arrangement.

The probable result of the whole appears to us to be, that the lives of many ingenious persons may be expended in the vain endeavour to arrive at any thing like a certain system of expounding these enigmatic signs. Far be it from us, at the same time, to depreciate the researches of abstruse science.

Who has viewed the gigantic sarcophagus in the British Museum, called Alexander's tomb, and has not longed to decipher the characters with which it is covered, engraved with such delicate precision? Defeated in the hope, we turn away consoling ourselves with the idea that these inscriptions contain little more perhaps than the mystifications of priestcraft and idolatry, and with the consideration that Providence has preserved for us in legible alphabetic writings all that is really useful and important for us to know.

The pamphlet is closed by some critical observations on the regal cartouches or squares containing names of Egyptian kings on the monument of Abydos. M. de Champollion's version is critically dissected, the copy of the inscription by Caillaud, which M. De Champollion followed, and that by Messrs. Bankes and Wilkinson, are shown considerably to differ in particulars. M. Klaproth conceives that M. de Champollion has mistaken the matter altogether; and, instead of reading the inscription *perpendicularly*, as he ought, has read it *from right to left*! Thus he affirms that the letters of Champollion to M. de Blacas, on the supposed names contained in this

stone, have left the chronology of Egypt more confused than ever. There is something very amusing in a difference between two *savans*, in which no third can possibly be qualified to act as umpire.

Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Rennes, publié sous l'administration de M. Lorgieril, Maire de Rennes, &c. Rédigé par D. Maillet, ancien professeur au collège royal de Rennes, et bibliothécaire de cette ville. 8vo. pp. xv. 1411. Rennes, 1823-1828.

Table Alphabétique du Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de Rennes. 8vo. pp. 263. Rennes, 1829.

Premier Supplément du Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Rennes. 8vo, pp. 71. Rennes, 1830.

THIS valuable library has grown out of various contributions. Formerly the town had none; but a collection of about five thousand volumes belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, to which several handsome additions were made by individuals, among whom the Count de Miniac, and M. d'Estréans, Dean of the Parliament of Bretagne, are particularly memorable. At the Revolution it was thrown open to the public, and enlarged by quantities of books brought in from the dissolved monasteries. It suffered, however, considerable diminutions, as large portions were taken away from time to time for the ecclesiastical seminary, and the royal college of Rennes. The consequence was, that no order existed in the collection, no department was complete, although it abounded in duplicates, nor was there any catalogue. At length the municipal authorities took the state of the library into serious consideration. A commission of learned men, eminent for their bibliographical knowledge (among whom M. Miorcec de Kerdanet bears a prominent part), was formed, for the purpose of arranging and classifying the volumes. The exchange of duplicates helped to procure many *desiderata*, and the collection was further enriched by the gift of several splendid works from Louis XVIII. Nor was any expense spared by the Municipality, for the double purpose of making important acquisitions, and printing a general Catalogue.

Those only who have had similar offices to perform, can imagine the labour of compiling catalogues. The present one occupied no less a time than ten years, and was bequeathed from one librarian to another, till it was at length completed by M. Dominique Maillet, the present learned and estimable keeper of this collection. The department of arts and sciences was entrusted to that eminent antiquary, M. Miorcec de Kerdanet; that of theology to M. Maillet. The collection amounted, in 1828, to 30,000 volumes, and additions are continually being made.

The Library occupies a part of the Hotel de Ville. Strangers will indeed be disappointed, as they make their way through a dirty court, and up a tedious staircase. In this respect, how much does it suffer from a comparison with that of Caen! But a library must be estimated by books, and not by walls. The greatest attention (we can say from experience) is shown to foreigners, to whom it is always open, even on days when the public are excluded. The law books are deposited in a particular room for the convenience of students, who are very numerous. Indeed the *Annuaire* of Rennes asserts that as many as two hundred readers visit the library daily.

Among the various treasures of this collection are the Rouen Missal, written early in the 14th century (for it makes no mention of the feast of the Visitation of the Virgin, instituted in 1387,) and another, supposed to have been written about the same time, for the bishopric of St. Brieux or Dol.—An Irish MS. of the 12th century, containing some translations from St. Ambrose, and the genealogies of the Irish kings.—Several military memoirs in manuscript.—And what to a Breton must be very curious, manuscript copies of several of the Classics by the historian Lobineau. The classical department, though respectable, is not of first-rate importance, which may be partly accounted for, by the greater portion of this library being taken from monasteries.

Many literary curiosities are pointed out in the Catalogue, which in this respect contains much valuable information, and will well repay the trouble of a diligent inspection.

Our object in bringing forward the subject of the Library at Rennes, is to

recommend it to such persons as are able and willing to make handsome presents to public institutions. In English books the library is not rich, but it is interesting to know that last year a quantity of duplicates was sold, for the purpose of buying English Voyages and Travels. If every intelligent Englishman who passes through Rennes, would make it a literary duty to give a volume to the Library, our literature would be more widely diffused, and our national character raised by such instances of liberality. On the Welsh this institution has a peculiar claim, for we need hardly remind them, that Brittany and Wales are sisters, and that they both call the English *ar Saxon* (i. e. Saxons). Every Welsh book that is printed ought to be sent here, nor can we mention a more appropriate gift for any munificent person to make, than a collection of such volumes. A liberal sum is indeed allowed for purchases by the Municipality of Rennes, but of course their own national literature has the first claim. We trust, therefore, that our representations will not fail of producing their proper effect; and we can assure such as are inclined to make literary presents (from our own knowledge), that such a mark of consideration from foreigners is most thankfully received.

A few errors of foreign nomenclature have crept into this Catalogue, but what work of this kind is without them? Excepting the theological department, which a Protestant editor would class rather differently, the Catalogue of Rennes offers a good model for future undertakings of the same kind.



A Descriptive Catalogue of Books, in the Library of John Holmes, F.S.A. with Notices of Authors and Printers. Vol. II. 1830. Vol. III. 1832. [Not published.]

THE first volume of this privately printed Catalogue is slightly noticed in vol. xcvi. i. 250. It appears from Mr. Holmes's preface, that the Catalogue of his books was originally drawn up with ample biographical and bibliographical notices, which were, however, "after a hard struggle," struck out by the author, when the first volume was committed to the press. But as the friends to whom

Mr. Holmes presented copies, expressed strongly their regret that his volume was so abridged, it being their opinion the biographical notes and anecdotes were the most instructive and amusing parts of the production, Mr. H. has since restored and preserved these notices in his second and third volumes. The first volume, therefore (published in 1828), contained a complete catalogue of a very valuable library, with slight notices of the authors and printers. The second volume (published 1830) contains an additional catalogue of books with fuller notices, on the plan originally laid down by Mr. Holmes, to which are added, "Additional Notes to the first volume." The third and concluding volume (just completed) consists of three portions: first, a description of all the books in Mr. Holmes's possession, not entered in the two former volumes, with ample biographical and bibliographical notices; second, a second series of additional notes to the first volume, comprising upwards of 200 annotations and descriptions; third, additional notes to the second volume.

We congratulate the fortunate possessors of this work, on the acquisition of so pleasing a proof of the industry and research of their septuagenarian friend. The whole is compiled with taste and judgment; and the notices of the authors, and the list of the plates in their works, may be referred to as useful sources of information. From the plan having been enlarged since the work was begun at the press, the three volumes require, and richly deserve, a biographical and bibliographical Index. This would open to the reader the many valuable notices of authors to be found in these volumes. Another desideratum is a portrait of Mr. Holmes. The work is dedicated to Seth Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. Mayor of Norwich, and has been benefited by having passed through his press. We cannot give a better specimen of the biographical notices than by extracting the account of Mr. Stevenson's father.

"My late deceased and valued friend Wm. Stevenson, esq. F.S.A.* did justice to Mr. Bentham's memory and character, by re-editing and adding his own

* See vol. XCI. l. 472.

valuable Supplement to the original History [of Ely Cathedral]. He was a native of East Retford, and the eldest son of the Rev. Seth Ellis Stevenson, rector of Treswell, Notts. After a residence of nearly 40 years at Norwich, he died at his mansion called Surrey House, in that city, May 13, 1821, aged 71, to the sincere regret of his family and connexions, and of a large and respectable circle of friends and correspondents, by whom this good and amiable man was thoroughly beloved as he is still deeply lamented. His remains were interred in St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, where a mural monument, in statuary marble, the tribute of filial love and duty, has been placed to his honoured memory, inscribed with the following appropriate and characteristic epitaph, from the pen of Thomas Amyot, esq. F.S.A. :

‘Cheerful, animated, and intelligent, his vigorous and discriminating mind not less eminently displayed itself, in his correct taste in the fine arts, than in his accurate and extensive knowledge of the antiquities of his native country. Yet ardently as he loved the occupations of literature, he ever held them subordinate to the just and active performance of his duties as a sincere and devout Christian, as a warm patron of modest worth and talent, as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, and a friend.’”

In the third volume (pp. 23—25), a well-deserved compliment is paid to the late Sir Thomas Gery Cullum; by which we perceive that the worthy Baronet about sixty years since had composed and printed 104 pages of a work, entitled “*Flora Anglica*,” which work he afterwards abandoned. Only three copies are supposed to exist; one in the library of Dawson Turner, esq.; the second in the Banksian library, and the third in Mr. Holmes's collection, which is thus noticed :

“My copy is particularly interesting and valuable to myself; because, previous to the worthy Baronet transmitting it to me, he caused my name, coupled with *his own*, to be stamped in gilt letters upon its back, and did himself inscribe the following very flattering expressions of regard upon one of the fly-leaves :

‘The two elegant volumes of your catalogue raisonnée, and your affectionate address of them to me, demand at all times my acknowledgement of them; but the trifling attempt of my *juvenile* days to complete a little *Flora Anglica*, is too insignificant to appear on the shelves of your library. I have bound it up neatly, and the only satisfaction I have is, that

by giving it a place in your library, it will show that we entertained a mutual esteem for each other.

THOMAS GERY CULLUM.

Born 30 Novbr. O.S. 1741.

“*Dame Mary Cullum, uxor mea dilectissima, obiit 13th Septbr. 1830. Anno ætatis suæ 87.*”

T.G.C.”

The death of this amiable lady is noticed in our vol. C. ii. p. 381; and a memoir of Sir Thomas G. Cullum is given in vol. CI. ii. p. 270. We shall take this opportunity of adding the epitaph on this venerable and truly happy and united pair, about to be placed on the north wall of the chancel of Hawsted Church, Suffolk :

“Sacred to the memory of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. seventh in succession of his family, and, during a long period of his life, Bath King of Arms. He was born in 1741, and having been, in early age, devoted to self-improvement, his mind was enriched with various and valuable information. His correspondence and communications were sought, and highly appreciated, not merely in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, but by persons of distinguished taste and literary talents throughout the kingdom. Temperate in habits—most exemplary in character—friendly in disposition, his lengthened, useful, and respectable life ended September 8th, 1831. He married in 1774, Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Hanson, esq. of Normanton, in Yorkshire, who died September 13, 1830. Their only surviving son erected this monument 1832.”

We cannot close our account of Mr. Holmes's volumes, without expressing our thanks for the handsome notice he is pleased to take of the Gentleman's Magazine, and the copious extracts he has selected from our pages.

—◆—
Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London. By John Benjamin Heath, Esq. 8vo. pp. 358. *Privately printed.*

DURING the year the author presided as Master of the Company, it became a part of his duty to inspect the journals, with the view of confirming the correctness of the list of those Lord Mayors of London who had been members of the Company, and whose coats of arms were destined to adorn the Court Room at Grocers' Hall, and to this accidental source may be traced the existence of the present very curious work.

The Hall was founded in the year 1427: the Company's records contain the following account of the laying of the first stone:

"John de Wellys, Alderman and Governor; John Melbourne, John Olyve, Maistres.

"REMEMBRANCE—that in here [their] tyme, that is to wite the viij dai of Mai in the yeere of our Lord M.CCCC.XXVII. was the furste stoon leyed of the Groceres place in Conyhoopelane in the Warde of Chepe, ther being present our worshipsfull Aldermen Thomas Knolles, William Cambrigge, John de Wellys, Rogere Otely, and maney othir, and fro' the seide viij dai of May unto the dai of here accounte (that is to witen the v day of Iuyn next followyng), was made the foundement of the west gabylande of the Halle, with the ground, which coste as followeth, the wiche be here accounte to £. s. d.
For [before] iwritten sm. to. 77 8 7
Alsoe paid in the same yeere

for the purchase of y^e place 214 6 8

Sm. to. £290 15 3

The structure was finished in the succeeding year, and a curious extract is given from the books, containing a specification of the works from time to time, as they were finished, and which we regret is too long to extract. The finishing of the Hall was celebrated by a dinner, thus entered under the date of the 5th Feb. 1428.

"For the fyrste dynner imade in the parloure to oure Aldermen, and othir many worthe men of the fellishipp, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

In the disastrous times which led to and succeeded the death of King Charles I. the Company appear to have been distinguished equally by their loyalty and their dislike to the Protector Cromwell; and on the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne, a splendid entertainment was given to General Monk and his Commanders, and it was subsequently determined to observe the restoration by a feast, which has since that period been regularly given on the 29th of May, under the name of "The Restoration Feast."

The Hall was damaged by the fire of London, but was sufficiently perfect to allow of divine service being performed in it for the parishioners of St. Mildred in the Poultry, for several months, in the year 1670. The Bank of England occupied the Hall at a sub-

sequent period; and eventually, in the year 1798, the ancient structure was compelled to give way to a new one, which, as if designed to afford a contrast to the stability of ancient works, was found in 1827 to be in such a state of dilapidation, that it was "threatened with destruction within twenty-nine years after the first stone was laid" (p. 40), a warning to wealthy corporations to avoid becoming the dupes of jobbing architects.

The Company of Grocers, as well as others of the city incorporations, took its rise in a fraternity formed partly for business, and partly for religious purposes:

"The foundation of the Company took place in the year 1345, when twenty-two persons carrying on the business of Pepperers in Soper's-lane, Cheapside, agreed to meet together to a dinner at the town mansion of the Abbot of Bury, in St. Mary Axe, now Bevis Marks, on the 12th of June, 1345. They then elected two persons of the company so assembled, Roger Osekyn and Laurence de Halywelle, as their first governors or wardens, chusing at the same time, in conformity with the pious custom of the period, a priest or chaplain to celebrate divine offices for their souls' welfare. The details of this meeting, and the ordinances which emanated from it, both of which were subsequently transcribed into the first volume of the minutes of the Company, are set forth partly in Norman French, and partly in old English."

The fraternity kept their anniversary on St. Anthony's day, in the month of May, in the monastery of St. Anthony, in Threadneedle-street, the church of which has given place to a chapel belonging to an episcopal congregation of French Protestants. The Company's charter of incorporation was several times renewed, and at length confirmed by King Henry the Sixth, in the seventh year of his reign. The particulars of the fine, and the costs of obtaining the patent, are detailed in the books as follows:

"1429.—To y^e Chauncellor for £. s. d.
a fyne to y^e King . . . 50 0 0
Alsoe for y^e seale of owre
grete patente . . . 8 5 0
Alsoe for y^e drawinge of y^e
saide patente and costys 0 12 0

Our author makes the following important correction of Maitland's History. The latter states the amount of the first compulsory loan levied on

the City in 1553, to be 20,000*l*. Mr. Heath says,

"He is evidently wrong in this amount, as the Company's records state it to be 65,000*l*. and that their proportion of it was 7,055*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. which was raised by individual contributions among the members."—p. 63.

The unflinching loyalty of the Company is faithfully recorded by Mr. Heath. The spirit which animated the members in the time of Cromwell, slumbered not in the days of Wilkes and Liberty. The Grocers determined that their Livery should not be summoned to attend the common halls of that period, and the result was an attempt on the part of the City to disfranchise the members of this Company, as well as those of the Goldsmiths and Weavers, which had joined with the Grocers in this bold stand against disaffection. At a subsequent period, the Company offered a spirited opposition to the introduction of French revolutionary principles; and our author, in concluding this book, enthusiastically exclaims in reference to his history:

"It has enabled me to see that the conduct pursued by the Company, through all times and in all circumstances, good and evil, has been constant and highly honourable, loyalty and good faith having been, from their earliest institution, their main springs of action. Constituted as the Company now are, the same principles will, I am persuaded, continue to actuate them; and charity, attachment to the institutions of their country, civil and religious, and brotherly love among themselves, be, to the end of time, their distinguishing features. For my own part, partaking most cordially in their sentiments, I cannot breathe a better and more appropriate prayer for the prosperity of the Society, than by fervently reciting the grace which is, on all festive occasions, pronounced at the Hall—*GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH, THE KING, AND THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GROCERS.*"

Mr. Heath has appended biographical notices of all the statesmen and other eminent characters whose names have adorned the lists of the Company. From these we have not room to make many extracts, but we cannot pass over Mr. Heath's masterly vindication of Sir John Cutler, whose memory has been "damned to everlasting fame" by Pope, in his Epistle on the *Use of Riches*: the lines conveying the severe satire on Sir John are so

well known, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them here. Our author shows, on numerous authorities, that he was a man of acute observation; a liberal benefactor to the Company in his lifetime, by erecting buildings at the Hall after the fire of London, and the founder of a Lecture at Gresham College for the benefit of Hook the mathematician; besides which he repaired St. Margaret's Church at Westminster, and built a gallery for the sole use of the poor; upon these facts Mr. Heath adds, "Surely these are not the acts of the man who

'— saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall'."

And one part of the charge so forcibly put by the Satirist,

"His only daughter in a stranger's power,
For very want he could not pay a dow'r,"
sinks into a groundless slander, for Mr. Heath shows that he had two daughters, to one of whom he gave a marriage portion of 20,000*l*., and settled on the other, on her marriage with the Earl of Radnor, the magnificent mansion and estate called Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire, which he had purchased for that purpose.

The Appendix contains many curious matters which we have not space to extract. We shall conclude by a short notice of the Irish estates of the Company. In consequence of the insurrection of Tir-Owen and his associates, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, lands consisting of no less than six counties, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, in the province of Ulster, became forfeited to the Crown. A great portion of these lands was granted by James I. to the City of London for the purpose of forming a protestant colony. By charter of the 29th March, 1613, the Irish Society was first incorporated; but this charter having been declared void in the reign of Charles I. it was not until after the Restoration* that the Society obtained a confirmatory charter, under which it now continues to act. The whole sum subscribed by individuals in the City, for the purposes of the proposed colony, amounted to 20,000*l*. of which this Company paid by instalment their proportion of 1,748*l*. In the year 1617 an allotment of land

* On the 16th April, 1662.

was in consequence made to the Company. We have not space to go further into the history of these lands, but it appears that it was formerly the custom to let them on lease, but on the expiration of the last lease (which fell in at the death of his Majesty George III.) the law agent of the Irish Society, Mr. David Babington, testified great anxiety that a new term should be granted to him, which the Company declined. Mr. Heath then goes on to say that,

"The system of underletting in Ireland having given rise to general and well founded complaints, the Court of Assistants resolved to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the occupiers of the soil, by enabling them, without reference to the more or less quantity of land they rented, to hold immediately from the Company. When the estate was surrendered up, they proceeded to carry their project into effect. Lands have since been enclosed; the town of Muff rebuilt, with every attention to the wants and comforts of the tenants: schools have been established; and all the public establishments in the vicinity, whether for the improvement of the mind or the relief of the body in sickness, have been munificently aided. Deputations have from time to time been appointed to inspect in person the progress of the works and the improved condition of the people; and an active and intelligent agent appointed to reside on the spot."—p. 358.*

Here then we reluctantly take our leave of Mr. Heath and his work, and we hope that each of the City Companies will find an historian amongst its members able to do equal justice to its history, with the author of the work now before us.

An engraving of St. Anthony, tutelary Saint of the Company, from an ancient carved figure preserved in Grocers' Hall, accompanied by his pig and bell, forms the frontispiece to the work; besides which, there is an engraving of the principal front of the old Hall, and vignettes of the arms of the Company and those of the author. If the Company's seal be of ancient workmanship, we regret any groundless scruples should have occasioned its omission.

* Similar improvements effected by the Drapers' Company, have already been noticed in our Magazine for January 1823, p. 53.

Some Account of Maidstone, in Kent; including the Parliamentary Report on the Boundary of the Borough; illustrative of a Fac-simile of an ancient Sketch of the Market-place there, as it existed in the year 1623, from an original Drawing formerly in the possession of Sir Henry Bosville, of Eynesford. To which are added, Genealogical Tables of the Bosville Family. By J. H. Baverstock, F.S.A. their Descendant. pp. 22.

MR. BAVERSTOCK claims no further originality for his little tract than as it affords more accurate tables of the family of Bosville than have hitherto been printed.

"The family of Bosville was originally from Yorkshire, where several distinct branches of it formerly flourished, and where some of them still remain. Sir Ralph, second son of John Bosville of Gunthwaite, seems to have been the first who settled in Kent. He was Clerk of the Court of Wards and Liveries. He seated himself at Bradborne in Sevenokcs, and died in Aug. 1580, having married Ann daughter of Sir Richard Clement of the Moat in Igham, whose wife was Ann, relict of John Grey, brother of Thomas 2d Marquis of Dorset, and grand-son of Queen Elizabeth Widville.

"Sir Ralph's second son, Sir Robert, marrying Elizabeth, sole heir of John Sybell of Eynsford, settled there about 1586, and was the immediate progenitor of this branch of the family, which is now represented by a nobleman, whose connexion, both by property and residence, gives such importance to the town and parish of Maidstone.

The name has for some time been extinct in Kent; but the blood of Sir Hen. Bosville, through the noble house above alluded to, is diffused over the county, and is to be found in very many of its oldest and best families, as Bouverie, Finch, Hatton, Bridges, Cagc, Calcraft, Diddes, Fielding, Hales, Knight, Moore, &c. &c."—See p. 11.

On Table X. we find the pedigree of Sir Henry Bosville deduced from Charlemagne, and Egbert the Anglo-Saxon monarch; in Table XI. from William the Conqueror, through his daughter Gundred, &c.

The little lithographic print after an old drawing, showing the Market Cross, St. George's Cross, or the Corn Cross, the Corn Market (over which was the upper Court-house), and the lower Court-house, Maidstone, is an interesting scrap for the illustrator of

Kentish topography. These buildings were erected in the time of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I. They have all been swept away in the period between 1763 and 1825, when the last remnant of the Market-house was taken down. The drawing is one of 35 contained in a little book having leaves of *asses' skin*. They are, with the exception of the sketch of Maidstone market-place, portraits.—Mr. Baverstock possesses the relic, and he thinks it was a sketch-book of Cornelius Jansen the painter, who was at that time much connected with Kent, and employed by families of distinction in the county.



The Panorama of Torquay, a Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the District comprised between the Dart and Teign. By Octavian Blewitt. 2d Edition. Embellished with a Map, Lithographic and Wood Engravings. pp. 288.

WE regard every topographical book which describes with the minuteness of personal survey certain portions of our country, as a useful contribution to the general stock of information.

Few of our English counties are richer in matters of geology, remote antiquity, or in eminent public characters, than Devon. The district between two of its most romantic rivers, the Dart and the Teign, and comprehending that noble crescent-formed inlet of the ocean, Torbay, is that portion which Mr. Blewitt has chosen to illustrate.

Torquay is situated in a retired and capacious cove of Torbay, about two miles from the promontory whimsically styled Hope's Nose, which forms the northern horn of the crescent above mentioned. The Berry Head is the southern, distant six miles, the length of the bay. Its depth east and west is three miles and a half. Vessels may anchor in the bay in six, seven, eight, and nine fathoms. The bottom is a strong clay, (p. 2.) The greater part of the town of Torquay has a south-western aspect, and is remarkably protected from the biting north and east winds by a range of lofty hills, in which it is embosomed. Within a period of little more than half a cen-

tury this place has risen from utter insignificance, and is now one of the most frequented watering-places in the south of England. The erection of a pier in 1803, tended materially to promote the welfare of the place. The climate is shown to be peculiarly mild by thermometrical tables of comparison with that of other places. The west and south-west winds so prevalent in this country, cross the immense extent of the Atlantic ocean, the temperature of Devonshire is thus rendered peculiarly mild and salubrious. Strong and refreshing breezes purify the air, and by imparting to it the temperature of the watery surface over which they pass, moderate the heats of summer and the colds of winter. Even in December a languid sort of spring is observable, and shrubs that will not live in the colder parts of the island, flourish here. For the consumptive patient the residence at Torquay is said to offer peculiar advantages, arising from the equal proportion of temperature which this place enjoys during that half of the year by which he is most affected. A deduction from these advantages will, however, be found in the admission, p. 51, that there are some parts of the town which, when exposed to the full influence of the noon-day sun in summer, are too hot even for those accustomed to the tropics.

The author gives a long description of an historical event dear to every Briton who cherishes the love of that liberty derived to us by Protestant ascendancy and Protestant succession—a principle, we will say, protecting us from the tyranny of superstition on the one hand, and the anarchy of infidelity on the other; and relaxed in these latter days, only perhaps in confidence how strongly grounded it remains in the mental constitution of the people. Not only are very minute particulars given of King William's landing at Torbay, but of the procession formed by his forces on their march to Exeter. The identical banner which was borne before him is preserved, and was displayed at the opening of the Exeter Canal a few years ago.

"On Sunday July 20, 1828, his present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence, landed at the new Quay at Brixham, under a salute from the batteries, and the

stone on which the third William had at first set his foot, was brought from the old Quay to receive the same honour from his namesake and future successor. The inhabitants of Brixham evinced better taste and more scholarship than they are stated to have displayed in 1688. They presented his Royal Highness with an address in well-written prose, inclosed in a box of oak from the piles of the ancient bridge at Totness, and containing also a portion of the stone rendered thus remarkable. His Royal Highness returned a most appropriate reply, of which the concluding sentence was as follows: 'Recollecting as an Englishman the benefit conferred on this truly happy island by the landing of William the Third in this bay, I shall ever preserve as a precious relic the portion of the stone on which King William the Third placed his foot when his Majesty first landed in England.'

Among the geological curiosities of the neighbourhood of Torbay, Kent's Cavern is eminently remarkable.

"It is situated in the transition limestone, distant about a mile from Torquay, and at the opening of the vale of Islam. There are two entrances to Kent's hole. The lower, now in use, fronts the S.S.E. The breadth 7½ feet; the height 5½ ft. The upper fronts the E.; breadth 8 feet, and has but little elevation.

"The whole length of the cavern, including the windings, is 657 feet; the height varies from 2 feet 3 inches to 71 feet. There are several lateral dens. The floor is covered with stalagmitic incrustation, concealing mud and animal remains. At the further end of the cavern is a still sheet of water, in which, in October, when the temperature of the external air was 63, the thermometer stood at 51. The organic remains discovered in this complicated cavern, are principally those of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, elephant, hyena, cavern bear, elk, tiger, ox, and perhaps buffalo, horse, wolf, dog, deer, sheep, rabbit, mouse, and some others. The teeth of the fossil bear are larger by one fourth than those of the living species, and the hyena had evident advantages in point of power over the existing race."—(pp. 107, 120.)

The floor of the cave was first broken into by Thos. Northmore, esq. M.A. F.S.A. a gentleman of Exeter.

Two letters by Mr. Northmore on the subject of this curious cavern, occupy 21 pages of the Guide; they are written with all the spirit of a speculative, well-read antiquary, and a theological geologist. Mr. Northmore was led to explore the cavern in the first

of these characters, in order to ascertain whether it were not a Mithratic temple for the Druid priesthood, who worshipped the solar god under a variety of names, Muidhr, Bel, Belinus, Beluerus, Belatucader, while the eastern titles of that deity were more generally those of Osiris, Orus, Thoth, Budha, Chreeshna, Mahadeva, or Seeva. Indelicate appellations, he says, exist for these solar temples, not so considered, however, he seems to think, by our "plain meaning, plain speaking British ancestors." Not being ourselves fully convinced of the Mithratic appropriation of these caves, and it evidently appearing that in many the wolves and bears had had for ages the precedence in occupation, we cannot but smile when we hear that the coarse appellation which is given to the Peak Cavern at Derbyshire, had its origin from being a scene of these unhallowed idolatrous rites. However, we are informed, without the authority being produced, that the cavern at Castleton is recorded in the most ancient and earliest writings of the Indian Bralmins! (p. 112.) Mr. Northmore feels surprised that no human bones were here found, as in caves on the continent, since human sacrifices were not unknown to the Druids, and Dartmoor with a portion of its vicinity was the very seat and centre of that priesthood. In that granite region are now existing the remains of a British town called Grimspond under Hamel Down. That now termed the Potatoe Market near Merivale Bridge, we have ourselves noticed, as described by Mr. Kempe in volume XXII. of the *Archæologia*. On the really Druidical origin of various of the Dartmoor relics, we fully concur with Mr. Northmore, although we may hesitate to follow him through all the appropriations of his learned imagination. The rock basins formed in many of the granite masses on Dartmoor, are no more the work of natural decomposition, as has been well observed in this volume, than the church fonts are. The present worthy vicar of Tavistock has made, we know, extensive researches on this subject on all parts of the Moor, and his accurate drawings of the forms of these basins would convince the most sceptical.

Mr. Northmore's grand hypothesis for the solution of geological appear-

ances seems to be summed up in a few words, p. 124 :

"I trust I shall prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced geologist, that not only the last deluge, but that each preceding one was partial, not universal, and ought more justly to be called, not deluge (which leads the mind astray from one of the main facts and the great cause) but an igni-aqueous convulsion, which alone can account for all the various phenomena that have so long tormented geology."

This is a bold idea, and ought not to be lightly dismissed. "The fountains of the great deep" might indeed be broken up by volcanic agency, and the increase in the temperature would thus expand the bulk and raise the height of the waters.

We chance to have at hand a MS. note of a visit to Vixen Torr on Dartmoor, in June 1827, which, it appears to us, may be quoted in point :

"Vixen Torr is an insulated pile of granite rocks, rising perhaps to the height of 90 ft. perpendicular. The masses which compose it are of huge dimensions and bold forms. Some are fallen down at the base of the Torr, and impress the mind with grand ideas of the *wonderful force* that must have disjoined them. The fissures are horizontal and perpendicular. They must, we think, have been occasioned by the *cooling of the masses* of the rock ; afterwards they seem to have been exposed to the action of the waters. Some artificial hollows or rock basins are on the top of these masses. These, with great appearance of probability, are thought to be the work of the Druids. The basins which have channels formed in connexion with them, remind one of the hollows in the sacrificial stone placed in the centre of the great Square in the city of Mexico, which were certainly made for the purpose of receiving the blood of human victims."

Mr. Northmore examined with Dr. Buckland another similar cave near Chudleigh, called the Pixies' Hole, from a very ancient British word,* signifying Fairies. The original is Celtic, *Pwei* (a goblin). Hence Shakespeare's *Puck*. Devonshire is indeed half Celtic. Dr. Buckland, in his investigation, discovered what appeared to Mr. N. from its round or rather oval saucer-like form, and from its

contents, to be a British kitchen. Charcoal, pottery, flint knives, rewarded his search.

Mr. Northmore concludes that these bones were deposited during a series of ages in the caves, being the dens of wild beasts ; that the climate of this country and of all Europe was suddenly changed by a great *igni-aqueous* catastrophe, commonly called the Deluge, which separated England from France ; the retreat of the hot-blooded animals being cut off, and the temperature rendered unfit for their existence, they perished. "After the destruction of the beasts of prey, the mud (of these caves) became encrusted with stalactites, and the caves the abode of the Celtic tribes," &c. He thinks the bones could not have been the *reliquiæ* of some diluvial convulsion, because they are found near the *upper* surface of the mud ; that it is improbable they could have been washed into these caves by the mechanical force of a great inundation. But are not these caves just the retreats which the affrighted beings of the animal creation would seek out—their ancient haunts and hiding-places? where they must be drowned on the rising of the waters, without the chance of escape, the torrent rushing in at the mouths of the caves with irresistible force, debarring all egress. Would not the diluvial mud, as the waters subsided, be naturally deposited first, and afterwards the bones, as the floating carcasses or their fleshy parts, decayed?

Mr. Northmore indulges in various sceptical observations, apparently levelled against the Mosaic account of the universality of the Deluge. He asserts that "the simultaneously universal diluvian theory can stand its ground no longer," (p. 137.) He thinks the human mind so rapidly improving, that the delay of confuting these assertions is mere matter of prudential postponement and cautious procrastination. He tells us that "the schoolmaster is abroad ;" that the causes of all this perversion of reason and obscuraton of the human mind, are too obvious ; but their end is at hand ! Obscurely as these hints are worded, we should be loth to misinterpret their object ; but if they mean that the discoveries of science are about to upset revealed religion, we cannot silently subscribe

* We have searched in vain for the term in Richards' *Thesaurus Antiq. Ling. Britann.*

to an assertion so self-sufficiently absurd. The Mosaic account does not profess to be a *scientific* record. Certain important facts were recorded without reference to the minute constructions of human philosophers. "In the beginning," the divine historian tells us, "God made heaven and earth;" he moulded with infinite wisdom into beautiful symmetry and order the chaotic mass. Of what consequence to us is it, whether the seven days occupied in this creation consisted of 24 hours, or each comprised a period of a thousand years? So also it is of little matter, whether the Deluge of Moses were universal or partial. One fact is asserted, that the human race were, with the exception of Noah and his family, for their sins destroyed; that he, with certain animals which he took with him into the ark, was preserved by the direct will and interposition of God's providence. The authority of Revelation will never be shaken with thinking minds, by arguments so weakly based as those drawn from natural philosophy.

Ash Hole is another natural cavern in the limestone rock near the Berry head, 30 yards in length, 7 in height and breadth. On sinking a perpendicular shaft through the floor of this cave, at 20 feet depth, the remains of several human skeletons were found; a quantity of broken urns, coarse and unglazed, scored on the outside in short parallel lines, of about an inch in length; some sling-stones, bits of brass and ivory, and pottery of rather a finer texture. These vestiges demonstrated that the neighbourhood of Brixham had been much frequented by the Romans.

Berry Pomeroy Castle, a magnificent ruin, of the Norman period, on which has been engrafted a structure of a much later date. Ralph de Pomerai, its founder, was a follower of the Conqueror, by whose bounty he became Lord of Tregony and Berry. The appellation Berry or Bury seems to be derived from the camps in the neighbourhood. There is a legend, that when baronial castles were ordered to be dismantled, the two Pomeroyes resisted the call, and at length, in the wild spirit of romance, spurred their horses over the cliff rather than yield submission. Mr. B. expresses the hope "that some one at no distant day will do as much for this ancient structure and for the south of Devon, as Mrs.

Bray has so ably done for Tavistock." —p. 171.

Under the head of British and Roman Roads, we learn the principal Roman road left Exeter at the west gate, passed over Haldon and the Teign at Newton Abbot, proceeding to Totness through Brent to St. Brideaux, where it crossed the ferry at the station Tamara.

Near Lostwithiel in Cornwall, we ourselves remember seeing a very perfect square encampment, which we suppose stands on the continued line of this road. Coins of Claudius and Trajan have been found near the Berry head. We ourselves think the Romans, in the early period of their occupation, did little more than garrison some important forts in the district of the Danmonii (Devonshire and Cornwall). Antonine's Itinerary is continued no further than *Isca Dunmoniorum*, the Caer Isc Pen Caer of the Celtic natives and the Exeter, i. e. Isc Ceaster of the Saxon age.

At the close of this work we have biographical notices of eminent natives of Devon, living or defunct. Among the latter we find an amusing memoir of John Huxham, M.D. the compounder of the famed Huxham's Tincture of Bark.

"He was born in 1694. His father was a butcher and a Dissenter at Harberton, who dying, he was left to the care of a dissenting minister at Totness, who finding he had talents, placed him at a grammar school, and sent him afterwards to Leyden to study under the celebrated Boerhaave. He began his medical career as physician at Plymouth, where he used every little art to make people think how much he was employed. He would often appear in boots, though he had no place to ride to, would ride out at one gate, and return by the other, though he had no patient to visit. He scarce ever went to church, but he caused his boy to call him out; though he had nothing in the world to do."

In short, he practised all the *ruses de medecin* which could be imagined by Moliere himself,

"until he got noticed by the church party, elected a F.R.S., and established in good practice. His ordinary costume was a scarlet cloak, a suit of black velvet, and he always, in the latter part of his life, visited his patients in a sedan chair."

Among the living worthies of the County, Mr. Robert Swift, a writer on gardening and botany; Mr. Wm.

Brockedon, the artist; * Mrs. Bray, the tourist and romance writer, are in different parts of the work noticed. These persons will, however, take it, we conceive, as no compliment that among the *eminent* natives of the central district of South Devon, an individual should be found classed as "a deistical writer born at Ashburton, now resident in London." With the name of this writer we shall not blot our page: suffice it to say, that he would have been more correctly designated as the vendor of those blasphemous libels and prints in one of our most public thoroughfares,—publications which of themselves proclaim that even toleration has its bounds, and that the respect due to the morals, and consequent prosperity of the rising generation, requires that such awful daring should be restrained by the strong hand of the Law.

We cannot much praise the lyric effusions of Torquay (p. 35); we trust, however, they may find favour with

"the swains and many a maid,
And elder dames and sires in converse
gay,
Breathing sweet health fresh wafted from
the bay."

i. e. we suppose, health 'neat as imported.'

Several neat woodcuts and lithographs illustrate the volume, which, while expressing our candid judgment on particular points, we trust we have shown to be a very amusing and acceptable accession to the topographical works on Devon.

◆

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, qualified by landed property to become Members of Parliament, but undistinguished by any hereditary title of honour, embracing likewise the Dignitaries of the Church, the Judges of the Courts of Law, Privy Counsellors, &c. &c. By John Burke, Esq. *author of the Dictionaries of the Peerage, &c. &c.* Royal 8vo. pp. 192.

THIS is the first portion of an original and useful work, to which we cordially wish success. It comprises

* The name of Mr. John Hitchins of Tavistock, the Ruysdaël of his native scenery, may worthily be mentioned among the native artists of Devon. We believe Mr. Samuel Prout, the celebrated water-colour draughtsman, is another.

the history of eighty-one families, among which are the following which are distinguished by living members who have sat in Parliament as Knights of the Shire: Coke (Norfolk), Byng (Middlesex), Bastard (Devon), Mundy (Derby), Shirley (Monaghan), Holme-Sumner (Surrey), Portman (Dorset), Palmer (Berks), Ormsby-Gore (Leitrim), Russell (Durham), and Gore-Langton (Somerset). The volume commences with Manners-Sutton, as the late Speaker of the Commons of England; on which account we may perhaps excuse the circumstance that his family is a junior branch of a Peer's, and is therefore given in the perfect Peerages: the same objection applies, however, without the same excuse, to Byng, Shirley, and Butler-Danvers. The pedigree of Coke Earl of Leicester, including the long epitaphs of the Judge, had been already published by Mr. Burke in his *Extinct Peerage*; and he does not trace Mr. Coke's paternal ancestors higher than his grandfather, Major Philip Roberts. It was hardly enough to say of this veteran senator, that he "has represented the county of Norfolk for several years in Parliament;" inasmuch as he has been knight of the shire, with a few intervals, ever since the year 1776, and was by some years the "father," or patriarch, of the late House of Commons. With his age Mr. Burke does not acquaint us; nor does he more than barely name Mr. Coke's brother, Edward Coke, Esq., although that gentleman also was M.P. for Norfolk and Derby, and we believe left a son who was formerly his uncle's heir presumptive.

We perceive from p. 60, that Mr. Holme-Sumner, late M.P. for Surrey, is second cousin to the episcopal brothers of that name.

In a work so full of proper names, we would enjoin considerably more care in the revision of the press. On a very cursory perusal, we have noticed the following errors: p. 26, Nudwood (twice) for Needwood; p. 41, Prestwick for Prestwich; p. 151, Hinchcliffe for Hinchliffe; p. 175, Zutestein for Zulestein. In the coats of arms, we are sorry to say, are many blunders (which the owners of the book will best correct by colouring them): in the coat of Hosken, the chevron is incorrectly party per pale; in that of Luttrell, instead of a bend

between six martlets, the bend is cottised with martlets; it quarters Fownes, where the two eagles ought to be in chief, instead of in fess. The quartered arms of Butler-Danvers are also both incorrect: in the first the mullets are made stars, and in the second the bendlets are sinister instead of dexter. The first coat, however, appears to be wholly mistaken; for, instead of a chevron and three mullets, it is uniformly represented in Swithland church as, Ermine, on a bend Gules three parrots Or. A reference to Nichols's History of Leicestershire would also have shown our author that the name of the heiress of Danvers, married to Butler, was not Elizabeth but Mary, and that her mother, whom he styles "Miss Watson, daughter and heiress of — Watson, esq." was Mary, dau. of Joel Watson, esq. In the arms of Kynnersley, we have crosses potent instead of cross-crosslets, and the greyhound is described to be *sciant* instead of *sejant*; in those of Cole, instead of a bordure bezantée we have an orle of bezants; and wherever the bordure is engraved (see Allan, Willis, Strickland, Moubray, and Hammond) it is erroneously too large.

We have made these remarks from sincere regard for the work, which we heartily hope to see continued, with greater care in its execution, and with a few more dates, particularly in the marriages. In the important point of the selection of the families, there is very little reason for complaint on the score of want of interest; in addition to the names we have already given, it may be added that this part comprises the families of Dymock (the King's Champion), Allan (distinguished in antiquarian literature), Plumer-Ward (author of Tremaine, &c.), Ormerod (the historian of Cheshire), and Latham (the physician and naturalist).

Records of my Life. By the late John Taylor, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE title is in some confusion, but that will not be attributed to the worthy author, for whom we entertained sincere regard. Few men have lived so constantly in the eye of the metropolis. By profession Mr. Taylor, with several branches of his family, was an oculist—like them, too, he was strongly addicted to polite literature,

and led by taste to associate with those who became distinguished for their genius, or eminent for their practical science. It is of *such persons* that he has written his recollections; for of *himself* he has recorded little, and that little without the usual exactness of self-love.

No man should be judged without reference to what he *intended* in his performance—what that was, Mr. Taylor incidentally informs us, just as he is about to conclude his labours. "As I write (says he) without method, and as matters casually occur to my memory, I shall *insert* them as they present themselves. If I did not seize these scattered recollections, perhaps they would never recur."

Now there can be no objection to his *seizing* these "daughters of Memory," and committing them to the safer custody of the *desk*, fully warranted by the written *charge* that was lying before him. And we might have expected that, though they were written as they occurred, they would be *printed* in some *order* or other: but there seems to be no reason but accident (no reason at all) for the place which any portion of these records occupies.

Mr. Taylor feared that, if his recollections were not seized, they might "*never recur*." It escaped him that they might recur, and be seized *again*, although before fully committed. The want of chronological, or alphabetical, or professional classification, has subjected him to repetitions, not as he himself suspects, of "*epithets*" and "*forms of expression*," but those of the same *stories* in the very same *dress*; and that to an extent which some friend should have *prevented*, for more reasons than one. We shall instance a *few*, out of an almost incredible number.

At p. 184 of his first volume, we find Dr. Johnson's savage expression as to the King—"Pooh! what does it signify when such an animal was born, or whether he had ever been born at all?" This is found very correctly repeated at page 233, on the very same authority, Dr. Monsey.

At p. 334 of the first volume, we have the following address of Mrs. Kemble to the author, who had saluted her husband familiarly, as "*Johnny*," at his table:—"I am Johnny. Mr. Kemble does not drink wine, and I

am ready for you." This recurs at p. 93 of the second volume. The articles respecting Palmer and Bensley, at pp. 135 and 144 of this second volume, are also repetitions. At p. 154, the anecdotes of "Shakespeare and Davenant," and "the midnight visit to the body of Charles the First, at Whitehall," are all repetitions. At p. 218 the mention of the Robin Hood, and Jacocks its president, is a repetition—so is the feminine proof of Warburton's *pride* at p. 238. We must be excused from any further exemplification.

We are now to remark upon such of the writer's opinions, as we believe he formed hastily, and with which we cannot concur. *Tristram Shandy*, at p. 62 of his first volume, is (without the every day reservation as to his *pathos* in Lefevre, or his neat development of the finest parts of human character) styled "a contemptible, nauseous, and obscene rhapsody." Did he forget Garrick's testimony, at the spot

"Where genius, wit, and learning, sleep
with Sterne."

At p. 85, we learn that Monsey, the "*ancient Pistol*" of Chelsea College, despised the abilities of Dr. Warburton; and this is ground enough for sundry idle sneers at that great man, which the little acquaintance Mr. Taylor could have with his writings, should in prudence have prevented him from hazarding. "Dr. Brown was a more obsequious parasite to Warburton than even Bishop Hurd was reported to have been." What the connection between those truly learned Divines *actually was*, Mr. Taylor might himself have known, by the perusal of their letters, published in 1809. "Obsequious parasite" truly! Warburton thought him a young man of parts and genius. He put him upon writing his first distinction, the "*Essay upon the Characteristicks*;" commended what was good in the first volume of his "*Estimate*;" and introduced him to the friendship of the ever lamented Chancellor Charles Yorke, through whose influence with Lord Royston he obtained the valuable living of Horksley near Colchester. But he was mad enough to quarrel with his patron's family, and throw up the living (a *parasite* indeed!) But let us hear the language

of Hurd upon Brown's death—"He was a man of *honour* and *probity*; but his judgment, lying too much at the mercy of a *suspicious temper*, betrayed him, on some occasions, into a conduct, which looked like *unsteadiness*, and even *ingratitude* towards his best friends. But, whatever there was, or seemed to be, of this complexion, in his life or writings, must be imputed to the *latent* constitutional disorder, which ended so fatally." [See *Letters*, &c. p. 382.]

Warburton is assailed too for *sophistically* relieving Mr. Pope from the charge of irreligion in the *Essay on Man*. Nothing can be clearer than Pope's own declaration on this subject to the pious son of the poet Racine. To that learned person he transmits the "*critical* and *philosophic* commentary, written by the author of the *Divine Legation of Moses*;" assuring him that his *principles* perfectly coincide with the tenets of M. Paschal and the Archbishop of Cambray; and that he should always think it an honour to imitate the *latter*, in submitting his *private opinions* to the church of which he professed himself a member; and that *his* were diametrically opposite to those of Spinoza and Leibnitz.

Our friend Taylor for about fifty years of his life was connected, sometimes gratuitously, at others at a salary, and latterly as a proprietor, with the daily press. To dine frequently with men of whom the world took note, was therefore not only his amusement, but his *interest*. He was by nature a ready man, of bright parts, and perhaps too volatile for profound study. Conversation was therefore his *library* in a great degree; and as the milk throws up the cream, what he could gather was always on the *surface*, though seldom *rich*.—He had a vein of *poetical ore*, not of the greatest possible value, but current enough, and he used it liberally on all occasions. If with Dryden he kept a shop of *condolement* and *congratulation*, he did not *sell* his commodities—he sent out his hasty tributes among his friends, like his namesake in Prior, as the signs of benevolence—

"His *jug* was to the ringers carried
Whoever either *died* or *married*."

Of modern plays he was the *Master*

of the *Ceremonies*, and found something *introductory* for all of them; not excessively *pointed*, but better perhaps than any other writer of his time could have supplied on so many occasions, and on such short notice; labouring too, as he daily did, to supply the omnivorous stomach of the press. He told a humorous story also well in rhyme; but did not excite the *Broad Grin*, that seemed appropriated by the nightgown and slippers of his friend Colman.

We have looked in vain for the usual *dates*, in the biography of Mr. Taylor. He was born, he informs us, at Highgate; *when* we are to infer as we can. It may nearly be done thus. He tells us that he studied all the performances of Mr. Garrick in the twentieth and twenty-first years of his age—those were therefore the *last* years of Mr. Garrick's public life. He was consequently born about 1755, when his friend Mrs. Siddons opened her eyes upon a world, whose eyes were for many years devoutly bent upon her.

His education is but slightly mentioned; perhaps it was not very systematic. He was with somebody at an academy by Ponder's End, Enfield; and with Munden, the actor, at another, in Cross-street, Hatton Garden. He never professed himself what is *exclusively*, and often absurdly, called a *scholar*. He was not even a good Frenchman; but his English was vernacular, and easy to himself and others. He possessed an inexhaustible stream of *pleasantry* and *pun*; and mixed up, as he was, with party and its prejudices, they perhaps did his mind less mischief than they commonly infuse into their subjects. He was an admirer of Mr. Pitt from conviction; but he seemed to love in Sheridan rather the wit and the companion, than the adviser of Carlton Palace; which but little sympathised in his decline and discomfiture as a politician, and left him to "inconvenience and distraction, to sickness and to sorrow." It was *countenance* that Sheridan wanted, not a paltry and tardy present. Had the friendship of his former patron been openly declared, his *last* moments would not have been disturbed by the threatened seizure of his person. But this is a subject on which Gray well and affectingly admonishes:

"No further seek his *merits* to disclose,
Nor draw his *failings* from their dread
abode."

Carlton House has passed away as if it had never been; but Mr. Taylor has cleared up one of its *mysteries* very satisfactorily. We shall therefore quote it in this place. The illustration, in fact, belongs to history.

"During the agitation of the first Regency bill, when Lord Loughborough so unluckily involved the Opposition in legal difficulty, which the presence of mind and sound wisdom of Mr. Pitt rendered insuperable, I became, by a circumstance of some importance in the political world at that time, the conductor of 'The Morning Post.' It appeared that a lady, supposed to be in great favour with a high personage, and not merely connected by the *ties of mutual affection*, had determined to assert claims not sanctioned by law, but which if openly developed, or rather promulgated, would, perhaps, have been attended by a national agitation. It was stated in 'The Morning Post,' rather as rumour than assertion, that the lady in question had demanded a peerage and 6000*l.* a year, as a requital for her suppression of a fact which might have excited alarm over the empire, and have put an effectual stop to all farther proceedings on the subject of the pending regency.

"I was engaged merely as the dramatic critic for 'The Morning Post' at that time, and was on intimate terms with a confidential servant of the high personage alluded to. This confidential servant sent to me, and when I went to him he assured me that there was not the least foundation for the paragraph in question, and requested that I would convey this assurance to the person who had *farmed* the paper from the chief proprietor. I told him I was convinced that such a communication would have no effect, or rather a contrary effect; for that, finding the subject had made an impression, it would certainly be followed by articles of the same nature and tendency, and that silence was the best policy. The person alluded to did not seem to be convinced by my reasoning, and determined to consult people more likely to form a better judgment; yet he desired me in the mean time to convey the assurance which he had given. I did so, and, as I expected, there was next day a stronger allusion to the same mysterious and alarming event. The same confidential agent, then satisfied of the propriety of the advice which I had first given, asked me if I thought that the *farmer* of the paper, who was also a proprietor, would dispose of the period for which he was authorized to

conduct it, and of his share in the paper; and I was desired to make the requisite enquiry. I did so, and as the *former* possessed no literary talents, and 'The Morning Post' had sunk under his management into a very different state from its present fashionable interest and political importance, he was glad of the opportunity of relieving himself from a weight which he had not strength enough to carry. He, therefore, struck the iron while it was hot, received a large sum for his share of the paper, another for the time that he was to hold a control over it, and an annuity for life. Such was the importance attached to this mysterious secret: 'The Morning Post' was purchased for the allotted period, and I was vested with the editorship."

Carlton House has passed away—and, on the center of its site a column is rising fast, on which the late Duke of York is to look towards the Horse Guards and its parade, the home enjoyments of a Commander-in-Chief. And long may that ample area present its lines of well-disciplined and loyal soldiery! Every villainous effort has been made to render the men averse to that control, by which *alone* they can be useful to the country, and respectable in themselves. Let the Throne always present them *virtues* to guard; that they may have to defend a cause of which they cannot be ashamed!

We have only one glaring instance of bad taste to notice in the anecdotes, and it respects this Dr. Monsey, who on the score of delicacy outrivals antient Pistol. Unhappily too, it excites more laughter than anything in the book: it occurs so early as p. 80 of the first volume: it happened at a supper which Garrick gave to the Duke of Argyll and several ladies of distinction. Mrs. Garrick paying particular attention, as it was her duty to do, to *rank* and *sex*, did not so soon notice Dr. Monsey's *plate* as his churlish humour and appetite demanded; at length, in his impatience, he called aloud, "Will you help me, you b——, or not?" Garrick fell back in his chair with *laughter*. The Duke and the ladies, &c." Now a man's *humour* should not be allowed to excuse such *atrocious indecency*; nor should the Doctor's subsequent pleasantries have been suffered to *detain* him in any polite society.

Mrs. Montague, at p. 93, we are
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informed, wrote *two* among the Dialogues of Lord Lyttleton, "which in all respects are much *superior* to those of his Lordship." We are sure Mr. Taylor could never have said this, had he read the Dialogues. He would have learned, from the book, that they were *three* (not two) written by another hand, and numbered XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII. They are entitled Cadmus and Hercules, Mercury and a modern fine Lady, and Plutarch, Charon, and a modern Bookseller. They are by no means refined, and totally destitute of that enchanting sweetness of English expression, by which Lord Lyttleton's are distinguished.

At p. 94, Voltaire is accused of opening a lady's *escritoire* in her absence, and it is followed by this remark: "As Voltaire was destitute of all religious principles, it is not wonderful that he was equally devoid of all moral delicacy." He is then reported to have said that the *proudest* day he ever enjoyed was one passed in company of Pope, Lord Bolingbroke, and others.

Monsey, at p. 95, is riding in Hyde Park with a Bishop, who declined returning the bow of a Unitarian, saying he believed only in "one God." "I know many fools," exclaimed Monsey, "who believe there are three." Now besides the blackguard impiety of this speech, it is not *true*; as, if he had consulted the first child he met with a charity badge on, he might have discovered. Our doctrine of the Trinity is *Trinal Unity*—three persons in one God.

Of Horne and his controversy with Junius, we have this slight remark. "The two poetical quotations which Mr. Horne introduced into his letter, are taken from the works of Ben Jonson, as the late Mr. William Gifford told me; but I have never thought it *worth while* to trace them in his plays." We must regret that he did not take this trouble; because, though he would not there have *found* them, he would have found what is most *perfect* in our comedy. The verses are in the miscellaneous poems.

On the subject of the Ireland forgery of Shakspeare, Mr. Taylor is miserably careless. At p. 246, he says, Mr. Malone "wrote a large volume on the subject, though his objections

must have been chiefly *conjectural*." Now, if he opened the volume, he must have seen, that it gave Lord Charlemont an account of the *papers themselves*, as then published by Mr. Ireland; so that he did *not* "depend on rumour, as to the *nature and quality* of the materials."

Our remarks have extended so far that we have not room for further extract; which is perhaps the less to be regretted, since the best of the anecdotes have already made the tour of the papers. We shall therefore conclude with the following lines, which are at once happy in themselves, and characterized by that prosopopeia in which the departed Reminiscent and Poet himself so freely indulged.

IMPROMTU

By GEORGE COLMAN, the Younger.

Nine Taylors (as the proverb goes)
Make but one man, though many clothes,
But thou art not, we know, like those,
My Taylor!

No—thou can'st make, on 'tandour's plan,
Two of thyself—(how few that can!)
The Critic and the Gentleman,
My Taylor!

Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern.
By W. Sandys, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 332.

THIS curious collection of mediæval ballads appears to be an extension of the little work published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1822, consisting of "Ancient Christmas Carols in the West of England," many of which are here reprinted.

The collection is divided into three parts. The first consists of some ancient carols and Christmas songs, from the early part of the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century. Many of them have been derived from Ritson's collection of "Ancient Songs from the time of Henry III. to the Revolution;" as the "Song of the Ivy and the Holly," "Carol for St. Stephen's Day," "Carol for a Wassel Bowl," &c. Others are taken from Bishop Hall's *Miscellaneous Poems*, England's *Helicon*, Herrick's *Poems*, Jamieson's *Popular Ballads*, Evans's *Old Ballads*, &c.—The carols in the second part are of a more modern character, chiefly collected from different parts of the West of England, but in general familiar to the Christmas ballad-singers of every town and

village in the United Kingdom; though there are some few we do not recollect to have seen in print before. The airs to which these carols were formerly sung are given at the end of the volume, in a series of lithographic plates; but owing to the music not being attached to the ballad to which it belongs, as in Mr. Gilbert's publication, half its value is lost.—The third portion of Mr. Sandys' collection contains some curious specimens of French Provincial carols. The Christmas play of "St. George," as represented in Cornwall, and printed in Mr. Gilbert's work, closes the series.

The portion of the volume, however, which entitles the editor to most credit for diligent research, is the elaborate introduction prefixed to the series. As a general disquisition on popular antiquities, embracing the origin and history of Christmas festivities, with the Lords of Misrule, Mummers, Masquers, &c., it is very curious and entertaining; though perhaps to archæologists, or those conversant with mediæval lore, there is little novelty in the details. The following extracts, however, at this festive season of the year, may not be unacceptable:

"Polydore Vergil says, that it was the custom of the English, as early as the reign of Henry the Second (about 1170), to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and magnificent spectacles, together with games at dice and dancing; he derives many of the particulars from the Roman Saturnalia, and considers the Christmas Prince, or Lord of Misrule, a personage almost peculiar to this country. From this time mummeries and disguisings, with plays and pageants, appear to have been introduced among the diversions of the king and nobles at Christmas; but they were probably in vogue among the inferior orders at an earlier period, though of a description rude as their habits, and poor as their means. They are supposed to have been derived from the custom of the Heathens during some of their festivals, on the Kalends of January, to go about in disguises as wild beasts and cattle, and the sexes also exchanging apparel; a practice productive of many abuses, and much opposed by the clergy, when they found many of the early Christians endeavoured to intermingle it with their own observances during the Christmas holidays, although the more devout celebrated the Nativity by prayer, thanksgiving, and psalm-singing."

"About the middle of the fifteenth century, Moralities were introduced, consisting of allegorical personifications; and these may also be included in the list of Christmas amusements. At this period, indeed, these public diversions were in general confined to certain great feasts (of which Christmas was the principal), when entertainments of all kinds were resorted to with avidity, to compensate for the previous want of them. A case somewhat parallel may be observed in the eagerness with which country people flock in to their central or market town, during fair-time. Nor is the character of the entertainments provided for them in the present age, of a much higher class than those of the time now under notice. Jugglers, inferior in skill, if we may judge from old drawings, to those who amused our ancestors; learned animals; rope-dancers; itinerant singers; stage-plays, in the literal sense of the word; and on the Continent scripture-pieces, are yet performed, as they were in this country (though perhaps in the shape of a puppet-show), during the last century. Of Mr. Punch I beg to speak with due respect, whether he be the descendant of the Vice of the Moralities, with his wooden lath, or not (though Harlequin may better answer this description), he still maintains his ground, and has been the cause of laughter to most of us; long and late, therefore, may it be before he is compelled by the 'march of intellect' to squeak out his adieus, and favour us with his reminiscences."

"In the reign of Henry the Eighth, masques, pageants, and other similar diversions, were very much in vogue, and the King himself was a frequent performer, as well as spectator. The books of account at the Chapter-house afford numerous examples of payments for various purposes at Christmas time, during this reign; and many interesting extracts may be found in Collier's *History of Dramatic Poetry*. The payments to the Lord of Misrule, which in Henry the Seventh's time never exceeded 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* were raised by Henry the Eighth in his first year to 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and subsequently to 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

"In the 4th of Elizabeth, there was a splendid Christmas kept at the Inner Temple, wherein Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) was the chief person, Constable and Marshal, under the name of Palaphilos, and Christopher Hatton (afterwards Chancellor) was Master of the Game. Previous to this, a sort of parliament was held on St. Thomas's eve, to decide whether they should keep it, and if so, to publish the officers' names, and then, 'in token of

joy and good liking, the bench and company pass beneath the hearth, and sing a carol, and so to boyer.'"

"The noblemen and gentlemen of ~~few~~ ^{fine} tune lived, when in the country, like petty princes, and in the arrangement of their households copied that of their sovereigns, having officers of the same name and import, and even heralds wearing their coats of arms at Christmas, and other solemn feasts, crying *largesse* thrice at the proper times. They feasted in their halls, where many of the Christmas sports were performed. When coals began to be introduced, the hearth was commonly in the middle, whence, according to Aubrey, is the saying, 'Round about our coal-fire.' Christmas was considered as the commemoration of a holy festival, to be observed with cheerfulness as well as devotion. The comforts and personal gratification of their dependants were provided for by the landlords, their merriment encouraged, and their sports joined. The working man looked forward to Christmas as the portion of the year which repaid his former toils; and gratitude for the worldly comforts then received would occasion him to reflect on the eternal blessings bestowed on mankind by the event then commemorated."

"The masques and pageants at court gradually declined, and at first were succeeded by feasts and entertainments, until these in turn were omitted. The New Year's Ode of the Poet Laureate in process of time was itself forgotten, and even that lingering relic of royal Christmases, plum-porridge, of which, until lately, a tureen was served up to the chaplains at St. James's, is now discarded: the only ceremony now left being, if I am not mistaken, the offering at the altar on Twelfth-day."

"The Christmas feasts in the establishments of noblemen and gentlemen of wealth abated in splendour and hospitality more gradually than those of the royal household, and are still kept up in parts of the country, but each succeeding festival finds them fewer in number."

In this extensive compilation, consisting of 145 pages, there can, of course, be little claim to originality; and the chief merit must lie in the selection of materials and their judicious arrangement. We observe, however, that there often appears a disregard of chronological order, and the paragraphs sometimes follow one another without a due regard to the consecutiveness of the subject. But, on the whole, the work may be pronounced very entertaining.

THE ANNUALS.

(Continued from p. 353.)

Forget Me Not. Edited by F. Shoberl.

"Forget Me Not!"—the very title appears to appeal most eloquently to our critical recollection—having too long deferred our notice of this first and fairest prototype of all the brilliant family of *Annals*; and the introductory stanzas by Haynes Bayly most forcibly respond to the sentiments which the title so feelingly conveys:—

"Forget me not! forget me not!

Who has not thought or said it?

By absent friends to be forgot!

Who is there does not dread it?

Who is there does not wish to leave

A purse of silken netting,

Or something, as preservative

Against the heart's forgetting?

"But some in silence turn away,

Their deeper feelings left not

Their quivering lips have power to say,

'Farewell! farewell! forget not!'"

E'en then the pressure of the hand,

The glance of fond affection,

Seem eloquently to demand

Unchanging recollection."

In the literary contributions of this year's *Forget Me Not*, there is a manifest improvement. There are many prose productions of uncommon interest, and some poetical effusions of great merit. Several of these seem to be contributions of writers who have not heretofore appeared in the pages of the *Forget Me Not*. Among them may be specified 'Jack Shaddock,' a piece of rich sailor humour; the 'Vacant Chair;' 'Mac Nab's Sporting Ground;' 'A Sporting Adventure;' and 'The Wish.'

"Among the old friends to whose assistance we are indebted (says the Editor) we may mention the author of 'The Departure of the Israelites,' whose splendid genius pervades all his performances too strongly not to be recognised; Colonel Stone, of New York, who has furnished a sketch admirably characteristic of certain classes of the population of the American States; the 'Modern Pythagorean;' the fair author of "The Improvisatrice," who, in the interesting story of 'Giulietta,' has condescended for once to clothe her poetic ideas in the language of prose; Miss Mitford, whose rural scene breathes all the freshness and gracefulness of her earliest delineations of that kind; the author of 'London in the Olden Time,' who has successfully employed her antiquarian lore in a picture of the days of the mis-

called good Queen Bess; the comic flood; H. F. Chorley, who has very successfully illustrated Buss's admirable painting, entitled 'Uncle Antony's Blunder;' and H. D. Inglis, who, as usual, presents a fantastic legend, in which it is impossible to decide whether romance or fact most predominates. Among our poetic contributors, it is scarcely necessary to direct attention to our old friend, James Montgomery, who delights to render his talents subservient to the cause of humanity; Mary Howitt, alternately playful and solemn; and T. H. Bayly, whose 'New Faces,' when supplied with a musical dress, will be sure to find as hearty a welcome in every circle, as many of the elder offspring of his popular Muse have already received."

Among the embellishments (eleven in number) 'Count Egmont's Jewels,' engraved by Davenport, after a drawing by Holmes, from a sketch by Leslie, which forms the frontispiece, is the most pleasing and characteristic; and the subject is agreeably illustrated by a biographical history of Count Egmont, a Flemish noble of the Middle Age. The execution and finish do great credit to the artist. The other subjects are—'The Departure of the Israelites,' by Finden, from a drawing by Martin; 'Night,' by Finden, from Richter; 'Nuremberg,' by Carter, from Prout; 'The Emigrant's Daughter,' by Rolls, from J. Wood; 'Scene from the Odyssey,' by Lacey, from Barrett; 'Uncle Antony's Blunder,' by Davenport, from Buss; 'The Hon. Mrs. Leicester Stanhope,' by Rolls, from Macpherson; 'Giulietta,' by Bacon, from S. A. Hart; and 'The China-mender,' by H. C. Shenton, from Chisholme.

Literary Souvenir. By Alaric A. Watts.

"The *Literary Souvenir* presents for the ninth time (says the Editor), its claim to a portion of the patronage bestowed upon works of its class. As its plan and arrangements differ but slightly from those of former years, the necessity for prefatory remark is in a great degree obviated." As we have also frequently noticed the plan and general merits of this sparkling little work, the same observation on our part may justly apply.

The engravings, on which the leading artists of the day have been employed, are of the most splendid description. The 'Prince of Spain's Vi-

et to Catalina,' engraved by Rolle, from a painting by Newton, which forms the frontispiece, is an exquisitely finished production. The depth of shade, blending with the soft glow of light which pervades the whole composition, and the silken-like fineness of execution, present an enchanting scene. All the figures, though drawn on so diminutive a scale, are full of expression and beauty. We regret that there is no letter-press to illustrate the subject. It is taken from the collection of the Duke of Bedford.

The next engraving which most powerfully enforces itself on our admiration, is the splendid composition by Fragonard, engraved by Greatbach, of 'Francis I. receiving the honour of knighthood on the field of battle, at the hands of the Chevalier Bayard.' "It was taken (says the Editor) from the finished sketch of a picture which forms one of the *Plafonds* of that part of the Louvre, known, until lately, as the gallery of Charles X.; and not as yet open to the public."—The subject is illustrated by some pleasing stanzas from the pen of T. K. Hervey:—

"Mid hecatombs of slain,
The king becomes a knight,
And girds the sword he swears to stain
In many another fight;
While the dying soldier at the door
Collects his labouring breath,
To hear the vow that dedicates
His orphan boy to death!

"The maiden thro' the curtain fold,
Looks wan and wildly in,
Her brother by the tent lies cold,
Her lover sits within!
Oh! that all earth's bad pageantries
Like this were banished far!
The age of Chivalry is gone,—
Why not the age of war?"

'The Pledge,' a Dutch family group, engraved by Portbury, from a drawing by Wattier, is a beautiful design, sweetly executed.—'Fairies of the Sea-shore' is an imaginative composition of Danby's, very poetically conceived, and engraved with fine effect by Miller.—'The Cauchaise Girl,' from a painting of Newton's, by Fox, is utterly spoiled in the engraving: the strong and sudden contrast of light and shade is preposterous. Turning from this to the picture of 'The Inundation,' engraved by Rolle, from Scheffer, the contrast is powerfully striking. By the charming distribu-

tion of light and shade, and the exquisite touches of the burin, the figures in the foreground appear to be starting from the surface of the paper, and the melancholy effects of the surrounding inundation are also finely portrayed in the misery-stricken countenances of the mournful group. The accompanying story, entitled 'Reflections of the Life of Secundus Parnell,' by W. Howit, is replete with interest.—The 'Castle of Heidelberg,' by Willmore, from Roberts, is too elaborate in graphic detail: it has been better given, and with more romantic effect, in other works, particularly in Heath's Picturesque Annual, already noticed in p. 350.—'The Naiads' is a finely conceived and truly poetical composition, painted by the classic Howard, from Akenside's Hymn to the Naiads, and engraved with highly-wrought finish by Lightfoot. The whole appears like a scene of enchantment, and the lovely female figures in the foreground, appear to realize the poet's imagination of

"Whatever fair
High fancy forms, or lavish hearts could
wish."

The rural scenery, which forms the back-ground of the picture, would not be unworthy the pen of a Maro, or the pencil of a Claude.—'A Shipwreck off the Isle of Wight,' by Thomas, from Bentley, is richly engraved; but there is scarcely sufficient interest in the design to merit so much elaborate work.

Turner's *Annual Tour*.

When the 'Keepsake' and 'Landscape Annual' first made their appearance, they so far surpassed their predecessors in costliness and splendor, as to be considered the ne plus ultra of *annualism*; but, as if the march of improvement was never to stand still, even those splendid productions are now partially eclipsed by the superbly beautiful volume before us. It is printed in super-royal size, and richly decked in purple and gold. Its very appearance is aristocratic, and it may be considered as the lord of the ascendant in the present family of Annuals.

The Work is entitled "Wanderings of the Loire," and the engravings (twenty-one in number) are from

drawings by the celebrated artist J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. The letter-press descriptions are from the pen of Leitch Ritchie, author of *Heath's Picturesque Annual*, &c. who, during a tour along the River Loire, commencing at Orleans and terminating at Nantes, has finely described the various scenes as they arose, particularly those which have been the subject of the artist's pencil.

"The Loire, in Latin *Liger* (says the author) takes its source at Mont.-Gerbier-le-Joux, in the department of *Ardecche*, in *Languedoc*; and from thence it wanders a course of two hundred and twenty leagues, till it falls into the ocean. During this journey it swallows up one hundred and twelve rivers, and confers its name upon six departments of France—the *Haute-Loire*, the *Saône-et-Loire*, the *Loire*, the *Indre-et-Loire*, the *Maine-et-Loire*, and the *Loire-Inférieure*. At *Roanne*, in the department of the *Loire*, it first becomes navigable for boats; and at *Briare*, in that of the *Loiret*, it communicates, by means of a canal, with the *Seine*. Indeed, in the usual meaning of the word, it can hardly be called navigable till it reaches the latter place; but even from this point its navigation extends one hundred and seventy-four leagues.

"The Loire, which has been reckoned one of the principal rivers of France, threatens to become one of the meanest, acted upon by some strange principle of destruction that is mingled with its very being. The islands, which form so frequent and picturesque an object in its scenery, are in most cases nothing else than sand-banks; and the same kind of formations which we see to day in their earlier phenomena, rising near or above the surface, interrupt the stream so much, and introduce so many different currents, as frequently to baffle the skill of the navigator. Thus the river overflowing the banks, in consequence of the continual rising of its bed, loses in depth what it gains in breadth; and would appear to the unobservant spectator to be a much more important stream than it really is.

"There is historical evidence to prove, that nineteen hundred years ago the tide rose to the country of the *Andegaves*, or into *Anjou*, where *Brutus*, by order of *Cæsar*, built a fleet for the purpose of combating the *Veneti*, who had pushed their conquest even to the *Loire*. It is known, also, that only one hundred years ago the tide mounted to *Aurenis*, while now it is scarcely felt at *Mauves*. In the island of *Gloriette*, a stratum of shells is found sixty feet below the surface of the

earth, and the cellars of the houses, which were built formerly, as at present, beyond the reach of the spring tides, are now on such occasions totally submerged. In 1825 a chapel was excavated, the vault of which was four feet under the surface of the street. It was ascertained that this was a chapel of the *Knights Templars*, which had been built in the thirteenth century, and the calculation was made at the time, that the bed of the *Loire* must have risen from forty to fifty feet between the years 1200 and 1630. As the river approaches the sea, the sand-banks, as we have seen, are numerous and dangerous. To these it is owing that vessels of large burden must be discharged at *Paimboeuf*; and perhaps the time is not very far distant, when *Nantes* itself may become, to all intents and purposes, an inland city."

To relieve the sober monotony of mere description, the writer has occasionally interwoven some very curious and amusing narratives connected with the historical or traditional recollections of the places he is describing. Among these may be particularly noticed '*The Subterranean*,' '*The Unknown*,' '*The Pirate of the Loire*,' and '*Blue Beard*.'

Of the splendid engravings which adorn this costly volume, it is scarcely possible to speak with adequate praise. These alone, in our judgment, would be sufficient to raise the character of British art to the highest pinnacle of fame. The genius of the painter and the skill of the engraver, have here united to produce the realization of perfection in the pictorial and graphic arts. The views of *Nantes*, engraved by *Miller*; of *Orleans*, by *Higham*; *Palace at Blois*, and *Tours*, by *Wallis*; *Rietz*, *Montjen*, and *Clairmont*, by *Willmore*,—are all inexpressibly beautiful, picturesque, and romantic. If any fault is to be found, it is with the style, so peculiar to *Turner's* poetic pencil, of sometimes circumventing all objects in hazy vapours, and throwing his aerial perspective into "shadows, clouds, and darkness;" as if the genius of *Turner*, despising the ordinary scenes of common life, always delighted to sport with the misty morn or dewy eve.

This volume being the first of a series which is intended to illustrate, with the pencil and pen, all the most celebrated rivers of Europe, the second, as the Editor informs us, will be devoted to the river *Seine* and its localities.

Heath's Book of Beauty. By L. E. L.

THE Book of Beauty! how talismanic the sound! how seductive the name! how calculated to mislead the soberness of impartial judgment, or blunt the arrows of just criticism. But when that Book of Beauty presents a galaxy of female charms arrayed in all the imposing loveliness which the painter's skill and graphic art can bestow, well may the critic feel alarmed lest his judgment should be compromised by his feelings, or his impartiality be sacrificed at the shrine of admiration. However, we must endeavour to follow the well-known Turkish maxim of "never permitting the judgment to be overcome by the feelings," and proceed to a brief examination of the work.

After a cursory view of the different portraits, (nineteen in number) which form the embellishments, we necessarily felt some desire to be acquainted with the origin and history of the selection; but on turning to the preface, all the information we gain is, that the fair editress knows nothing about the matter, or does not choose to inform us:

"I feel it almost an impertinence (says she) to speak of the beautiful embellishments of the present work; the novelty of the design, the taste and splendour of the execution, may well be left to plead their own cause."

As the reader can thus obtain no information relative to the history of the book, we are obliged to supply it ourselves. In the first place,—there is not one portrait connected with history, nor one calculated to associate the mind with any biographical recollections;—some are mere creatures of the imagination;—others are the portraits of young ladies, painted by Miss Sharpe, Boxall, Harper, &c., and possess about as much interest or real value to the public as the "portrait of a young lady," which is perpetually recurring in the annual catalogues of the Royal Academy. Though Heath's name is pompously put forth, 'ad captandum,' there is not a single engraving of his own execution, and the only merit to which he can lay claim is the activity he has shown in adapting the portraits which were accidentally in possession of his different friends, to the stories concocted by Miss Landon; and where this could

not be done, the fair authoress has adroitly adapted the figments of her brain, either in verse or prose, to the character of the painting. Thus the lady who forms the frontispiece, engraved by Thompson, from Boxall, having all the appearance of a Medea, with Grecian countenance, gipsy expression, raven locks, and oriental costume, was styled 'The Enchantress,' in order to accompany a tale of the same name, fabricated by Miss Landon; which is full indeed of bold and poetic imaginings, but replete with inconsistency and physical impossibilities. The portraits of Medora, Lolah, Laura, Donna Julia, and Gulnare, are intended to illustrate Lord Byron's poems; and Rebecca and Lucy Ashton to illustrate Sir Walter Scott. The most pleasing portraits in the collection, according to our taste, are those of Donna Julia, engraved by Robinson, from Stone; Theresa, engraved by Thompson, from Stone; Rebecca, by Ryall, from a painting by Miss Sharpe; and Leonora, drawn and engraved by Woolnoth. The elaborately engraved portraits of 'The Bride,' by Cochrane, from Chalon; of Lucy Ashton, from Dean, by Wright; and Grace St. Aubyn, by Ryall, from Parris, are almost spoiled in the shading. The first appears to have come in contact with a soot-bag, and only to have half-washed her face. Lucy Ashton is little better; Grace St. Aubyn, in addition, is out of drawing, both as to length of visage, and Hottentot lowness of bosom.

On the whole, however, the work may be considered a pleasing display of female beauty—more splendid perhaps than useful.

Christmas Tales. By W. H. Harrison.

THOUGH issued in the form of an Annual, the book is evidently brought forward for the purpose of republishing a set of finely executed engravings, originally intended to illustrate the novels of Sir Walter Scott; consisting of "The Lawyer's Daughter," (two subjects), "The Lost Deed," "The Novice," and "Autobiography of an Ugly Man." A medallion portrait of Sir Walter, a beautiful specimen of Bate's concentric engraving, adorns the title-page. The embellishments are accompanied by four tales of a pleasing and agreeable character.

The Aurora Borealis

IS also announced as a "Literary Annual," and what is still more wonderful is "edited by Members of the Society of Friends," who have here thrown aside the drab of costume and the starch of habit, and assumed the gay livery of green and gold. The quaker's yess and noys have yielded to the graces of modern phraseology, and his sober stiffness has at length bent before the march of intellect and the elegancies of modern bibliography. There are only two engravings—"The Bride," (a quakeress) engraved by Finden, from a painting by Richardson; and 'Rokeby,' by Miller, from Palmer. They are both executed in a light and pleasing style of art. The contributors are various, but most of them are unknown to the public. The names, however, of J. H. Wiffen, W. Howitt, and Bernard Barton, are familiar to the readers of the *Annals*; and they have all largely contributed to the general stock of the *Aurora Borealis*.

The Comic Annual. By Thomas Hood.

THE prince of punning rhymes, inspired by the genius of the comic muse, for the fourth time makes his re-appearance. By his graphic fun and humour even sober sadness is

turned into laughter; and a pictorial double-entendre meets the eye in every page. "Mirth admits him of her crew," agreeably to the emblematic device of his frontispiece; and all his subjects, as the title-page vignette expresses it, are "preserved with spirit." But without the wood-engravings it would be impossible, by mere description, to do justice to some of the witty hits of Mr. Hood. In his letter-press, however, we do not consider him so happy as on former occasions. Indeed some of the pieces may be considered as utter failures; and little else than mere abortions of wit. We give the opening stanzas of "Shooting Pains," as a sample.

"If I shoot any more I'll be shot,
For ill luck seems determined to starve me,
I have marched the whole day
With a gun for no pay,—
Zounds I'd better have been in the army.
What matters Sir Christopher's leave,
To his manor I'm sorry I came, yet
With confidence fraught,
My two pointers I brought,
But we are not a point towards game yet.

And that gamekeeper too, with advice!
Of my course he has been a nice chalker;
Not far, were his words,
I could go without birds,
If my legs could cry out they'd cry
Walker."

The Plays and Poems of Shakspeare. Edited by A. J. VALPY, M. A. Vols. I and II.—In a short advertisement prefixed to this edition, we are informed that Boswell's re-print of Malone's *Shakspeare* has been scrupulously followed: that brief notes are placed under the text to explain obsolete words and phrases; and that the illustrations will comprise the whole of the 150 plates of Boydell's splendid edition, now first copied on steel, and executed in the first style of outline engravings, with the design of presenting to the public an edition the most useful, ornamental, and economical of any that has yet appeared; and all this for the small charge of 5s. per volume, or 3l. 15s. for the complete work.

As the real value of this edition consists in the embellishments, we were sorry to find that the first volume did not enable us to speak as highly of the plates as we could have wished; and we therefore delayed to open our lips until we saw whether the second volume exhibited any improvement; determined, if there were no improvement in the extreme tenuity of the outlines, the very shadow of the

shade of an engraving, to shake our big bottomed wigs à la Lord Burleigh, and in such good earnest as to startle Mr. V. and all his printers' devils in Red Lion Court.

We are happy, however, to find, on the inspection of the second volume, that our pens, bristling with points, and ready to spurt out even bitter words, are to be employed more agreeably in the language of praise; at least as regards the embellishments and typography of the volumes; which, such is the silent eloquence of their tempting looks, cannot fail to draw out a willing crown from the pocket, even at a time when money is parted with like drops of blood, except in exchange for the mere necessities of life.

With respect to the notes, however, which the very clever readers of the march of intellect-school fancy they can dispense with entirely, we, who are old-fashioned enough not to feel ashamed at confessing our ignorance of the meaning of many passages, would have been glad to meet with more frequent and fuller explanations of real difficulties, in the place of the meagre notes to be found in this edition.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

Dec. 10. This being the 64th Anniversary of the Royal Academy of Arts, a general assembly of the Academicians was held at their apartments in Somerset-House, when the following distribution of premiums took place, viz.:—to Mr. William Edward Frost, for the best copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal, and the Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound and inscribed; to Mr. Nathaniel Hartnell, for the next best copy, the silver medal; to Mr. Edw. Petre Novello, for the best drawing from the Life, the silver medal; to Mr. David Branden, for the best drawings of the principal front of the Bank, the silver medal; to Mr. John Callcott Horsley, for the best drawing from the Antique, the silver medal; and to Mr. Wm. Crellin Pickersgill, for the best model from the Antique, the silver medal.

The President remarked that in the school of painting the exertions of the students were most praiseworthy, and their merits conspicuous. In the school of the living model, the pupils were few, but their efforts were of high character. In modelling from the life, and in the school of architecture, there was a rather extraordinary lassitude; but in the school of the antique, both the modelling and the drawing departments were cultivated with successful energy. In conclusion, he observed, that in the Royal Academy all the means of study were afforded, nor were example and precept spared. The principles of every branch of the Fine Arts were developed by zealous and eminent professors, and not only were the productions of living genius submitted to the inspection of the students, but the choicest works of the ancient masters were also offered for their guidance and improvement. Their exertions, then, should be commensurate with the enjoyment of such great advantages—advantages which were not surpassed in any existing school of art.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

This novel exhibition embraces specimens of the works of nearly 70 eminent deceased British Masters, amongst the works of very numerous living Artists; and the whole forms a delightful entertainment. There are six pictures by Hogarth, 13 by Reynolds, 10 by Lawrence, others by Wilson, Opie, West, Gainsborough, Stothard, in short specimens of almost all our eminent British painters.

GENT. MAG. December, 1892.

The portraits form an interesting portion of the exhibition, among which may be noticed several portraits of painters by themselves: viz. Lawrence (an early portrait), Richardson, Walker, Thornhill, Mortimer, Worlidge, Opie, &c. We hope this winter exhibition will meet with due encouragement.

PANORAMA OF STIRLING AND SURROUNDING SCENERY, LEICESTER SQUARE.

Mr. Robert Burford has in this picture presented us with one of the most romantic scenes in Great Britain, painted with magical effect, with an agreeable tone of colour, and with a precision that will bear the most minute examination. This splendid view is taken from the outer gate of the Castle, whence from its great height only a small part of the town is visible; but the curiously ornamented Palace built by James the Fifth, the Parliament House, and other portions of this most interesting fortress, as well as the Royal Park and Gardens, are very accurately depicted. A meeting of the Highland Society, which takes place on the 24th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, is brought to the spectator's view in the foreground; and immediately underneath his eye is the circular mound of earth, used in former times for the courtly pastime called the Knights of the Round Table. The Grey Friars church is also prominent in the near view. But this picture is more particularly interesting from the extensive panorama it affords of the luxuriant and romantic Carse of Stirling, a plain of nearly 40 miles, watered by the windings of the Forth; studded with various places of natural or historical interest, (or which are immortalised in the poetry of Scott,) and bounded by the giant mountains of the Highlands.

Lays and Legends of the Rhine, by J. R. Planché, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 38.—This is a volume of detached pieces of light and elegant poetry, each preceded by an introductory prose legend, and illustrated by a view from the banks of the magnificent and romantic Rhine. The prints are twenty in number, executed in lithography, from sketches by Haghe; and, though not clearer than the usual run of chalk lithographs, the effect is good; and the volume is sure to be a very pleasant companion to those who shall visit, or have visited, the wonders and beauties of that prince of European rivers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Questions, Critical, Philological, and Exegetical, formed on the Annotations to Dr. Bloomfield's edition of the Greek Testament. This work has been drawn up at the desire of some eminent Prelates.

The Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek, with English Notes and Lexicon. By the Rev. E. J. GEORGE.

Sermons by the Rev. E. J. EVANS.

A View of the early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani, or Estiennes, &c. By the Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL.

The Works of John Skelton, Poet Laureat to King Henry VIII. now first collected, and containing various long Poems never before printed, with ample Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE.

A new edition of Prideaux's Directions to Churchwardens, with considerable additions. By R. P. TYRWHITT, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

History of the Coldstream Guards, from the foundation of the Regiment under Gen. Monk. By Col. MACKINNON.

History of Croydon. By S. STEINMAN, Esq. Architect.

A Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of Dr. Armstrong, late Physician of the Fever Institution of London. By Dr. BOOTT.

Six Weeks on the Loire, with a Peep into La Vendee.

The Apirian's Guide. By J. H. PAYNE, Author of "The Cottager's Guide."

Hortus Woburnensis, or the Gardens and Grounds of Woburn Abbey.

Wacousta; or, the Prophecy, a Tale of the Canadas. By the author of "Ecarte."

Essays on Vegetable Physiology, practically applied, and illustrated by numerous engravings. By J. MAIN, A.L.S.

A third volume of Capt. Brown's book of Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinxes, with 48 coloured engravings.

Select Illustrations of Hampshire; comprising picturesque Views of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, with Historical and Topographical Descriptions. By G. F. PROSSER.

Sketches of Churches in Surrey; comprising Views of the exteriors, interiors, and other interesting objects of Antiquity, as Fountains, Monuments, &c. Also Parsonage-Houses. Drawn and lithographed by H. PROSSER. With Topographical Descriptions.

The Field Naturalist's Magazine. By Professor RENNIE.

Oxford Academical Abuses exposed. By one of the Initiated.

Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutica. By A. T. THOMSON, M.D.

The Causes of the French Revolution. Maternal Advice; chiefly to Daughters on leaving home.

Mr. Talboys, of Oxford, has issued a Catalogue which will be found useful to collectors. It contains almost all the minor authors, fragments, &c. The Bibliographical notices appear to be original.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15. The Sessional meetings commenced, J. W. Lubbock, V.P. in the chair. Read, the title of a communication on Geometrical progression; and a paper on the Water Barometer in the hall of the Society, by Mr. Daniell.

Nov. 22. Dr. Bostock, V.P. Read, a paper by Mr. Bates, jun. on his improvement of the American machine for delineating on a plane surface medals and other objects in relief; and one by Mr. Barlow, on his fluid lens telescope.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting was held.

Copley medals were awarded to Dr. Faraday for his magneto-electric discoveries, published in the Philosophical Transactions for the present year; and to M. Poisson for his treatise on capillary attraction.

A letter was read from Sir Henry Wheatley, announcing that his Majesty had determined to continue from his privy-purse the two gold medals of 50*l.* value, which were annually bestowed by his late Brother.

His Royal Highness the President then delivered his anniversary oration. Having acknowledged, in feeling and impressive terms, the honour of his re-election, and the assistance and co-operation of the Council in conducting the business of the Society, he proceeded to comment on the advantages of the new arrangements for submitting papers to the consideration of Committees. In future the Society will follow the example of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, admitting no paper into its Transactions which has not been previously submitted to the consideration of at least two members of the Council best acquainted with the subject under discussion. His Royal Highness then made some observations lamenting the disadvantages under which men of science pursued their studies in this country, that they must do so as an amusement or secondary occupation; whereas on the continent the same pursuits were followed as a profession, by the assistance of the public appointments formed by the governments for their support. He trusted the time might arrive when similar encour-

regiments should be held out by our government. He spoke with high approbation of the British Association for the promotion of Science, and considered its institution as an epoch in the scientific history of the country. H. R. H. then proceeded to notice the state of the Royal Society, and the changes in the list of members during the past year. The deaths and accessions have been nearly equal, the Society now consisting of ten royal personages, forty-four foreign, and 694 home members, in all 748; being a decrease of one foreign, and an increase of two home members, and on the whole an increase of one, during the year. Among the deceased were more particularly noticed Sir Everard Home, Sir James Hall, Col. Mark Wilks, Alex. Barry, Esq. John Shaw, Esq. Stephen Groombridge, Esq. and Adm. Sir R. H. Bickerton: and of foreign members, Cuvier the naturalist, Chaptal the chymist, de Zach and Oriani the astronomers, and Scarpa the anatomist. His Royal Highness then stated that it was with a melancholy pleasure that he had become the chairman of the committee appointed to manage the subscription for the expedition in search of Capt. Ross; a brave man who had undertaken the solution of that great nautical problem the North-West Passage, a question which had exercised so much of the enterprise of Englishmen during the reign of Elizabeth, and from the time of its revival by the Hon. Daines Barrington in the last century, had not ceased to occupy the attention of the scientific world.

The Library Report was then read. It states that, in order to complete the collection of the more important scientific works, it has been determined to purchase books to the amount of 1600*l.* and that a classed catalogue is now in preparation. The whole price of the Arundel MSS. has been received from the trustees of the British Museum; and that transaction is now concluded.

It has been arranged to prepare abstracts of the papers read before the Society, from 1800 to the present time, to be published as a Sequel to the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, which closes at the end of the last century. A General Index to the Transactions from 1821 to 1830 is also in forwardness: and it is intended to print Mr. Barlow's calculations for the telescope.

The Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor tavern, H. R. H. the President in the chair.

Dec. 6. Dr. Maton, V.P.—Alex. Decimus Burton, Esq., Charles Purton Cooper, esq., and Edward Aysford Sanford, esq. were elected Fellows. The report of the Anniversary occupied the time for reading.

Dec. 13. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.—Read, on the extensive atmosphere of Mars, by Sir Jas. South, Knt. F.R.S.; on the law which connects the various magneto-electric phenomena lately discovered by Dr. Faraday, by the Rev. William Ritchie, LL.D. F.R.S.; and, an account of some extraordinary meteors seen at Malvern on the night of Nov. 12, by W. Addison, esq.

Dec. 20. F. Baily, esq. V.P.—Two papers were read, on the secretion and uses of bile, by Dr. Phillips; and on certain properties of vapour, by Dr. Lardner.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 5. The remainder was read of the narrative of King Charles the Second's escape (see page 456), detailing the interesting adventures which befel his Majesty at Chichester, Arundel, Bramher, and Brighton: and particularly a comic scene at the first place, where "the merry monarch" admirably personated a Roundhead, to the complete deception and no little alarm of his host.

The Chevalier Bronsted exhibited a drawing of a terra-cotta, of Athenian fabric, found at Ægina. It is a box of singular form, probably intended to contain the bones (formed of sheep's feet) used in playing the *αργαλαί*; and is ornamented with an elegant painting of Prometheus on the rock, visited by the Oceanides.

Dec. 19. Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper office, presented to the Society copies of several documents relative to Col. George Gunter, of Rackton, the author of the above-mentioned memoir of King Charles the Second's escape. They were, 1. An inventory of the Colonel's real property and debts, and amount of fine levied, Aug. 1646; 2. Petition of the Colonel to the Commissioners for compounding with Delinquents, praying to be admitted to his composition, April 1646; and 3. A letter from Gen. Sir Thos. Fairfax to the Commissioners, in favour of Col. Gunter.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. communicated the inscription of a Greek sepulchral stone, recently found in the Savoy, and presumed to be one of the Arundelian collection of marbles, accidentally there buried. It is now in the possession of Henry Holland, esq. of Montagu Square. It was erected by Hermophilus Strato for himself, his foster-mother (*εὐρετρίστης*) Arc-toria Onesime, and her husband and son, both named Zosimus.

Mr. Hamilton also read the very interesting introductory essay to a work on Roman Topography, now preparing for the press by Sir Wm. Gell. It is directed to show the groundlessness of that system of incredulity on the early history

of Rome, advanced by Beauclerk, and supported by the learned Niebuhr.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 7. George Buxton Browne, Esq. has appropriated 2,000*l.* free of legacy duty, part of a bequest left to him in trust, by the Rev. John Crosse, late of Bradford in Yorkshire, "for promoting the cause of true religion," and transferred the said sum to the University for the purpose of founding Three Theological Scholarships, to be called "The Crosse Scholarships," the candidates to be Bachelors of Arts, in the first year from their degree; and the scholarships tenable for three years. The first election is to be so arranged as to make one of them vacant yearly for ever. The examination to turn upon a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in their original tongues, Hebrew and Greek, of ecclesiastical history, of the earlier and later heresies, and such other subjects of useful inquiry, as may be thought most likely to assist in the formation of valuable characters, fitted to sustain and adorn "the cause of true religion."

Dec. 21. The subject for the *Chancellor's Gold Medal*, for the ensuing year, is "Delphi"

The subjects for the *Members' Prizes* are—for the Bachelors, "Quenam precipue sint labentis imperii indicia?"—For the Undergraduates, "Uterum Servorum manumissio in Insulis Indorum Occidentalium confestim facta, plus boni aut mali secum offerat?"

The subjects for *Sir William Brown's* medals are—For the Greek ode, "Thermopylae"—For the Latin ode, "Romanorum monumenta in Britannia reperta."—For the Epigrams, "Prope ad summum prope ad exitum."

The subject for the *Porson Prize* is—Shakspeare, King Richard the Second, act iii. scene 2. Beginning—

K. Rich. "—Know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of heaven is hid;
And ending—

For heaven still guards the right."

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The prize subjects for the ensuing year are—For graduates, in Latin or English prose, "On the advantages arising from the study of Political Economy" For undergraduates, in Greek, Latin, or English verse, "Druidæ."

ANECDOTES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(Continued from p. 461.)

His office of Sheriff.

He had a high notion of the dignity which belonged to his post of Sheriff, and sternly maintained it when any one seemed disposed to treat it with more fa-

miliarity than was becoming. On one occasion, it is said, when some foreign prince or other,—I rather think it was the Archduke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia,—was passing through Selkirk, the populace, anxious to look on a live prince, crowded round him so closely, that Scott in vain attempted to approach him; the Poet's patience failed, and exclaiming, "Room for your Sheriff! Room for your Sheriff!" he pushed and elbowed the gazers impatiently aside, and apologized to the Prince for their curiosity.—*Allan Cunningham.*

His impartiality as a judge is so well known that no man, either rich or poor, ever attempts to move him from the right onward path. If he have a feeling of partiality in his whole disposition, it is for the pouchers and fishers, at least I know that they all think he has a fellow feeling with them.—*Hogg, in Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*

His love of Field-sports.

He has a little of the old outlaw blood in him, and, if he had been able, would have been a desperate poacher and black-fisher.—*Hogg.*

He loved to ride in a short coat, with wide trousers, on a little stout galloway, and the steepest hill did not stop him, nor the deepest water daunt him. It was his pleasure moreover to walk out frequently among his plantations, with a small hatchet and hand-saw, with which he lopped off superfluous boughs, or removed an entire tree, when it was marring the growth of others.—*Allan Cunningham.*

In the last note to Woodstock, Sir Walter relates the following anecdote:—"It may interest some readers to know that Bevis, the gallant hound, one of the handsomest and most active of the ancient Highland deer-hounds, had its prototype of a dog called Maida, the gift of the late chief of Glengarry to the author. A beautiful sketch of him was made by Edwin Landseer, and afterwards engraved. I cannot suppress the avowal of some personal vanity when I mention that a friend, going through Munich, picked up a common snuff-box, such as are sold for one franc, on which was displayed the form of his veteran favourite, simply marked as *Der Icklung hund von Walter Scott*. Mr. Landseer's painting is at Blair Adam, the property of my venerable friend, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Commissioner Adam."

Reception of Visitors, and style of Conversation.

Sir Walter's extensive hospitality has been already noticed in p. 375; but it is stated that, after the first day, his visitors were generally left to seek their mor-

ing's entertainment, by which arrangements his literary hours were less encroached upon than might at first be supposed.

The writer in the Penny Magazine thus describes his first visit to Abbotsford in the autumn of 1819.

"Exclusive of his own family, he found five or six visitors, some like himself from a distance, and others gentlemen of the neighbourhood; but all of them early and intimate friends of Sir Walter, and more than one of them honourably distinguished by name in his works. Owing to this circumstance, probably, the conversation after dinner turned much upon his earlier days; his moderate success as a barrister; his first efforts in literature; his pecuniary difficulties about the time of his marriage, which induced him for the sake of 70*l.* to part with a favourite collection of coins and medals; and many similar topics, which, though treated chiefly in a humorous vein of conversational anecdote, were of the highest interest as connected with the personal history of this extraordinary man. But though thus talking with the most delightful openness respecting his own career, when led to do so by his old comrades, he evinced not the slightest appearance of egotistical assumption or literary vanity. Of arrogance or envy he seemed not to have the slightest tinge in his composition; and he spoke much and kindly of other eminent men who had been his companions or rivals in the race of life, or of other literary ambition. Some others of the little party were also men of conversational talent; but the object of all, as if by tacit agreement, was to draw out Scott to talk of 'bygone times.' In this they were very successful, and the result was an intellectual treat of the richest and most racy description—such as those only who have seen Sir Walter in his happiest, drollest, and most communicative moods can have any conception of."

I visited him at Abbotsford about the end of July 1831; he was a degree more feeble than I had ever seen him, and his voice seemed affected; not so his activity of fancy and surprising resources of conversation. He told anecdotes, and recited scraps of verse, old and new, always tending to illustrate something passing.—*Allan Cunningham.*

He never entered the lists like Dr. Johnson, as a champion for the palm of conversational honour; he never talked for victory, but rather to amuse and promote kindly feelings; and he was always remarkably attentive to those who were diffident, gently encouraging them and drawing them on to take a share in the conversation, with a kindness and consi-

deration that was truly admirable.—*Edinburgh Evening Courier.*

An English gentleman and his lady having arrived in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, and being anxious to behold its owner, sent a card to him, stating that they had travelled thither from a distant part of England on purpose to see the great "Lion of the North," and requesting the honour of an interview. Sir Walter immediately returned for answer, that, as the Lion was seen to the most advantage at his feeding hours, he would be happy to see them that day at dinner. They went accordingly; and, it is needless to add, met with the greatest attention and hospitality. — *Edinburgh Paper*, 1827.

General Popularity.

So much was he sought after while he sat to Chantrey, that strangers begged leave to stand in the sculptor's galleries, to see him as he went in and out.

I told him that when he passed through Oxford, a lady, at whose house he took breakfast, desirous of doing him all honour, borrowed a silver tray from her neighbour, who lent it at once, begging to be allowed to carry it to the table herself, that she might look upon the author of Waverley. "The highest compliment," said Sir Walter, "I ever received, was paid me by a soldier of the Scots Greys; I strove to get down to Abingdon-street on the Coronation day, and applied for help to a sergeant who guarded the way; he shook his head, saying, 'Countryman, I can't help you.' I whispered my name—his face kindled up, and he said, 'Then, by G—d, Sir, you shall go down!' he instantly gave me an escort."

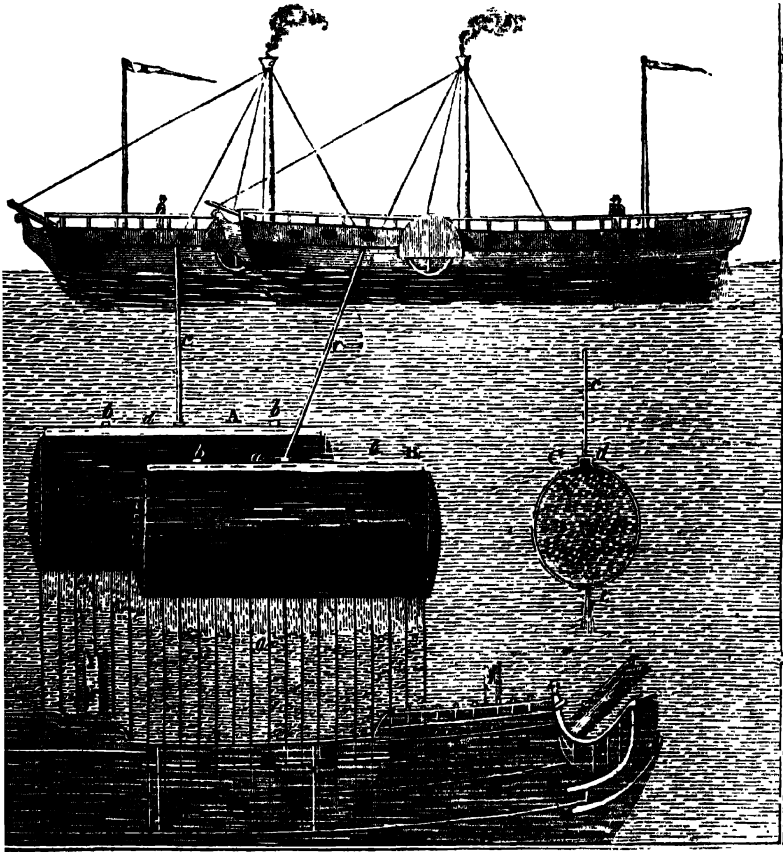
A stranger was walking before his house at Edinburgh, with the view of seeing him return home; but was unexpectedly called in by the lady who lived next door to the Poet. The houses of Edinburgh are as like each other as bricks; and Sir Walter, in some reverie or abstraction of mind, walked up the steps of the house in which the stranger was. He no sooner saw the bonnets of three or four boys on the pegs where he was about to hang his hat, than he said loud enough for us to hear him, "Hey-dey! here's our money bairns' bonnets for the house to be mine!" and apologizing to the servant, withdrew hastily.—*New Monthly Magazine*, Jan. 1831.

When on his way to Naples, his friends pressed upon him the necessity of not exerting himself, and of not allowing the objects which surrounded him to excite his strained imagination, he replied,—“You may as well put a kettle of water on the fire, and bid it not boil.”

DESIGN FOR RAISING THE ROYAL GEORGE,* OR OTHER SUNKEN VESSELS,
BY JAMES WHITE, ENGINEER, PALACE ROAD, LAMBETH.

Since the melancholy loss of this ill-fated ship, many ingenious designs have doubtless been suggested, and various plans submitted to the Board of Admiralty, for the purpose of effecting her removal. Whatever might have been the merits of such inventions, it is certain that very few trials have been made, and those few

have entirely failed. The proposed plan, however, which brings all the powers of pneumatics and hydrostatics into operation, if acted upon, presents every probability of being successful; and thus removing a dangerous obstruction from one of the most important roadsteads in the kingdom.



The figures A B represent the elevations of two air-tight cylindrical vessels, eighty feet long and thirty feet in diameter, made of iron plate about one-eighth part of an inch thick, and strengthened by deep flanches inside. The ends are of a spherical form, as shewn in the elevations. The projection from the section C, marked d, re-

presents an air-chamber, shown in the elevations to extend the whole length of the cylinders. Diametrically opposite the air chamber of each cylinder, there is an opening of an inch wide the whole length of the cylinder, represented by the dark place in the section C at e. The little projections b b, in the elevations, denote

* For particulars respecting the sinking of the Royal George off Spithead, in 1782, see vol. LII. p. 450. In vol. LXV. also appears an engraved plan for raising her by means of four vessels lashed by chains to the wreck at low water, which, on the rising of the tide, were to raise it from its bed.

the situations of valves or cocks, to allow the air, which the cylinders contain, to escape, as they fill at the opening *e* when sinking.

The air-chambers *d* are calculated to equalize the difference of weight between the iron and the water displaced by the cylinders when they are fairly immersed with the chains *a*, and grappling irons attached thereto. The cylinders will therefore sink with the cylindrical part full of water, and the chambers full of air. When the water is to be expelled from the cylinders, as will be afterwards explained, the pressure from the air-chambers on the water will be equal the whole length of the cylinders.

To make a survey of the situation of the ship, and to ascertain the best method to be adopted for securing the cylinders, would be essentially necessary as a preliminary step. If the results of such inquiry were favourable, the work might go on; but the whole of the operations under water I propose effecting on a new plan—a method whereby the depth does not materially affect the workmen. Had I not contemplated something of this sort, I might not have presumed on the possibility of effecting a work of such unparalleled difficulty.

Suppose two such cylindrical air-tight vessels as described (to be made at Portsmouth or the nearest station where they are to be used, and towed to Spithead roads,) were lowered above the Royal George, and strongly secured thereto by grappling irons, on the chains marked *a*, through her gun ports, or otherwise, as might be devised. The depth to which the cylinders should be lowered, in the first instance, must not be more, from the surface of the water, than the depth which the ship has sunk in the sand. By having the cylinders as near the surface of the water as possible, they will be exposed to perpetual agitation, and this will loosen the ship in her bed.

The cylinders being secured, the flexible tubes *c* are connected with pumps worked by the engines of two steam-boats, as shown in the drawing. A powerful injection of air is forced into the air-chambers of the cylinders, and the water which they contain expelled through the opening at the bottom. The dark place in the section C, at the top, shows the water partly expelled. When the entire expulsion of the water has been effected, the cylinders will obtain a buoyancy equal to the difference of the weight of the compressed air and the water displaced—a difference that will rather exceed than be under three thousand tons?

Although the Royal George may still for some time remain immovable, if the fastenings can be made sufficiently strong to bear the strain such will be the im-

mense power of the cylinders, when agitated by the incessant rolling of the waves, that the ship must eventually break up, or be loosened in her bed, and recovered entire—the superincumbent pressure, which is most to be dreaded, being thus effectually overcome.

In the event of the ship rising from her bed entire, the cylinders will probably ascend to some height above the surface of the waves. The cylinders are then to be towed by steam-boats into shallower water, and the ship lowered on chains prepared for that purpose; after which the cylinders are to be secured to the chains, one on each side of the ship, as low in the water and as close to her sides as possible. The water may then be expelled from the cylinders, as in the former instance; when it is presumed, with the cylinders so situated, the ship will be raised above water.

If we imagine, for the sake of illustration, a monster of the deep, of the enormous strength of three thousand strong horses, grappling with the ship day and night, without a moment's intermission, little doubt would be entertained as to the eventual result; and such, it is presumed, would be the mighty power of the apparatus here proposed for the recovery of the Royal George.

Few subjects in mechanics have been pursued with more research, by men of science and practical engineers, than the discovery of some simple and efficient means for the raising of great weights. If a first-rate man-of-war, sunk in the Baltic or Mediterranean seas, where there are no tides, required a power equal to the united strength of three thousand strong horses to raise her, with fastenings of sufficient strength to bear the strain, it is a question whether there is any other description of apparatus practically simple and sufficiently powerful to effect the object.

If the Royal George be a nuisance to the Spithead roads, (which the circumstance of a buoy denotes), it may be presumed the Admiralty would be ready to assist in its removal. To clear the roads of an obstruction which has bid defiance to the mechanical energies of half a century, is no unworthy object of ambition; but to raise a first-rate man-of-war, with all the available treasure therein contained, over which the deep sea has rolled for so long a period, cannot be less than a work worthy of their best endeavours. But the dread of failing in such an attempt does certainly justify the greatest caution in engaging in it. It is for the Admiralty to judge whether this plan is worthy of their patronage. Admitting it is not, and therefore rejected, must the treasure still be lost, and the nuisance still

remain, because the task of removing it is too Herculean for themselves? Would it be too much to expect, in testimony of their desire to promote public good, that they would abandon all claim over the vessel, and consign her to the spirit of public enterprise? If such liberality exist with the present Commissioners, I entertain a reasonable hope, some time next year, that the Royal George will be above water entire; or otherwise broken up, and the property saved in detail,—a work of great enterprise, which might benefit science, provide employment for a number of individuals while it lasted, and sufficiently remunerate those who might engage in the speculation. J. WHITE.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S LIBRARY.

The sale of the library of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh occupied nine days at the beginning of November in Mr. Evans's sale-rooms in Pall-Mall.

The company was most numerous, including many persons of rank, and others eminently distinguished in literature:—Prince Cimitelli, Sir Robert Inglis, M.P. Mr. Hallam, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Mr. Wilks, M.P., &c. Many of the books sold extremely well. Sir James, like the poet Lucilius, seems to have considered

his books as the faithful depositories of his opinions. In "Adolphus's History of George the Third" is this critique of the work:—"A mere apology for the reign, a Treasury pamphlet in three volumes, but more decent and specious than Gifford;" and on the margin in numerous places the eye is arrested by the words "stuff!" "What does he mean?" &c. Burke's character is summed up, "elegant, acute, verbose, vague." It was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* In "Brodie's British Empire" are numerous calculations on the decrease of crime in the present century, as compared with earlier ages of our history. In a volume of Bentham's works he has recorded that it was presented to him whilst dining *tete-a-tete* with the great reformer.

The Antijacobin, 2 vols., with the names annexed to some of the poems, from Mr. Canning's copy in MS., produced 3*l.* 8*s.*; and Alfieri's *Tragedie scelte da Montucci*, 3 vols. printed in Edinburgh in 1812, a present from Lord Byron to Sir J. Mackintosh, with an interesting autograph inscription by Lord Byron, was bought by the same gentleman (Mr. Wilks, M.P.) for four guineas and a half. The library, upon the whole, was not a very valuable or important collection.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 29. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. —A Comparison of Architecture in England and part of France, by Thomas Rickman, esq. was read, preparatory to some further communication from that gentleman of his recent architectural observations in Normandy, &c. In this paper he took a rapid but interesting survey of the several styles, from the first employment of the Roman architecture in England, to the period when the Italian style was again imported. He thinks it probable (regarding the tympanum of the Temple of Bath as the best fragment) that nothing very good of Roman work ever existed in Britain. With regard to Saxon work, he remarked, that, although Stukeley and Horace Walpole, and the students of their day, had been too ready to admit Saxon dates to our ancient structures, there had of late years been, on the contrary, too great and total a rejection of that idea. The number of churches mentioned in Domesday Book is alone a presumptive evidence that some of them are still remaining. After casually noticing the rude and somewhat inexplicable churches of Brixworth, Earls Barton, Barton-on-the-Humber, one at Cambridge, and some others, in which Roman work or materials are remarkable, he fixed

the era 1000 for the introduction of the Norman style; which is characterised by round arches, square piers, and impostes, of which a good example is at Kirkdale. In Lincoln cathedral is an extraordinary combination of the early and late Norman. The square pillar was next made round; secondly, reduced in size; and thirdly, assumed an octagon form. In the enrichments we discover the first formation of the pointed arch by the intersection of semicircular tracery. The Norman forms are seen with Early English details; and the Early English forms with Norman details. In the Early English style the Norman square pier with shafts is converted into a cluster of shafts. After noticing the doors, windows, and ornaments of this style, Mr. Rickman proceeded to state, that the commencement of the Decorated style may be fixed about the year 1300; St. Mary's Abbey at York and Newstead Abbey are fine specimens of the transition from Early English to Decorated. At this period the windows became very large, and the tracery very various and beautiful; there is one window at Carlisle of so many as nine lights, and it is equal to any of the kind. The Decorated style is the most difficult to imitate, and equally difficult to describe. Good examples are the naves of York and Exeter cathedrals, and the

church of Hedington, in Lincolnshire. The end of the reign of Edward III. was the period when Gothic architecture attained its summit of skill and elegance. The Perpendicular style may be fixed to commence about 1400. An early example is found in the great window of Westminster Hall, built by Richard II.; a late one in the neighbouring edifice of Henry VII.'s chapel. The arch grew flatter until it subsided into the square-headed labels of the Tudor age. The true Pointed style was mostly gone early in the reign of Elizabeth; and until within these few years the attempts at restoration have been generally very barbarous.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. communicated the draft of a letter to Queen Elizabeth, from Lord Paulet, her Majesty's Comptroller and Treasurer of the household, and afterwards Marquis of Winchester, written in the year 1571, and giving her Majesty a history of the debt under which she then laboured. He ascribes its origin to the extravagance of her father: stating, that on the death of Henry VII. it was discussed in the council whether the young king should be educated "in worldly wisdom," or in pleasures and amusements; when the sage counsellors, anxious to retain their places, decided upon the latter cause, and thus laid the foundation of the debt, which was increased in the reign of Edward VI. and on subsequent occasions.

Dec. 6. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.—The following gentlemen were elected foreign members of the Society: M. de Caumont, Secretary and in a great measure the founder of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; M. de Gerville, member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, and of the Academy of Caen; M. Licquet, keeper of the public library at Rouen; and Professor C. Ottofred Muller, of Gottingen.

John Smith, esq. presented casts of sixteen archiepiscopal and other official seals of Glasgow; also a copy of "Burgh Records" of that city, 1573-1581, which he has recently edited, in 4to. for the Maitland Club, of which he is Secretary.

Richard William Hamilton, esq. V. P. communicated a list and sketches of the Roman and British remains exhibited at a place called the Roman Pavement, near Lancing, in Sussex; several of which have been already engraved in our vols. C. ii. 17; CI. i. 209.

The Secretary then read a dissertation from W. R. Whatton, esq. F.S.A. on the inscribed Roman altar found in May last at Manchester (see pp. 359, 424); shewing that it afforded information not before known relative to the services of the Roman auxiliaries in Britain. Mr.

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Whatton, however, is clearly wrong in reading *ANETOR*, instead of *METOR*. The *M* is very plain, although its upper portion is broken off. The part of the inscription not fractured remains quite perfect; and, as there was a misprint and some incorrect position of the letters in the copy we first gave, we subjoin a correct transcript. Of a line which probably contained the name of the deity, only a few traces occur; then follow the ends of two lines:

POSL
VEXIL
.. METOR. ET
NORICOR.
V.S.S. LL.M

The inscription has been printed in Mr. Baines's new History of Lancashire, vol. II. p. 160, and explained,—*nius Imp. olim signifer legio vexillationis prætorianæ, &c.* but the disputed *M* is clearly neither *PA* nor *AN*.

Mr. Whatton agrees with our correspondent A. J. K. in his account of the Norici. Noricum formed a part of the modern Bavaria and Austria, and extended between the Danube and part of the Alps and Vindelicia. Its savage inhabitants, who were once governed by kings, made many incursions upon the Romans, and were at last conquered under Tiberius, and the country became a dependent province. In the reign of Dioclesian, Noricum was divided into two parts, Ripense and Mediterraneum. Horace (Ode 16, lib. 1.) alludes either to the valour of the Norican soldier or the excellence of the steel of his country, in the words—

—*quas neque Noricus
Deterret ensis*

The termination—*METORUM* still remains a matter to exercise the ingenuity of antiquaries. A. J. K. inclines to think it might be read *Nemetorum*. The *Nemetes* were the German tribe mentioned by Tacitus (Annal. lib. xii.). They were seated at Spire, on the Rhine; but there might be other communities so called, the derivation being synonymous with that of *Noviomagi*, &c. Or might not *Boemeti* be a latinized form of appellation for the inhabitants of the ancient Bohemia? While Rhoetia was on the south of Noricum Mediterraneum, it will be observed that Bohemia lay immediately contiguous to Noricum Ripense on the north.—Our correspondent Mr. Howarth informs us that near the same place as the altar was found the fragment of a brick, or tile, impressed with this inscription entire, C. iii. BR. which we think is to be read, *Cohors Tertia Britannorum*.

Dec. 13. R. W. Hamilton, V. P.—The following gentlemen were elected.

Fellows of the Society: John Clayton Freeling, esq. of York-place; the Rev. David Williams, D.C.L. Head Master of Winchester School; and John Pellie Atkins, esq. of Walbrook.

The reading was then commenced of an elaborate and able paper by Rev. John Bathurst Deane, F.S.A. on the Druidical temples called *Dracontia*, in illustration of a large plan which was exhibited of the vast serpentine temple of Carnac in Brittany. In his introductory observations Mr. Deane observed, that the forms of ancient temples were in several instances symbolic of the object of their worship; the temples of the Sun were round; those of the ophite divinity serpentine; whilst the Christians adopted the cross. When the circular and serpentine forms are found in combination (as at Abury, in Wiltshire), the solar superstition superseded the latter, a circumstance of which several memorials remain, and which was the origin of the story of the conquest of Python by Apollo at Delphi. Indeed, the name of Apollo has been plausibly derived from this combination of creeds, *Oph-hel*. It has been generally remarked how many of ancient religious practices have lingered and combined with those which have succeeded them; and the places once consecrated to worship have usually been retained for that purpose. This is particularly obvious at Rome; and in Brittany (says Mr. Deane) many of these inveterate primeval customs still mingle with Christianity. After these and other introductory observations, Mr. Deane proceeded to notice the principal *Dracontia* in Britain: 1. Abury; 2. Stanton Drew; 3. Several small temples on Dartmoor; 4. Shap, in Westmoreland, the most extensive in England, stretching over seven miles; and others in Derbyshire, in the isle of Lewis, &c. None of these, however, have more than two parallel lines of stones, whereas at Carnac there are eleven.

Before adjourning the meeting, the Vice-President read a hasty notice he had received in a letter from Sir William Gell, dated the 12th of Nov. announcing the long-expected discovery of the port of Pompeii, and the masts of about thirty vessels, which it is anticipated will be

found lying on their sides as overwhelmed by the volcanic matter. Col. Robinson, in boring, has also discovered an artesian well of mineral water, stronger than the seltzer; and the trunk of a cypress tree in perfect preservation. A drawing was likewise shown of a picture supposed to be the death of Darius, and the most beautiful specimen of antique painting hitherto found.

Dec. 20. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: the Rev. William Whewell, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; John Holmes, Esq. of Guilford-street; and Henry Corbould, Esq. of Crescent-place, Burton-crescent.

Mr. Deane's description of Carnac, illustrated by a large and complete plan made by a surveyor of Exeter, was read to the meeting. The whole length of the temple, in its presumed serpentine path, is of the amazing extent of eight miles; but it is at the two extremities that the regular lines of stones exist, so that some sceptical persons may doubt whether these are not two distinct temples, and the connection imaginary. We understand that the whole country is strewn with the immense blocks of stone of which the temples are constructed; and near the course of the line surveyed are several hills or tumuli, which are not included in the serpentine path. The most extraordinary discovery is that of presumed altars for human sacrifices, in which is a cavity exactly fitting a man's shoulders, a deeper hole for the head, and a channel which might carry away the blood from the jugular vein to a vessel held below. One of these was seen entire, and another broken. The church of Carnac is dedicated to St. Cornelius, to whom a popular legend ascribes the miraculous mutation of the pagan idolaters of the country into the stones of this stupendous structure. On a contiguous mound is also a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which, it is suggested by Mr. Deane, may have been allusive to his battle with the dragon mentioned in the Apocalypse, and the similar legends connected with several other saints may have originated from the triumphs of the Christian preachers over the Druidical or serpent worship.

SELECT POETRY.

RHYMES IN SEASON.

By MRS. CAREY.

FAREWELL, old Year, thy work is done—
See! thy last sand is nearly run—
And hark! that solemn midnight bell!
It strikes—it ceases—Fare thee well!

Thou'rt gone!—and now from ev'ry
steepie

(Jarring the nerves of studious people)
The bells ring out, and seem to say—
“Mortals, be merry while you may,
And usher in the new-born year
With song and dance and social cheer.”

It comes while Time glides noiseless by—
And now men raise the wine-cup high;
And hands are joined, and lips express
Kind hopes for future happiness—
Hopes that, when breath'd in accents dear,
Seem to foretell a happy year.

"A happy year!" Alas!—But stay—
Pleasure's the word—Sad thoughts away!
Why should I sigh and moralise,
And be unreasonably wise?
Why quote, as new, saws trite and stale,
And tedious as a nurse's tale?
We need them not—they only show
(As all in turn are doom'd to know)
That life's vicissitudes are various,
And all its blessings most precarious—
That youth's fresh roses quickly fade—
That trusting hearts are oft betray'd—
That Fortune (like some dames of earth)
Prefers bold knaves to men of worth—
That **** But of such dull truths
enow!—
Reader, I ween thou'lt say so too.

Ah me! I would the power were mine
A fresh and brilliant wreath to twine—
Rich in the sweetest, fairest flow'rs
That bloom amid Parussian bow'rs—
Flow'rs that, defying stain or blight,
Grow 'neath the touch of Time more
bright.

But vain the wish—'Tis not for me
To win thy meed, fair Poesy!
Scarce can I hope my humble lay
May wile a vacant hour away,
Or—when I wish, in strain sincere,
My readers all a happy year—
That one warm heart will breathe for me
The kind response of sympathy.

But whither, Fancy, wouldst thou stray?
Return—our theme is New-Year's Day—
Return, and by thy magic pow'r
Transport me in this festive hour
To scenes where friends and kindred meet
In splendid dome, or cottage neat—
Where sumptuous banquets crown the
board,

Or lowly housewife spreads her hoard—
Where Beauty wears her proudest mien,
Or rustics hail their village queen—
Where all, of high or low degree,
Join in the joyous revelry,
Give to the winds all thoughts of sorrow,
And bid dull Care look in to-morrow.

Fancy, full many a year has flown
Since first I deem'd thee all my own,
Since first, a lonely, musing child,
I strove to sketch thy visions wild—
And still (though soon my fate severe
Dispell'd the charm to feeling dear)
Still—when thou deign'st, in lively mood,
To cheer my dreary solitude—

'Tis sweet, methinks, to rove with thee
Far from life's dull reality,
And—while thy magic pencil traces
Bright scenes, bright smiles, and lovely
faces—
Lose in the bliss thy dreams bestow
The aching sense of certain woe.

A WINTER'S HYMN.

From the 147th Psalm.

TO God, though dark the wintry hour,
Let all creation bow the knee;
O Man, observe His mighty power,
O Christian, mark His love to thee.

Hath He not made thy dwelling sure,
Thy home with joyous children stored,
Thy warm hearth graced with peace secure,
With smiling plenty bless'd thy board?

Whilst, hark! abroad a Voice is sent,
Quick is that awful Voice convey'd,
By Nature heard with ear intent,
And, soon as heard, at once obey'd.

Snow falls like wool, an ashy pall
The frost o'ercanopies the ground,
A pebbly shower the hailstones fall,
In chains of ice the streams are bound.

Again that causal Voice is heard,
How great the change on Nature's
brow!

'Tis all dissolved! and at His word,
Snow, frost, and ice are vanish'd now.

He breathes his winds, the waters flow,
The verdant fields again appear,
All life exults, the flowrets blow,
And the glad sun renews the year.

Then, Christian, mark God's love to thee!
Adore, mankind, His mighty power,
Let all creation bow the knee
To God, though dark the wintry hour.

J. G. N.

THE SOCIAL CUP.

By HENRY BRANDRETH.

ONCE more where the goblets are flow-
ing,

Unheedful of sorrow we meet;
And rudely the winds must be blowing,
If each at the board quit his seat.
Our locks Time away may be stealing,
But he never can make us regret
That, careless of each darker feeling,
Here again, once again we are met.

The soldier may fight—'tis his duty;
O'er ocean the sailor may roam;
But are there not wine, mirth, and beauty,
For those that are stationed at home?
Then, come, let us drink and be merry—
Bright hours are in store for us yet—
For care in oblivion to bury,
Here again, once again we are met.
Dec. 1832.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The citadel of Antwerp has at length fallen. Gen. Chassé signed the articles of capitulation on the 24th Dec. The events which led to this important result may be thus briefly recapitulated.

In our last Number, p. 467, we mentioned the investiture of the citadel by the French troops, pursuant to a treaty signed between England and France. On the 30th of Nov. a summons was forwarded by the French Marshal to Gen. Chassé to surrender the fortress of Antwerp, in the name of the two coërcing powers, England and France. It was at the same time intimated, that, should the Dutch fire on the City of Antwerp, an equivalent indemnity would be exacted for the damage thereby occasioned. General Chassé peremptorily refused to surrender the fort, and declared his intention of holding out to the last extremity. After some negotiation, however, it was settled that the city should be considered neutral; and that, so long as it abstained from attack, it should be unmolested by the guns of the citadel. On the 4th of Dec. the French, having dug their entrenchments and prepared their great guns and mortars, opened a fire in volleys with about 100 pieces. The Dutch returned it with great spirit, and many of the French were killed and wounded. On the 7th, the besieging forces made an attempt to take by storm the Lunette St. Laurent, an outwork of the citadel, but were repulsed with some slaughter. On the 13th, however, after a long cannonade on both sides, and a destructive fire of musquetry on the part of the besieged, the French succeeded in completing two mines at the foot of the works of the fort. They fired them between three and four in the morning: and two walls fell. The besiegers immediately rushed towards the fort, occupied by about 200 Dutch. After a short resistance, the besieged, surprised by the explosion of the mines, abandoned the fort to the French. About 100 men made their way into the citadel; but 2 officers and 61 subalterns and privates were taken prisoners. As to the Dutch operations on the Scheldt, the ships of war and flotilla had been employed on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in a series of attacks on the *Kruisichans*, the *Perle*, *St. Marie*, and other forts occupied by the French. There was some severe fighting on the 12th between the Dutch fleet and the *Kruisichans*, in which several shots from the fort struck the *Eurydice*, the flag-ship, and by a grenade which burst on the deck, the Rear-Admiral was killed, and another officer severely wounded.

The interior of the citadel having at

length been laid in ruins, and a breach effected by the besiegers with the intention of carrying the fort by storm, Gen. Chassé, on the 23d of Dec., offered to capitulate. After some preliminary negotiations, Marshal Gerard demanded that Lillo and Liefkenshoek, with all the forts and dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honours of war; or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war, until the forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek were in possession of the Belgians. Chassé accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed on the 24th, by which the Belgians were to take possession of the out-posts of the gates of the Esplanade and Secours; and the *Tête de Flandre*, forts *Burght* and *D'Austrawil*, were to be evacuated.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazettes contain various decrees of the Queen, addressed to the Minister of Finance. One directs him to prepare a project for effecting all possible reforms in the expenditure. A second orders that all payments on account of the several departments of State and Government shall hereafter issue from the Treasury, direct under the signature and responsibility of the same Minister, instead of there being, as heretofore, a separate budget or allocation of funds at the disposal of each office. A third decrees the formation of a new department, a Ministry of the Interior. Felicitations continued to be addressed to the King, on his recovery and change of system, from various cities and authorities.

PORTUGAL.

The struggle between the troops of Pedro and Don Miguel still remains in the same state of uncertainty. The Miguelite forces have erected batteries at the mouth of the Douro, which give them the power of harassing the constitutional troops, and distressing the people of Oporto by cutting off their supplies of provision. Some occasional sorties have been made by Pedro's troops, but without any important results.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 24th Nov. states, that the British Consul had protested against the firing on his Majesty's cutter *Raven*, and that General Santa Martha had justified the conduct of the officer commanding the batteries, on the ground that, as the blockade of the Douro had been proclaimed and recognized, he had a right to fire on all ships attempting to break it, either from accident or design. Several vessels with supplies from London, have returned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH.

The progress of the repairs of this magnificent structure is encouraging. The restoration of the part which had actually fallen has been effected at an expense under 350*l*. The estimate for the repair of so much of the roof of the nave as is in a dangerous state is under 750*l*.; and this estimate having been approved at a meeting of the subscribers, the repairs are now in progress. During this work, Mr. Cottingham has opened twenty windows, which had been rudely closed with common brickwork for many generations; and the flood of light thus thrown into the church has heightened the splendour of the celebrated ceiling, and greatly improved the general effect. Mr. Cottingham has made a minute survey of the church; and reported, on the 1st of November, that its foundations, walls, and main arches are in so substantial a state as to last for centuries, with a very trifling repair; but that the roofs of the north and south transepts, and the east end of the nave, are extremely insecure, the ends of many of the main timbers being so rotten as to lose their geometrical bond and dependence on the walls: the great window of the north transept, and several of the minor windows, were also reported to be in a ruinous state. Mr. Cottingham estimates the whole expense of putting the fabric into a substantial repair at 3,700*l*.—scarcely more than one-third of the sum at which it was previously estimated. The present amount of the subscriptions is about 2000*l*.

The whole empire has been occupied in the election of members for the new House of Commons. The result appears to have been highly favourable to the Ministers—the ultra Tories and Radicals having been in most instances signally defeated, particularly in the new Metropolitan Boroughs. In our Supplement Number we shall be enabled to present a complete list. In the mean time we have inserted "A comparative view of the Representation of England and Wales, before and since the Reform Act," see p. 496.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have lately let a large piece of land in the Regent's-park, between York-terrace and Jenkins's nursery-ground, for an archery-ground, consisting of five acres. A great number of workmen have already commenced erecting a high turf barrier for the butts. Several plantations are being cleared away, and the land levelled, for the purpose of laying out gravel walks, new shrubberies, &c.; and two or three houses are to be erected for the accommodation of the subscribers. The ap-

proach will be over the bridge fronting St. Marylebone new church.

Nov. 11. The new church on Saffron-hill, which belongs to the mother chapel of St. Andrew, Holborn, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a very numerous congregation.

Nov. 27. Early this morning, a most extensive and destructive fire broke out in the paint lofts of the extensive coach manufactory of Messrs. Turrell, in Long Acre, nearly opposite Rose-street; and, owing to the inflammable description of the stock, the devouring element spread with overwhelming devastation. By four o'clock there were at least fourteen houses on fire from top to bottom.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 24. A new piece in two acts, called *St. Patrick's Eve, or the Order of the Day*, from the pen of Power, was produced. The scene is laid in the camp of Frederick II., and the plot, which is very simple, mainly depends on the violation of an order which Frederick had issued against lights being seen in the camp under pain of death. There was some good scenery and music, and the piece was well received.

Dec. 4. A new comedy by Don Telesforo de Trueba, entitled *Men of Pleasure*, was brought forward. The piece was full of match-making and matrimony, and some of the scenes produced much laughter. The piece was completely successful, and announced for repetition.

Dec. 18. An operatic piece, called *Win her and Wear her*, was introduced. It appears to be a mere conversion, by Mr. Beazley, of one species of drama into another—being evidently taken from the comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." There was much novelty in the attempt, though on being announced for repetition it did not receive unanimous approbation.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Pantomime, as usual, was brought forward, entitled *Harlequin Traveller, or the World Inside out*. There was some novelty in the plot, as well as pantomimic effect, and it was announced for repetition with loud applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 1. A petite comedy, in one act, called *The Irish Wife*, was brought forward; but proved a complete failure.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was entitled *Puss in Boots*. The tricks and transformations were ingenious and wonderful; the scenery and dresses were remarkably splendid; and the piece was announced for repetition without a dissentient voice.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 19. Edward Hart Tulk, and Marmaduke Hart Tulk, minors, sons of Chas. Augustus Tulk, of Duke-street, Westminster, to use the name and bear the arms of Hart.

Nov. 23. Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. Rowley, to be a Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Lord Elphinstone, to be a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Nov. 30. Lieut.-Col. W. Leader Maberly, to be Clerk of the Ordnance, and Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox, to be Surveyor-general.

Dec. 3. Knighted, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, K.C.H.

Dec. 4. Royal Horse Guards, brevet Major E. W. Bouverie, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

36th Foot, Capt. G. Cairnes, to be Major.—70th Foot, Capt. W. Nelson Hutchinson, to be Major.—88th Foot, brev. Maj. G. E. Jones, to be Major.

Dec. 7. 46th Foot, Major-Gen. W. G. Lord Harris, to be Colonel.

Dec. 11. Summoned to the House of Peers, the Marquis of Tavistock, as Baron Howland, of Streatham, co. Surrey; the Earl of Uxbridge, as Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, co. Stafford; and Lord Grey, as Baron Grey, of Groby, co. Leicester.

Edward Smith Stanley, esq. (commonly called Lord Stanley) created by patent Baron Stanley, of Bickenstaffe, co. Lancaster.

Thos. Jas. Barclay de Tolly, of Cheshunt, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Dec. 13. Jas. Alex. Stewart Mackenzie, to be a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, *vice* T. B. Macaulay, esq.

Dec. 14. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. Hen. Gooch, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—70th Foot, Capt. Jos. Kelsall, and Capt. E. J. White, to be Majors.—88th Foot, Major Edw. Vaughan, to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain J. G. Le Marchant, to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. brevet Cols. R. Waller, W. Warre, and J. R. Ward; brevet Lieut.-Cols. N. Thorn, W. Vincent, and W. Beresford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. Russell, to be Dean of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow.

Rev. C. R. Pearson, Preb. in Sarum Cathedral.

Rev. E. W. Waddington, Preb. in Worcester Cath.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, Bradford V. Suffolk.

Rev. H. W. Barnard, St. Cathbert V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Blennerhasset, Iwerne V. Dorset.

Rev. S. R. Cattle, Bagthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. S. Courtney, Charles Parish V. Plymouth.

Rev. J. Evans, Hardingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. P. Fahy, Spinpie and Minnau Parishes, Irel.

Rev. E. Field, Bicknor English R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Guthrie, Helmerston V. Wilts.

Rev. H. J. Hasted, Bradfield Combusta R. Suffolk.

Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, Ickworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. P. Hope, Christon R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Houston, Ch. of Daimillington, Ayrshire.

Rev. J. M. King, Catroane R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Kinsdon, North Petherwin V. Devon.

Rev. R. Lambert, Churchill and Paxton P. Ch. Somerset.

Rev. T. Linton, Fotheringay V. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Logan, Church of Swinton, Berwick.

Rev. St. J. W. Lucas, Arrington V. co. Camb.

Rev. W. Milner, St. Augustine V. Bristol.

Rev. G. Parnham, Brimfield P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. A. Quick, Biddeston St. Peter's R. with

Biddeston St. Nicholas and Saughterford V. Hants.

Rev. W. J. Russell, Callington and Scavington

P. O. Cornwall.

Rev. E. Scobell, Oxford C. Marylebone.

Rev. J. Seagram, Aldbourne V. Wilts.

Rev. — Sicklemore, St. Alphage R. Canterbury.

Rev. J. Smith, Pwllchoron R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. W. Wales, All Saints V. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Warren, Wroth R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Wilkins, Hempstead with Lessingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. B. Cooper, Chap. to Lord Wodehouse.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Aldrit, Head Mast. of Wells Gram. Sch.

Rev. F. H. Hill, Master of Ashburton Gram. Sch.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At the Vicarage, Colebrooke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Gruber, of twin sons.—21. At the Parsonage, Whippingham, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Philip Hewett, a dau.—23. At Capheaton, Northumberland, the seat of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart. the wife of J. W. Bowden, esq. a dau.—At Wolverstone Park, Suffolk, Mrs. Ralph Berners, a dau.—26. At Ever on House, near Lymington, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, a son.—30. The wife of Walter Wilkins, esq. of Macslough Castle, a son and heir.—At Sutton, Surrey, Mrs. William Morgan, jun. a dau.—At Biring, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill, a son.—At Hackness Hall, the lady of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart. M.P. a dau.—At Kinson Cottage, Dorset, the wife of Dr. Crawford, of Winchester, a son.—At Borden House, Hants, the Right Hon. Lady Maria Sanderson, a dau.

Dec. 1. In Summerville place, Exeter, the wife of B. C. Greenhill, esq. of Knowle Hall, Somerset, a dau.—2. At Kilve Court, Somerset, the wife of Capt. Luttrell, a son.—At Tregunter, the wife of Major Gwynne Halford, a dau.—4. At Montague House, Lambbridge, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. Griffiths, a dau.—8. At Reading, the wife of John Richards, esq. jun. F.S.A. a dau.—At the Vicarage, Ashburton, the wife of the Rev. J. Wrey, a dau.—At the Vicarage, Wombourne, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. H. Middleton, a dau.—10. At Cornhill House, the wife of H. J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, High Sheriff of Northumberland, a dau.—11. At the Rectory, West Monkton, the wife of Capt. Le Mesurier, a dau.—At Tichborne Park, Hampshire, the wife of Lieut. Col. Chas. Talbot, a son.—13. In Cadogan-place, the wife of the Rev. F. Thackeray, a son.—14. At the house of her mother, the Countess of Sandwich, the Countess of Walewska, a dau.—18. At the Parsonage, Coombinteighhead, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Kitson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. At Southampton, Edward Aldbrough Woodcock, esq. to Miss Mary Martin, niece of Lady Martin.

Nov. 15. At Leith-hall, Major Mitchell, of Ashgrove, to Mary, dau. of Gen. Hay, of Rannes.—20. At York, W. Blanshard, esq. barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Ripon, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late R. S. Short, esq. of Edlington Grove.—27. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Edw. Jenkins, vicar of Billingsley, Lincoln, to Susan, dau. of J. Whited, esq. M.D. Southampton-row, Russell-square.—At Hamilton Palace, Henry Pelham, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, to the Lady Susan Hamilton, dau. of the Duke of Hamilton.—At the residence of Lord Decies, in Curzon-street, Field-Marshal Viscount Beresford to the Hon. Mrs. Hope, of Deepdene.

Dec. 3. At All Souls, Marylebone, W. Margesson Penfold, esq. of Woodlawn, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Ald. Barks, of the firm of Sir John Mortlock, Skime, and Barks, bankers, Cambridge.—At Abbot's Leigh, the Rev. Henry S. Lloyd, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Philip J. Miles, esq.—At Bristol, Hugh Tweedy, esq. nephew of Col. Tweedy, to Emma Doyly Aplin, third dau. of the Rev. C. D. Aplin, of Walton Grove, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

LORD DE CLIFFORD.

Sept. 30. At his house in Brighton, aged 65, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell-Clifford, Lord de Clifford (by writ 1289), D.C.L.

His Lordship was born June 20, 1787, the eldest son of Edward Lord de Clifford, in whose favour the Barony was called out of abeyance in 1776, by Sophia, third daughter of Samuel Campbell, Esq. His father dying Nov. 1, 1777, left him the peerage when only ten years of age; his mother, who survived until 1828, was the much respected governess of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

His Lordship married, in Feb. 1789, Lady Mary-Elizabeth Bourke, second daughter of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo and Lord Archbishop of Tuam. Her Ladyship survives him, without issue. His Lordship's remains were conveyed for interment to the family vault at King's Weston, near Bristol.

The ancient Barony of Clifford has now fallen into abeyance between three nieces and a nephew of the late possessor, being the children of his three sisters, who were, 1. Catherine, who, by Colonel George Kein Heywood Cousmaker, left an only daughter, Sophia, who is the wife of Capt. John Russell, R.N. nephew to the Duke of Bedford; 2. Sophia, who was the wife of the present Viscount Sydney, but died in 1795 before her husband attained to that title, leaving issue two daughters, the Hon. Sophia-Mary Townshend, who is unmarried, and the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth, the widow of George-James Cholmondeley, Esq. cousin to the Marquis Cholmondeley; 3. Elizabeth, who was the first wife of the present Earl of Albemarle, and left issue Augustus-Frederick Viscount Bury (the fourth co-heir to the Barony of Clifford), and several other children. It is stated that the abeyance is expected to be terminated in favour of Mrs. Russell, the eldest co-heir. She has a son and heir born in 1824, and other children.

Lord de Clifford's estates will shortly be sold by auction. The estate of King's Weston produces an annual rental exceeding 4,000*l.* exclusive of the estimated value of the mansion-house, park, and land in hand, containing upwards of 400 acres. The Irish estates comprise a large portion of the town of Downpatrick and lands adjoining, and lands at Listonder and Ballydyan, and produce an annual rental of upwards of 7,000*l.*

LORD CLINTON.

Oct. . . Near Florence, on his route to Naples, aged 43, the Right Hon. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron Clinton (by writ 1299), a Colonel in the

army, a Lord of the Bedchamber, and Aide-de-camp to his Majesty.

His Lordship was born April 28, 1787, the eldest son of Robert-George-William Lord Clinton, to whom the Barony was allowed in 1794, by Albertine-Marianne, dau. of John-Abraham-Rudolph Gaulia. He derived the names of Robert Cotton after his paternal grandfather Robert-Cotton Trefusis, Esq. whose mother was a daughter and heiress of the last Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, Hunts, (the representative of the celebrated collector of the Cottonian MSS.); and that of St. John from his paternal grandmother the Hon. Anne St. John, fifth dau. of John tenth Lord St. John. He succeeded his father when ten years of age, Aug. 28, 1797; and, having received his education at Harrow, was appointed lieutenant in the 16th dragoons in 1803, and captain in 1807. In 1810 he served in the Peninsula, and there acted as an extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. In 1812 the Commander-in-chief sent him home with the despatches of the battle of Salamanca. In the following month Lord Clinton was appointed Major in the 41st foot, and Lt. Col. in the army; and he attained the rank of Colonel in 1825.

Lord Clinton bore the great banner at the funeral of King George the Third, Feb. 15, 1820; and the banner of St. George at that of King George the Fourth, July 15, 1830.

His Lordship married Aug. 4, 1814, Frances-Isabella, eldest daughter of William-Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdry Park in Sussex, Esq. M.P. for Ashburton; by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship survives him, and is a Lady of the Queen's Bedchamber. His Lordship's body has been brought for interment to Trefusis Castle in Cornwall.

The Barony of Clinton has devolved on the late Peer's next brother, Charles-Rudolph, a Commissioner of Excise. His Lordship married in Oct. 1831, Lady Elizabeth-Georgiana Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

LORD BERWICK.

Nov. 3. At Naples, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Thomas-Noel Hill, second Baron Berwick of Attingham, co. Salop (1784), D.C.L. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Oct. 21, 1770, the eldest son of Noel the first Lord Berwick, by Anne daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq. of Hilton, co. Stafford, and Lady Henrietta Wentworth, third daughter and co-heiress of Thomas third Earl of Strafford. He was educated at Cambridge; and succeeded his father in the peerage Jan. 6, 1789. His Lordship was not personally active in politics, but was

supposed to have expended great sums in election contests at Shrewsbury, in support of his brother and the Tory party, and in opposition to his relation Sir Richard Hill. He married Feb. 8, 1812, Sophia Dubouchet; but had no issue.

Lord Berwick is succeeded by his next brother, the Right Hon. William-Noel Hill, late Envoy at Naples, who is unmarried. The third and youngest brother, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel-Hill, has an only son.

LORD MACDONALD.

Oct. 13. Suddenly, at Bridlington, (while attending a fair or market,) aged 57, the Right Hon. Godfrey Bosville-Macdonald, third Lord Macdonald, Baron of Slate, co. Antrim (1776), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1625); a Lieut.-General in the army; cousin-german to the Earl of Dudley.

His Lordship was born, Oct. 14, 1775, the second son of Alexander-Wentworth the first Lord Macdonald, by Elizabeth-Diana, eldest daughter of Godfrey Bosville, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite in Yorkshire, Esq. and sister to Julia, now dowager Viscountess Dudley and Ward. Having received his education at Harrow, he entered the army in March 1796 as Lieutenant in the 70th foot, was appointed Captain in the following November, Captain of the 23d foot in 1797, Lieut.-Colonel in 24th foot 1802, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1st foot guards 1808, Colonel in the army 1811, Major-General 1814, and Lieut.-General 1830.

On being made principal heir to his uncle William Bosville, Esq. who died in 1813, his Lordship assumed that name by royal sign manual dated April 1814. He succeeded his brother in the peerage, June 19, 1824.

Lord Macdonald married, Dec. 15, 1803, Louisa-Maria, daughter of Farley Edsair, Esq. and has left issue seven daughters and three sons: 1 the Hon. Elizabeth-Diana, married in 1825 to Duncan Davidson, Esq. late M. P. for Cromartyshire; 2 the Hon. Julia; 3 the Hon. Susan-Hussey; 4 the Right Hon. Godfrey-William-Wentworth now Lord Macdonald, born in 1809, an officer in the royal horse guards; 5 the Hon. James-William, a Cornet in the 1st life guards; 6 the Hon. Diana; 7 the Hon. Jane; 8 the Hon. Marianne; 9 the Hon. William; and 10 the Hon. Octavia-Sophia.

LORD TENTERDEN.

Nov. 4. At his house in Russell-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Baron Tenterden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex, a Privy-councillor, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, an official Trustee of the British Museum, &c. &c.

This eminent judge was born at Canterbury, Oct. 7. 1762. His father was a hair-dresser, or, to use the customary term of that day, a barber, whose house stood on the left-hand side of the western entrance to the cathedral, and who has been described as "a tall, erect, primitive-looking man, with a large club-pigtail behind him, and the instruments of his business under one arm, attended frequently by his son, the present Chief Justice, a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking, as himself."

At the proper age he became a scholar at the free-school at Canterbury, which is open, as of right, to the sons of all the burgesses. We again quote the words of a school-fellow of the Lord Chief Justice: "I remember him at school well,—he was the kind of boy I have before mentioned: grave, silent, and demure; always studious and well behaved; reading his book instead of accompanying us to play, and recommending himself to all who saw and knew him by his quiet and decent demeanour. I think his first rise in life was owing to a boy of the name of Thurlow, an illegitimate son of the Lord Chancellor, who was at Canterbury free-school with us. Abbott and this boy were well acquainted, and when Thurlow went home for the holidays, he took young Abbott with him. Abbott thus became acquainted with Lord Thurlow, and was a kind of helping tutor to his son; and I have always heard, and am persuaded, that it was by his lordship's aid that he was afterwards sent to college. The clergy of Canterbury, however, always took great notice of him, as they knew and respected his father." It is but little known, how many of these noble acts are almost daily rendered by one or other of our nobility and gentry, and how large a proportion of them by those who can least afford such a liberal bounty,—the clergy of the established church.

An anecdote is related that, when Lord Tenterden and Mr. Justice Richards, on going the Circuit, once visited the Cathedral of Canterbury, the latter took notice of a singing-man in the choir, who had an excellent voice. "Ah!" said Lord Tenterden, "that's the only man I ever envied. When at school in this town, we were candidates together for a chorister's place, and he obtained it."

Another anecdote related of him is, that, at a meeting of the trustees of Canterbury school, an application was made from an exhibitor at the University for an increase of his stipend. An inquiry was made for precedents; and only one could be at all recollected, which had occurred many years before. "That student was myself," said Lord Tenterden; and he immediately made the advance to the petitioner out of his own private purse.

Mr. Abbott was entered as a member

of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in the year 1780 or 1781, about six years after Lord Eldon and his brother Lord Stowell had become members of University college; the latter of these able men being the tutor of his college whilst Mr. Abbott was at Oxford. Thus, at the same period, there were three men at the university (one of them a scholar, holding an exhibition not exceeding sixteen pounds per annum, the two others holding fellowships not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds annually), who were destined to become the three heads of the law—the one as Lord Chancellor, the second as Lord Chief Justice, and the third as Judge of the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts. Perhaps there were not at the time three more simple, humble, modest looking men within the compass of the university, and certainly not three men, from whose air and deportment any one would less have argued such a splendid futurity.

In the year 1784, Mr. Abbott obtained the prize of twenty pounds, for the best composition in Latin verse, the subject being *Globus Frœstetræus*, the air balloon, which Lunardi, the inventor, had about that time introduced into England. In 1786, the thesis for composition in English prose, was "The Use and Abuse of Satire," and this prize was likewise gained by Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott thus established his character at the university for diligence and scholarship, and at once justified the liberal patronage of his friends, and gained a reputation which was eventually of the greatest service to him in future life.

Like Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, Mr. Abbott was very soon elected to a fellowship in his college, and, like the latter of these noblemen, he became a tutor. Whilst in this office, one of the sons of Sir Francis Buller, the eminent judge, fell under his tuition, and the father became so much pleased with the talents of Mr. Abbott, that he immediately adopted him into his patronage, and recommended him to quit his collegiate life, and to take his chance at the bar. Mr. Abbott complied with the recommendation, giving up his tutorship, but keeping his fellowship. He came up to town, entered himself as a student of law, and commenced the study of reports and the practice of special pleading.

Lord Tenterden was a person who, though not much known as an advocate, had the highest reputation in that character which once gave the name, and is still the most important feature of the profession of the bar—the character of a "counsellor." His business before he was promoted to the bench, was so extensive, that during the income-tax his return

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was for many years the largest made by any lawyer, showing at once his professional influence and his integrity.

Whilst at the bar, Mr. Abbott wrote his celebrated work upon Shipping, which he dedicated to Lord Eldon, at that time Lord Chancellor, stating that his lordship had himself suggested the work, and that he had undertaken it by his advice.* It is very strongly marked with that common sense and diligent reading which had always characterized the author. The method is original, and the distribution of the subject not unworthy of Blackstone. The style is singularly plain and unaffected, and therefore good. Upon the whole, it is the best law-book of Mr. Abbott's time, and very deservedly procured him the patronage both of the Chancellor and Lord Ellenborough. The consequence was, that both of these heads of the law adopted him into their patronage. Lord Ellenborough endeavoured, but in vain, to push him into greater business; Mr. Abbott was better estimated by the bar than by the attorneys, and never attained any considerable practice. Lord Eldon resolved to assist him more effectually, and probably bore his name in mind, that he might promote him as occasion served.

This opportunity at length arose. On the 17th Jan. 1816, Mr. Justice Heath died, and a vacancy occurred in the Common Pleas. It was immediately filled up with the name of Mr. Abbott; he was sworn into the degree of Serjeant-at-law on the 12th of February; and on that occasion presented his Majesty with a ring bearing the characteristic motto, *Labore*. On the same morning he was sworn a Judge of the Common Pleas. Upon taking his place, he was almost unknown in the court, and his elevation excited a very general surprise. It was thought, that the bar of the Common Pleas might

* This indeed, is not a solitary instance of the late Lord Chancellor's having encouraged the industry of the younger men at the bar, and afterwards deemed himself bound to reward it. Mr. Eden, now a Master in Chancery, drew up his excellent treatise on the bankrupt laws under the advice, and with the occasional aid and supervision of the same learned authority; and when a mastership became vacant, he was rewarded by the appointment. It is said that two masterships were at this time vacant, and that the Chancellor had made an almost absolute promise of one of them, when he received a request from the Duke of York, that he would bestow it on Sir Giffin Wilson. The Chancellor could not refuse, and Sir Giffin had it.

have afforded a lawyer more adequate to the situation, and that the profession in that court was not well treated in having a King's Bench lawyer, and one of such moderate practice, advanced over the heads of the leaders in that court. But the truth is, that Mr. Abbott's knowledge was much and very unjustly underrated by these complainants. As a lawyer, there were very few in the Court of Common Pleas who could have sustained any comparison with him; and as a scholar he was superior to most of them. He had probably read a larger portion of law than almost any man of his day: and he had carried his researches where few of them had deemed it necessary to extend their labours—into the foreign jurists and lawyers. Mr. Abbott, therefore, so far as legal knowledge was concerned, had well earned his promotion; and he was not the first lawyer whose estimation with attorneys and the public, was not correspondent with his actual merit.

In his performance of the duties of this office, Mr. Justice Abbott displayed that degree of useful knowledge for which the Lord Chancellor had given him credit, and when the death of Sir Simon Le Blanc occurred in the following April, and opened a place in the Court of King's Bench, the Chancellor again advanced Mr. Justice Abbott; who, together with Sir George S. Holroyd, Sir James Allan Park, and Sir James Burroughs, was knighted on the 21st of May. This advancement was not only a promotion from the inferior to the higher court, but a removal to a tribunal more congenial with his habits and manners. The rough and boisterous tone of the leading sergeants in the Common Pleas was but ill-suited to the grave and decorous deportment of Sir Charles Abbott. In the Court of King's Bench, he had a better opportunity for displaying his talents of business, his competency, his prudence, and his aversion to all innovation upon the received practice of the court and its officers. The frequent indisposition of Lord Ellenborough afforded him these occasions, and his conduct gave the fullest satisfaction to the Chancellor. Accordingly, the death of Lord Ellenborough no sooner afforded a third opportunity for his further advancement, than in Nov. 1818 he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Thus, in a space of time less than three years, a man of good habits of business and diligent reading, but in no respect of a capacity more than ordinary, ascended from the most moderate practice at the bar, to the eminent office and dignity of Chief Justice of England; and thus occupied a seat, which, from the beginning of the last century to the present, had been suc-

cessively filled by some of the ablest men and strongest minds in the English annals.*

Two qualities have distinguished Lord Tenterden as a judge,—first, that no one before him has contrived to get through the business with so much dispatch, without falling under the censure of indecent haste or uncourteous abruptness. The peculiar forte of the leading counsel in the court, Sir James Scarlett, assisted him in this object. Sir James is almost the author and originator of the present method of familiarly talking out a cause,—putting the point at once, arguing it colloquially with the Bench, and when he sees that he cannot succeed, dexterously declining a useless contest. The Judges of the King's Bench, and none more than the Chief Justice, have endeavoured to encourage and extend this practice. Lord Tenterden's adroit management in gaining over the acquiescence of a Jury in his views, without seeming to control their verdict, has also been adduced as a proof of his judicial dexterity.

To extensive acquaintance with the common law of England, in which Lord Tenterden was unequalled since the days of Holt, we may rather say of Lord Coke, the deceased judge united extraordinary (though not invincible) calmness of temper—the more remarkable as he was constitutionally vehement and impatient—patience in watching and balancing the arguments of counsel, on the facts disclosed in evidence—and skill in laying the merits of the most complex case before a jury. Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, Lord Tenterden had his predilection in favour of authority. All official functionaries felt that they might confide in the amplitude of that judicial mantle, within whose folds no shelter that decency permitted was refused to them. Such, at least, is the language of a party opponent; and amongst his political faults, he is accused also of having regarded the press with eyes of great severity. It will be allowed that, in the license which prevails, some restraint was needed. Although without much personal dignity beyond what was

* It is a circumstance worthy of notice that during a period of nearly 76 years there have been only four Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench—viz., Mansfield, who was appointed in 1756, Kenyon, Ellenborough, and Tenterden. During that period the Chief Justices of the Common Pleas have been very numerous—Willes, Camden, De Grey, Loughborough, Eldon, Alvanley, Eyre, Mansfield (Sir James), Dallas, Gibbs, Gifford, Wynford, and Tindal. The Chief Barons of the Exchequer have been nearly as many.

inseparable from suavity of manners directed by good sense, Lord Tenterden contrived to keep his court in most admirable order. The most arrogant spirits sank habitually under his steady and grave rebuke. As a judge between private individuals, he was ever upright and dispassionate.

When the late Lord Gifford was raised to a peerage in Jan. 1824, it was generally understood that the same dignity was also offered to Sir Charles Abbott, but declined. It was afterwards conferred by patent dated April 25, 1827.

Lord Tenterden married July 13, 1795, Mary, eldest daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, esq. of Basildon, Berks, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John-Henry now Lord Tenterden, a Barrister-at-law, Marshal and Associate to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; born in 1796, and unmarried; 2. the Hon. Mary; 3. the Hon. Catherine-Alice; 4. the Hon. Charles Abbott, a Lieut. in the 14th light dragoons. Lady Tenterden has not long survived her husband; she died in Russell-square, on the 19th of Dec., of effusion on the brain, the effect of long previous illness, but accelerated by her loss.

Lord Tenterden had been for some time seriously indisposed, and during his last sittings in court must have been severely inconvenienced by the fatigue of the tedious trial of the mayor of Bristol, when he was frequently observed to lean back in his seat, apparently in an exhausted state. He was unable to leave his house after he returned home on Friday Oct. 25. On Saturday Nov. 3, an unfavourable change took place, and his lordship continued to get worse until twenty minutes before nine o'clock on the following morning, when he expired. He continued in possession of his faculties till the last moment, and died apparently without the slightest pain. The resolution with which he had contended against his severe illness, in the performance of his duties, astonished his friends who had opportunities of seeing how much he suffered. Frequently have his family, when he has risen from bed in so weak a state as to be hardly able to walk across the room, entreated him to remain at home instead of going to the court, which, from its construction, was calculated to make even the healthy suffer. His answer, however, invariably was, that he had public duties to perform, and whilst it pleased God to continue to him the perfect possession of his mental faculties, he was bound to bear up against his physical ills. Ten days before he died he was told that to persevere longer would be madness, and that temporary rest would restore him to comparative health. "I know better," said he; "my days are

numbered, but I will perform my duty to the last."

The funeral of Lord Tenterden took place on the 10th of Nov., when his remains were deposited in a vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, of which institution his Lordship was a Vice-President. The funeral was private, being attended only by the two sons of the deceased, and the officers of the Court of King's Bench.

The following is an abstract of his Lordship's will, which is in his own hand-writing, and was proved on the 21st November, when his personal property was sworn under 120,000*l.*—"I desire that I may be buried in the parish wherein I shall happen to die, unless I shall die in London, and in that case at the Foundling; my funeral to be conducted in the least ostentatious and most frugal manner possible, and not to be attended by any carriages except my own, and a suitable number of mourning coaches. To my dear Lady Tenterden, for her immediate use, the sum of 250*l.*; to each of my dear daughters and my son Charles the sum of 100*l.*; and to Lady T. all wine and other liquors at my house at Hendon. For the maintenance of my dear wife, in addition to her own fortune, the sum of 30,000*l.* 3 per cent. half reduced and half consols, to be held upon trust to pay the dividends to her; and after her decease 2,000*l.* stock to be transferred to each of my daughters, the remainder to go as part of my personal estate. My wife may occupy during her life my house at Hendon, with the buildings, garden, and land, in Hendon and Finchley, and the furniture, &c. To each of my daughters, Mary and Catherine-Alice, the sum of 8,000*l.* 3 per cent. half reduced and half consols; and to my son Charles the sum of 10,000*l.* 3 per cents. To the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted young Children the sum of 50*l.* sterling. To my upper gardener, and also to my farming man Taylor and to his wife, and to each of my domestic servants, male and female, one good suit of mourning and the sum of 5*l.*; to each labourer in the garden and farm one plain suit of mourning; and to my servant Edward Kettle the further sum of 50*l.*; to my faithful clerk Mr. Waters, and to Mr. Keaven, the sum of 20*l.* each. The sum of 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced upon trust, to pay the dividends during life to Mrs. Mary Coombes, for many years the servant and attendant of my dear Lady Tenterden. For purchasing promotion in the army for my dear son Charles, now Lieut. in 14th Dragoons, the sum of 4,000*l.* sterling, to be invested in one of the 3 per cent. government stocks, or other good security, upon trust, to procure for

him commissions from time to time; and in the meanwhile to pay to him one moiety of the dividends, and to re-invest the remaining moiety as an accumulating fund; in case he shall retire upon half-pay, or wholly quit the army, to be wholly paid to him during his life; and at his decease, to sink into the residue of my personal estate. To my nephew Mr. John Abbott the sum of 20*l.* for mourning; and all the residue to my son John Henry, his heirs and assigns."

Shortly before his death, Lord Tenterden presented the Free Grammar School of Canterbury, where his education so auspiciously commenced, with two annual prizes; one for the best English essay, and the other for the best Latin verse, in addition to a contribution every year of 5*l.* to the School Feast Society.—The following anecdote is related in reference to this benefaction. When his Lordship was at Oxford, he tried for the prize for Latin verse in 1783, when his competitor was the amiable, respected, and talented poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, then a scholar at Trinity, to whom the prize was awarded (the subject, *Calpe Obsessa*). A short time ago, being no less a period than forty years after the above occurrence, Lord Tenterden met Mr. Bowles at Salisbury, for the first time after the awarding of the prize; and his Lordship, on hearing the name of Mr. Bowles mentioned, immediately adverted to the literary contest in which he had been the vanquished party so long before. It is not at all improbable that this unexpectedly awakened reminiscence respecting Latin verses, suggested to his Lordship the institution of a prize for this species of exercise.

Lord Tenterden was not merely a lawyer; he was one of the best classical and mathematical scholars of the age, and up to the last days of his existence was constantly occupied in mastering every kind of knowledge, both popular and scientific. Still, upon the whole, his powers of mind, though considerable, were not of the highest order; they were more discriminative than creative. His unequalled diligence, his vast learning, perfect good temper, and unspotted integrity, universally acknowledged—these constitute the highest praise that can be offered to a judge—and Lord Tenterden's blameless and unblamed private life, and his habitual piety, go far towards making the nearest approach to a perfect character of which our nature is capable.

There is a quarto portrait of Lord Tenterden, taken by W. Owen, in 1819 and engraved in mezzotinto by S. W. Reynolds; another by C. Penny, engraved by H. Meyer.

A cast for a bust was taken from his countenance after death.

HON. ARCHIBALD STUART.

Oct. 30. At Blandford, Dorsetshire, in his 62d year, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, the only (and twin) brother of the Earl of Moray.

Mr. Stuart was born at Edinburgh Feb. 2, 1771, the younger son of Francis ninth Earl of Moray, by the Hon. Jane Gray, eldest daughter of John 12th Lord Gray. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards, Aug. 4, 1790; and was afterwards Lieut.-Colonel in the Dorsetshire militia.

He married March 17, 1793, Cornelia, young dau. of Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq. of Milborne St. Andrew, co. Dorset; and by that lady, who died March 1, 1830, had issue six sons, Francis-Archibald, John-Morton, James William, Edward-Luttrell, Douglas-Wynne, and George-Gray.

RT. HON. RICHARD RYDER.

Sept. 18. At his seat, Westbrook Hay, Herts, aged 66, the Hon. Richard Ryder, M.A. Registrar of the Consistory Court, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; brother to the Earl of Harrowby and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

He was the second son of Nathaniel the 1st Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, dau. and coheirress of the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London; and received his Christian name in reference to the eminent Prelate his grandfather. He was educated at Harrow; and, as well as both his brothers, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1787. He then adopted the profession to which his family owed its first elevation, in the person of his grandfather Sir Dudley Ryder, who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. He first entered Parliament on a vacancy in 1795 as the joint representative with his brother of the borough of Tiverton; for which he sat in the eight following Parliaments until the dissolution of 1831. He supported the administration of Mr. Pitt, and was occasionally an useful speaker in defence of the measures of the government. In July 1804 he was appointed one of the Justices for the Counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen. On the 15th of Sept. 1807, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; but resigned two months after. On the 1st of Nov. 1809, Mr. Ryder was appointed to the important situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department; which he held until June 1812, when he was succeeded by Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. Ryder married Aug. 1, 1799, Frederica, daughter of Sir John Skynner, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; she died Aug. 8, 1821, leaving an only surviving daughter, Susan, born in 1806.

JOSEPH FOSTER BARHAM, ESQ. AND
LADY CAROLINE BARHAM.

Sept. 28. At the house of his sister, Mrs. Livius, near Bedford, after an illness of only two days, aged 72, Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. of Treewm, in the county of Pembroke, and Stockbridge Hall, Hampshire; brother-in-law to the Earl of Thanet.

We are no further acquainted with Mr. Barham's genealogy than that he inherited his Pembrokeshire estates from his maternal ancestors the Vaughans, a family seated at that place from the reign of Henry VII.

After the general election of 1790, he petitioned, with George Porter, Esq. (the late Baron de Hochepiet), against the return of John Scott and John Cator, Esq. for the borough of Stockbridge; the petition was renewed in the second and third sessions, and on the 23d of Feb. 1793, the committee reported that the Petitioners were duly elected, and ought to have been returned, and that Mr. Scott had been guilty of bribery. Mr. Barham and Mr. Porter were re-elected together for Stockbridge to several subsequent Parliaments. On the 3d of April, 1799, Mr. Barham retired for a time by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; but he returned to his post at the next general election in 1802, and was re-chosen in 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820.

Mr. Barham was always an active member of the legislature, and an acute and powerful speaker. He was a steady adherent of Mr. Fox and Lord Grey; and, though a West India proprietor himself, he fought side by side with Mr. Wilberforce in the great question of the abolition of the slave trade, and rendered that cause most efficient support. He retired from the House in 1823; but took an active part in the county contest for Westmorland in 1826; and during his stay at Appleby Castle he gained the respect and esteem of many friends.

Mr. Barham married July 26, 1792, Lady Caroline Tufton, younger daughter of Sackville eighth Earl of Thanet, by Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister to John-Frederick third Duke of Dorset. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom, John Barham, Esq. has recently been an unsuccessful candidate for Westmorland.

The death of Lady Caroline Barham,

occurred within five weeks of that of her husband, on Saturday the 3d of November, in consequence of being run over in the street on the evening of the Wednesday preceding. Her Ladyship was crossing Margaret-street, between Prince's-street and Cavendish-square, a little past five o'clock, when a cab, with only a boy in it, drove furiously round the corner, and one of the shafts coming against her before she could get out of the way, knocked her to the ground with great violence. Her Ladyship was conveyed in a state of insensibility to the banking-house of Sir Claude Scott, and afterwards in a coach to her own house in Queen Anne-street, where death ensued. Upon a *post mortem* examination, five ribs appeared to have been broken and the lungs to have been dreadfully lacerated; there was also a great extravasation of blood; which injuries were the cause of death. An arm was also broken. The coroner's inquest returned this verdict, "Manslaughter against Henry Bartholomew, and a deodand of 50*l.* on the cab and horse, and the jury have levied this fine to mark their sense of the great impropriety of inexperienced boys being entrusted with the management of a horse, and endangering the lives of the public." The age of the boy is only sixteen: he has been since tried and acquitted. Her Ladyship was generally regarded as one of the leaders of the *beau monde*, and her house in Queen Anne-street was every season the scene of a brilliant succession of entertainments. Her Ladyship's remains were removed for interment to the family vault of the Earls of Thanet at Rainham, in Kent, followed by the carriages of her Ladyship, Mr. Barham, the Earl of Thanet, Lady Elizabeth Tufton, the Dukes of Dorset and St. Alban's, Lords Holland and Brougham, Sir F. Burdett, &c.

R. SMITH, ESQ. F.R.S. AND S.A.

Sept. 27. At St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, aged 85, Robert Smith, esq. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in whose proceedings he took a personal and particular interest, and formerly for many years Solicitor to the Board of Ordnance. In that office he was, in the year 1812, succeeded by his eldest son James Smith, esq. the present Solicitor of that Board.

This gentleman was born at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, Nov. 22, 1747, O.S. His father, Samuel Smith, held an office in the Custom-house of that town. Every anecdote of times long past, however triding the subject, becomes a matter of curiosity. Mr. Smith used to relate that in the year 1754, being then seven years of age, he made a tour to Bath from Bridgewater, on a

pony, habited in a scarlet coat, boots, and a flaxen wig; his father accompanied him on horseback, with his mother on a pillion behind him, dressed in a "joseph." In 1765 Mr. Smith quitted his native town to settle in London. The stage coach which conveyed him from Bath to the metropolis, was two days on the road. This circumstance, offering as it does a strong contrast to the present mode of flying along the king's highway, will remind the reader of Roderick Random, who at a period about twenty years previous, travelled by the same conveyance, sleeping also one night on the road. Shortly after his arrival in London, Mr. Smith was articled to Mr. Popham, a respectable Solicitor in New Inn, with whom he served his clerkship. About the year 1760 he was in the habit of attending the debating Society in Butcher-row, Temple Bar, mentioned occasionally in the *Connoisseur* and other periodicals of that day. In the following year he visited France, and at Compiègne saw Louis the Fifteenth in superannuated dalliance with the celebrated Madame du Barry, whose Memoirs, recently published, may be cited as a model of amusing autobiography. As an indispensable requisite for visiting public places in Paris, Mr. Smith provided himself with a suit of crimson silk, a chapeau bras, a hair bag, and a sword. He described the lately dethroned monarch of France, then the Count d'Artois, as handsome, lively, and laughing. Mr. Smith followed the chase at the royal hunt, where he overheard the ancient monarch humming and whistling several hunting tunes.

Mr. Robert Smith was a not unfrequent contributor to our periodical. An interesting paper was sent by him to us, and published in April 1792, tracing the relationship of a Miss Middleton to Sir Hugh Myddelton, with the humane view of obtaining for her some provision from the New River Company; and it was the first of a long series of articles on the history of that family from a variety of correspondents.

In the year 1773, Mr. Smith married Mary, daughter of James Bogle French, esq. a respectable and wealthy London merchant. She was an exemplary wife and mother, and a truly good Christian. He had the misfortune to lose her in the year 1804. Our Obituary of November in that year, recorded her death and character. The issue of this marriage were three sons and five daughters, all now living. Two of the sons, James and Horace, in the year 1812, published the *Rejected Addresses*, a well-timed and popular publication; and the latter has more recently produced some excellent novels. Mr. Robert Smith's second wife,

whom he also survived, was the widow of Henry Poole, esq. of Woodford.

The subject of this brief memoir would occasionally quote a startling axiom of some writer whose name does not occur to us; viz. "If a man is not healthy at twenty, strong at thirty, wise at forty, and prosperous at fifty, he will never be healthy, strong, wise, or prosperous." Mr. Smith, in his own florid, handsome person, in his animal spirits, and by his popular manners in a highly respectable circle of society, his integrity and talents, offered an apt and flattering illustration of that position; retaining, until a few weeks of his departure from this world, a "corpus sanum," and a "mens sana," to the last.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

June 21. Of this lamented lady, whose decease is briefly recorded in p. 183, we are now enabled to offer a more graphic sketch, from the pen of an old friend of her family—a friend of five-and-thirty years.

Of an old and respected stock of the country, on the paternal and also on the maternal side, Anna Maria Porter was a native of England. By her father (who died in the prime of life, in the service of his country, when his children were very young) she sprang from a race of brave and talented ancestors; amongst whom are numbered Sir William Porter, of the Field of Agincourt; Endymion Porter, of classic and loyal memory; the Lord Chief Justice Sir Charles Porter, who transplanted her father's branch of the tree to Ireland; and another who, adhering to the cause of James Stuart, followed that monarch's ruined fortunes to the Continent, afterwards settled at Bruges, and ultimately became the founder of an opulent and highly influential house. On her mother's side, she counted the old Anglo-Saxon Barons of Blenkinsopp and Hilton, and the learned Adamsons, farther north, amongst her forefathers. As one of the modern offsets derived from these venerable progenitors, Mrs. Porter, with a warm-hearted reverence of intellectual and moral worth, was delighted to mention the name of John Tweddell, the celebrated traveller of Greece, now entombed in the Temple of Theseus, at Athens—a shrine visited by every British foot which has since trodden that land! In accounting this child of genius as one of her kindred, she was accustomed to speak of him with a pride which no birth, no pedigree, no connexion with mere rank and station, could ever have excited in her truly dignified mind.

From the time of her widowhood, which occurred when her youngest child, Anna Maria, was only a few months old,

this exemplary woman dedicated herself entirely to the comfort and education of her children; and, from the slender circumstances in which the widows of military men (generally lightly-portioned younger brothers) are left, she, from prudence no less than from inclination, sought a retired life. Hence, no dissipating habits were allowed to obtrude, to check the development of natural talent in her offspring. Hers was the happiness to perceive that all her children gave early proofs of mental superiority; but it was in Anna Maria, the youngest, that the germ of genius was first apparent. At the early age of four years, she was sent, with her sister (Jane) and her brother (the present Sir Robert Ker Porter) to a then celebrated day-school in Edinburgh, kept by Mr. George Fulton, well known as the compiler of several excellent Dictionaries. There she soon became the idol of her master; for, when only five years old, she read Shakspeare with a firmness of voice, and a precision of emphasis, which could not be excelled by any pupil in the school, although some of them were rather far advanced in their teens. One young lady of sixteen, who happened to be in the same class with the little prodigy, was seen to shed tears, when, at a customary public examination of the scholars, by certain high authorities in Edinburgh, the child, Anna Maria, was directed to pass on before her, with the title of *Dux*, or head of the class.

While at Edinburgh, this precocious child—still a mere child in simplicity of manners and infantine feelings—became acquainted with the wonder of our times, Sir Walter Scott. But he was then, himself, full of gay-hearted, thoughtless youth; and, though the well-spring of his after fame might, doubtlessly, even then, have been desecrated by a discerning eye, bubbling in many a bright sparkle on the surface of his intelligent mind, still, if so, the “seer did not speak,” and the future great Bard of Scotland was, with the like unconsciousness of his high destiny, disposed to be the soul of innocent mirth wherever he moved—a merry sprite! with “a wee bit” of mischief in his practical jokes now and then; fancies which could well, when his bright star gained its ascendant, give birth to such odd folk as Gilpin Horner, Flibbertigibbet, &c. And sometimes little Anna Maria, when, with her surviving parent she used to visit Walter’s mother in St. George’s-square, has fled shrieking away from his spread hands, following to clutch her tiny ankles: fled, shall we say?—a future laurelled Iphigene from a future radiant Apollo! But, in those light-hearted days of childhood and of youth, neither he nor she thought of either “nymphs or bays!” all

in her head was, how to escape a *stolwart lift* over the shoulder of the future mighty magician, whose voice and spell have since surrounded him with a world’s wonder and admiration.

From Scotland, Miss Anna Maria Porter—still, still quite a child—accompanied her mother into England, her parental country. There, residing for a few years in one of the northern counties, in the near neighbourhood of a venerable Bishop now no more, the two young sisters and their brother daily formed a pretty group in the episcopal library, to which they had free access whenever they pleased: the boy, the embryo artist and traveller, drawing from missals and other illuminated books; the girls, as diligently reading some of the excellent works they found there—especially the old *Chronicles*, of which they were exceedingly fond, and some even in the black letter. There, the writer of this has heard them say, they first became acquainted with Spenser’s “*Faery Queen*.” In commemoration of the interesting little trio, the late Mr. Northcote, R.A. (one of the family’s ancient and long-esteemed friends, who died last year at the venerable age of eighty-six, see our vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 102) has left a slight but beautiful sketch of three cherubic children, in a Gothic sort of chamber, so employed.

Thus were their early tastes formed—thus was the native bent of their several talents strongly impelled into the channels which they so eminently occupied in later life.

In pursuance of her judicious but unostentatious plan, Mrs. Porter brought her family to London; and, though not hidden there, “in the windings of a woody vale,” she, even in the midst of a crowded city, “lived far retired” from “the busy haunts of man.”

Here, again, her young people found a school for study, in books, and also from discourse. Mrs. Porter drew around her a small circle of amiable and accomplished friends; and, as her children’s talents gradually unfolded themselves, that circle widened: it widened, but did not lose its character; for her simple style of living held out no attractions for those who might seek for other entertainment than the pleasure of mind meeting mind, and the reciprocal feelings of a corresponding esteem. The writer of this has shared in the enjoyments of these circles; and well does he remember the smiling countenance—the fine, animated, delighted eyes, of Mrs. Porter (for she had been a very handsome woman), when she conversed with her friends, and saw how completely “the feast of reason and the flow of soul” filled the happy hearts of her children. Both the sisters have repeatedly express-

ed in conversation, and in prefaces to their different literary works, that, from the eminently endowed persons amongst whom they then moved, they derived their models for the characters which they afterwards took so much pleasure in drawing for their heroes and heroines. But, if we find—and, of a sad, humbling truth, we do in too many instances find!—that the colour is a little too celestial for any mortal portraiture, we are bound to recollect that the spirit of genius is that part in the human soul which still bears some bright trace of the pure “image in which man was originally formed;” that we ought to admire and respect the example yet given to us, rather than quarrel with such a monument of what man once was, and to which the religion of our divine revelation, if appreciated as it ought to be, will again restore him in an endless existence.

From her earliest childhood, Anna Maria evinced a lively enjoyment in the beauties of the country: grassy walks, shady lanes, and rippling streamlets, were her delight; indeed, every rural or romantic feature in sweet nature, found a responsive admiration in her young heart. She loved to stand by the hedges, listening to the twitter of the birds; and when the lark was singing in the sky above her head, or the nightingale in trees by the lane-side, her extacy was always powerless to express itself in words, but her gentle and benevolent face was ever eloquent of the enjoyment within. These emotions were the springs of poetry; and early she spoke in numbers: at seven years old she penned—in imitation of printing, for she could not then write—half-a-dozen stanzas on her mother's birthday, the earliest she ever attempted. Sacred was the subject; and, to a mother, lovely were the first-fruits from a child's infant mind! But, such parents are blessed with such children: “As ye sow, ye shall reap.”

Anna Maria, with the usual affinity of poetical genius, had a fine taste for music. She sang sweetly, until delicacy of health would not permit her to indulge in the exercise; and, until the same cause denied her cheerful mind the pleasing and social minglings of the “winter's family dancing,”—the blameless, frequent amusement of a country neighbourhood—her graceful and elegant person (light and airy, and graceful and elegant, it was to the last!) was always courted to be a partner in it. But, when health failed, her natural gladness of mind, rejoicing in all that gave happiness to others, and her peculiarly endearing manners to those whom she esteemed, wrought her so into the hearts of all who came into that circle, that both sexes admired and loved her

with equal warmth and sincerity. Such, indeed, was the genuine modesty of her character—ever seeking to put forward the finest qualities of those around her—that she never excited the envy of any one. Her wit was lively, playful, and even brilliant; but its air was bland, lovely, and innocuous as the lightning on a summer's eve, when the roar of the thunder is unheard.

Her admiration of the fine arts was general; but she herself practised modelling. Such was her skill in this department—such the delight with which she devoted herself to the attractive pursuit—that, finding it likely to divert her attention from studies which she considered it her duty to cultivate, she, by an act of no slight self-denial, abandoned the art.

From similar motives, she relinquished drawing; in which, as an eminent artist observed, she would unquestionably have excelled, had her talents been allowed to follow the current into which they had been led.

In these proofs of corresponding genius, a physiognomist might have traced the marks of kindred minds; for, when Anna Maria was scarcely more than a child, her features were thought to resemble those of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, to render the portrait complete, the friend who discovered the likeness, used to be fond of placing a pair of spectacles on her nose. When a few years more advanced in life, persons who had known Angelica Kauffmann in her youth, found in Anna Maria Porter a similar resemblance to that celebrated woman.

But, as has been shown, books, books were the absorbing subjects of Anna Maria's mind: they gave her the history of her fellow creatures in every possible situation of life; they reflected the charms of nature in a thousand captivating lights; and, by the delightful sympathy which they constantly awakened, they kept in the most enchanting exercise all her best affections, all her sweetest tastes. Her own heart was naturally attuned to the kindest sensibilities; and, as a child, her pity for every thing that suffered was so intense, that she has been known to fall into an absolute convulsive fit of agony, on seeing a hard-hearted servant, despite of her entreaties to the contrary, persist in pulling the wings off flies, and then crushing the poor tortured insects under his feet. This genuine anguish at the sight, or even at the thought of any cruelty perpetrated on a dumb, helpless creature, induced her, some years since, to write a little volume (without her name to it, though published by her accustomed booksellers, Longman and Co.) called “Tales of Pity.” It was designed

for youth, and to teach them, from earliest infancy, the feeling and the duty of compassion.

From a similar impulse,—from her love of children, and her desire to train their innocent minds early in the way they should go, she was always fond of drawing them around her; telling them interesting little stories,—either from recollection, or from the invention of the moment; to instil the gentle amenities into their bosoms, with lessons of filial duty also, and the fraternal affections towards each other. “The Babes in the Wood,” and faithful Robin Red-breast spreading a leafy shroud over them, we have often seen to be a tearful subject with both narrator and listeners. Her frequently-sought recitation of “Little Red-Riding Hood” has elicited a similar tribute from her young audience; while with awe mingling with their pity for the poor little girl’s terrible fate, they were taught its warning voice against disobedience to parents and affectionate elders.

In the latter respect, their kind monitress’s own conduct was an ever-watchful example of reverence and attention; for, to old persons of every station in life, whether amongst her equals or amongst the poor, she was constantly manifesting care of their bodily comforts, and, to the utmost of her power, of their religious comforts also.

Perhaps there is not a book that Anna Maria Porter ever wrote, whether amongst those of her earliest girlish years,—(which, because of their inexperienced representations of life, she long ago wished to be forgotten, and therefore never named)—or those of her riper judgment, in which she has not shown her anxiety for inculcating these her own inherent principles of pity for suffering of every kind, and of veneration for the sacred character of the aged.

In this slight memoir,—brief from the mode of its publication,—it would be a labour of supererogation to dilate upon, or even to mention in catalogue, the numerous interesting and instructive works to which, in her latter years, this amiable and gifted writer would allow the responsibility of her name. The first of these was “The Hungarian Brothers.” She had a particular delight in portraying the domestic affections, with their reciprocal duties; and, as one instance of the interesting use she made of living models, it has been said by those who have long shared her intimacy, that the character of Rupert, the hero of her novel called “The Village of Mariendorp,” was drawn from an eminent example of filial piety in one of her own family.

Were we to select a picture of herself,
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as a daughter, a sister, a friend, and a most attached and attaching woman, full of a pure heart’s genuine happiness, and dispensing cheerfulness around—that cheerfulness which only the habitual joyousness of such a heart can create and diffuse, like a wholesome vivifying atmosphere,—we should say, look for it in her character of Ellisef, in her truly beautiful tale of “The Recluse of Norway.” Her mind, far from egotism of any sort, was the last in the world to think of herself, when she designed and so sweetly portrayed that character; but, as she wrote *from that mind* her young heroine, naturally and insensibly to the writer, took the impress of what would have been her own thoughts, words, and actions, had she in her youth been placed in similar circumstances. The remark respecting the likeness of Ellisef to herself has been made by several persons to whom she was best known. Of this production, too, it has been justly observed, that it is “one of the few novels which may be repeatedly read, and never without fresh advantage; as resembling in its order of merit the beautiful masterpiece of Fenelon, it is impossible to rise from its perusal without feeling ourselves both wiser and better.”

Perhaps the most touching, the most intensely interesting of her works, is “Don Sebastian.” “In the story,” observes a contemporary critic, “there appears to be only one fault—the necessity of a melancholy catastrophe. A catastrophe so melancholy as that of Don Sebastian, induces—painfully induces—the reflection, that howsoever great, and toilsome, and laudable our exertions,—howsoever distinguished by honours, or dignified by virtues,—to *one* complexion we must come at last.” The impression left upon the mind of the reader would have been less mournful, could poor Sebastian have been accompanied to the last through his earthly pilgrimage, by his beloved Kara Aziek,—that *beau idéal* of all that is gentle and lovely, and great and elevated, in the mind and heart of woman,—“could she have received his last sigh, and have moistened with her tears the forsaken tabernacle of that tried, that purified, that exalted spirit. The generous, the tender, the affectionate heart of the writer displays itself throughout.” So also does her kindly and just appreciation of the merit of the canine race.—“Her Barémel—the interesting Barémel—was evidently suggested by the dog of Ulysses; and were it not treason against the divine majesty of Homer to breathe such a sentiment, we would say, with heightened effect.”

In all her writings—though in none of

them is it more apparent than in "The Fast of St. Magdalen."—Anna Maria Porter evinced the finest dramatic tact. Her fables, characters, incidents, situations, even her scenery, are dramatic.

Her last work was "The Barony;" a book of deep interest in its story, and of a yet deeper interest to the reader now, since it may be regarded as a truly devout profession of her faith,—as a moral and a religious being, accountable to her God for the use of the talent with which he had intrusted her.

Her valuable life was drawn to its close at Bristol, in the fair promising month of June, in this, however, fatal year of sickness every where. She and her sister (having lost their excellent mother by the epidemic of the preceding summer) left their usual residence at Esher in Surrey, early in the spring, for change of air; Anna Maria's health, which had been long delicate, having been weakened by their late bereavement. In the course of their excursion, they proceeded to Bristol, where their eldest brother, Dr. Porter, an eminent physician, has long been settled. Not only cholera, but fevers, were in all parts ready to seize the invalid; and at Bristol it was the will of Heaven that this lamented lady should become the victim of one of the prevailing fevers. After much suffering, which she bore with an exemplary patience, she resigned her gentle spirit to Him who gave it. Her honoured remains repose in the burial-place of her brother Dr. Porter, in St. Paul's Church, Bristol.

We close our melancholy task, by sub-joining an exquisite poetical tribute to the memory of the deceased—an emanation of kindred genius—from the pen of a lady, being one of the brightest ornaments of the world of letters.*

"Pleasant be thy rest, O lovely beam! soon hast thou set on our hills! The steps of thy departure were stately, like the moon on the blue trembling wave."—Ossian.

Lo! she is there—in the deep forest shade, Where, in the hush of winds, the nightingale sings to the moon—where the lone streamlet's voice,

The young bird's twitter, seems a hymn of praise To Him, the One Eternal!—she is there, In all the freshness of her soulless spirit, Yielding to God the first fruits of her heart, And pouring forth, while gazing on his works, The warm yet simple prayer of infancy!

Lo! she is there—within that Gothic chamber, One of a cherub group—the book unsealed— The well-spring opened,—they are drinking deep Of knowledge and of beauty's old Romance,

* "L. S. S." formerly "LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE," only surviving daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Temple, and known as the deservedly admired author of "The Siege of Zaragoza," "Childe Harold's Last Pilgrimage," "Lyric and other Poems," &c.

And fairy spells are round them. Her young eye instinct with rapture, had'st the witching vision, And straight transmits its glories to her mind, As precious store saved for the future hour.

Lo! she is there—on the green hill of youth, With loveliness around her! Her light step, Swift as a winged spirit, threads the dance, As did the foot of fair Euphrosyne! But her home is not there—her spirit's home Is in a brighter land, where Poesy, Amidst the silence of her holy cell, Hears the last echo of those angel songs Over breath'd in Paradise, and catching up That dying echo, pours the devout forth To a delighted world—Away—away— She is away,—to where doth proudly dwell High genius,—He who sweeps the golden lyre With strong o'ermastering hand, while pausing

Time, With rapt ear listening to the dulcet strains Of wisdom and of virtue, deeply swears, By his own mighty wing, that o'er such craft He hath no power,—that o'er its memory The waters of oblivion shall not roll!

Lo! she is there—in womanhood's ripe noon, Amidst a blaze of fame! But she hath turned From a world's homage, to a purer path, Where, clothed in graces of humility, She stands beside the bed of pain and want— Of sin and sorrow—ministering peace; Breathing in accents such as seraphs breathe, Tidings of hope to cheer the dying pillow! Where is she now?—The everlasting Voice Hath spoken—and His joyful Angel comes To summon from this gross and proveling earth, The gentle spirit of that gifted one! Is it the arm of Death that wraps her round? Oh, it seems more a triumph than a death! For mild Religion, bending o'er her child, Lulls her to rest with a maternal whisper, As in a cradle, lulls the parting soul, And virtue's transit shows like childhood's sleep.

Where is she now?—Her chaste and hallowed reclus Sleeps in the narrow house—her memory lives— Will live in future days,—her magic voice, Even from the tomb, shall speak, to teach, and charm

The youthful heart into the path of virtue.

Rest thee in peace, within thy honoured grave, Thou human flower, whose leaves, untimely withered,

Yet shed their perfume to delight the sense!

Rest thee—oh, rest thee!—till the night be past,— Then, from thy mortal sleep arise! arise!

L. S. S.

MR. JOHN PARKES.

Nov. 15. At Shrewsbury, in his 29th year, Mr. John Parkes, youngest son of our old correspondent Mr. David Parkes. He was much attached to the fine arts; and his method of teaching drawing evinced great knowledge in the art. Finding in his practice the great want of his pupils in a general outline of perspective, he drew up a system most simple in principle, and easy of attainment; this he delivered in lectures to his pupils, which had the desired effect of leading them on gradually to a general knowledge of the subject. On the decline of his health, from a pulmonary affection, he was advised to try the effect of change of air, and accordingly set off in July 1831, by way of Liverpool, to the Isle of Man, and from thence to Scotland. He was highly delighted with the Scotch scenery, and made many beautiful and interesting

sketches; particularly of the remains of antiquity noticed by his great favourite, Sir Walter Scott. After spending some time in the Scottish capital, he set sail from Leith to London; and on his return home he appeared so much improved by his excursion, that hopes were entertained he would be able to resume his profession; but on the approach of autumn he began again to decline in his health. Yet amidst all his sufferings, he was endowed with wonderful vivacity and true Christian resignation; even within a few weeks of his death, he finished several drawings, which he presented as memorials to his friends.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 24. At Boulogne, the Rev. *John Fisher*, Archdeacon of Berks, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, and Vicar of Gillingham and Osmington, Dorsetshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Philip Fisher, D.D. Master of the Charterhouse, was of Univ. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1791, and was indebted for his preferment to his late uncle the Bishop of Salisbury, who collated him to Osmington in 1813, to the Archdeaconry in 1817, and to the Canonry of Fordington and the Vicarage of Gillingham in 1819.

Sept. 1. At Beccles, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Roger Freston Howman*, Rector of Shipmeadow, Suffolk, and many years Rector of Hoekering, in Norfolk, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Pembroke coll. Camb. B.A. 1785; and was instituted to Shipmeadow in 1803. The rectory of Hoekering is now held by the Rev. Edw. J. Howman, in whose favour, we presume, it was resigned in 1821, by the gentleman whose decease we record.

Sept. 6. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Simpson*, LL.D. Rector of Baldock, Herts, to which living he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1815. We believe he had previously been a Dissenting minister and master of a school in that town, and the author of the following works: *Christian Arguments for Social and Public Worship*, a Sermon, 1792; *An Essay on Religious Fasting and Humiliation*, 1795; *Thoughts on the Novelty, Excellence, and Evidence of the Christian Religion*, 1798; *Internal and Presumptive Evidence of Christianity*, considered separately, and as uniting to form one argument, 1801; *Thoughts on the New Testament doctrine of Atonement*, 1802; *An Essay on the duration of a future state of punishments and rewards*, 1803; *Questiones Græcæ, or Questions adapted for the Eton Greek Grammar*, 1807, 2d edit. 1814; *Essays on the language of Scripture*, 2 vols. 1808.

Sept. 7. Aged 66, the Rev. *William Day*, Vicar of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, and for twenty-five years Chaplain to the gaols in that city. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1789; and was presented to the vicarage of the above-named united parishes by the corporation of Bristol in 1810. His funeral at St. Philip's church, on the 14th Sept. was attended by nearly all the clergy of the established church, and several dissenting ministers resident in Bristol and its neighbourhood.

Sept. 9. At Bucklebury-house, Berks, aged 41, the Rev. *Wincombe Henry Howard Hartley*, of Bucklebury, and of Little Sodbury, co. Glouc. He was grandson of the celebrated metaphysician, son and heir of Wm. Henry Hartley, Esq. M.P. for Berk-shire, who died in 1794, and nephew to David Hartley, M.P. for Hull, and Fellow of Merton college, a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. LXXXIV. i. 95. He was himself a Gentleman Commoner of Merton. On his coming of age in 1809, great rejoicings took place, upwards of 800 of his tenantry and friends dining together at Bucklebury, to celebrate the event. He was instituted to the vicarage of Bucklebury, on his own petition, in 1819.

Sept. 11. In consequence of a fall from his carriage, aged 57, the Rev. *Francis Tanncliffe*, Rector of Hart-horne, Derbyshire.

Sept. 16. At the manor-house, Stokesley, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Hildyard*. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1778.

Sept. 16. Aged 89, the Rev. *Joseph Shinglewood*, for fifty-two years Rector of the united parishes of Chignal St. James, and Chignal St. Mary, with Mashbury, Essex, the presentation to which was in his own family.

Sept. 17. At Cotheridge Court, Worcestershire, aged 92, the Rev. *Henry Rowland Berkeley*, D.C.L. Rector of Onibury, Salop, and Shelsley Beauchamp, co. Worc. and a Fellow of Winchester. He was the fifth of the nine sons of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Cotheridge, by Lucy, dau. of Anthony Lechmere, of Severn-end, esq. and descended from James Lord Berkeley, temp. Rich. II. and Lady Isabel Mowbray, through his great-grandmother Elizabeth, the eldest coheir of the Berkeleys of Cotheridge, whose son, Rowland Green, esq. assumed the name. The gentleman now deceased was educated at Winchester and New coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. 1768, D.C.L. 1775; and was elected Fellow. He had been Rector of Onibury for the very extraordinary period of sixty-seven years, having been presented to that church by Earl Craven, in

1765; and to Shelsey Beauchamp in 1783, by Lord Foley. He succeeded his eldest brother in the family estate in 1779; and the whole nine brothers having died without issue, the property has now devolved on their nephew, the Rev. Rich. Tomkyns, Rector of Great Horwood, Bucks, who has assumed the name and arms of Berkeley, of Cotheridge, by royal sign manual dated Oct. 9.

Nov. 22. At Gayton, Northamptonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *John Elderton*, for fifty-one years Vicar of Aldbourne, Wilts, and for many years Chaplain to the late Earl of Cork and Orrery. He was collated to Aldbourne in 1781 by Dr. Hume, then Bishop of Salisbury.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 29. In Great Russell-street, aged 78, Mrs. Audinet, sister to Mr. Philip Audinet, engraver.

Oct. 30. Captain Thomas Daly, formerly of the 47th regt.

Nov. 12. In Great Chapel-st. Westminster, aged 87, Mr. John Hill. He had been for many years a subscriber to most of the principal religious and benevolent institutions, and has not forgotten them in his will. The following are among the sums left:—Lock Asylum, 50*l.*; London Female Penitentiary, 100*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 200*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 200*l.*; London Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 100*l.*; Female Penitentiary (West), 50*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 200*l.*; Ranelagh Infants' Friend Society, 50*l.*; Hibernian Society, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Charles-street Dispensary, 200*l.*; Bristol Education Society, 100*l.*; Baptist Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Refuge for the Destitute, 100*l.*; Emberton Schools, 50*l.*; Aged Pilgrims, 50*l.*; for an annual sermon at Ranelagh Chapel on Whit-Sunday morning, 100*l.*; Home Missionary Society, 100*l.*; Indigent Blind, 100*l.*; Infant School, Hereford, 150*l.*; Schools at Hereford, 150*l.*; Westminster New Charity School, 100*l.*; London Orphan Asylum, 100*l.*; Highbury College, 100*l.*; Islington College, 100*l.*; Christian Instruction Society, 100*l.*; Friends' Almshouses, Camberwell, 50*l.*; Hans Town School, 50*l.*; Philanthropic Society, 100*l.*; Long Acre Schools, 50*l.*; Long Acre Benevolent Society, 50*l.*; Associate Fund (Poor Ministers), 100*l.*; Penitentiary, St. George's East, 80*l.*; Bromyard Meeting (in trust), 100*l.*; Sunday Schools, Broadway Church, 100*l.*; Pimlico Schools, 50*l.*; Broadway Church Benevolent Society, 100*l.*; National Benevolent Society, 50*l.*

Nov. 12. Mr. Wm. Hardy, astronomical clock and chronometer maker, Wood-street, Spaffelds. For improvements in mechanism, he was four times rewarded by the Society of Arts. The correctness and superior workmanship of a clock made by him on a new principle for the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, attracted the notice of the most distinguished astronomers; and he was in consequence employed to make three astronomical clocks for the Russian government, three for the American government, one for the Anderson Institution at Glasgow, one for the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, one for Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, &c.

Nov. 23. At Cumberland-street, Portman-square, aged 62, B. Kenrich, esq. late of Alwalton, Hunts.

Nov. 24. At the British Museum, Jane, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Cary.

Nov. 25. Aged 69, George Lister, esq. of Girsby House, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 26. At the residence of his daughter, in Harley-st. aged 63, John Luard, esq. of Maldon, Essex.

In Bernard-st. aged 54, Richard Wrangham, esq.

In Old Quebec-st. Mary, widow of Sir John Roger Palmer, of Castle Lacken, co. Mayo, Bart. and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Altham, D.D.

Nov. 27. At Mark-lane, aged 78, A. Smyth, esq.

Nov. 30. John Burnet, esq. of Golden-square.

Lately. At Kennington, of cholera, Susanna, wife of J. Emerson, esq. of the Customs, widow of James Gilpin, esq. of Bath, and eldest dau. of J. Lea, esq. of Winsley House, Wilts.

The Rev. T. Harper, Secretary to the Board of Congregational Ministers, father of Mr. Harper, bookseller, of Cheltenham.

David Niven, esq. of King-st. Soho, leaving the following legacies, clear of the legacy duty or tax:—To the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church in Scotland, 200*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 200*l.*; London Missionary Society, 300*l.*; Home Missionary Society, 400*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 400*l.*; British and Foreign School Society, 400*l.*; London Itinerant Society, 200*l.*; Sunday School Union Society, 400*l.*; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 200*l.*; Hibernian Society, 200*l.*

Dec. 1. Aged near four weeks, the infant son of Lord and Lady Henley.

Dec. 2. At Bloomsbury-place, aged 78, J. M. Grimwood, esq. of Boxted House, Colchester.

At his brother's residence at Pentonville, George Mortimer, esq. of Fonthill Park, Wilts.

Dec. 6. At Brompton, Miss Agnes Jerdan, sister of William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. of Grove House.

John Hanbury, esq. formerly store-keeper-general to the British army in Spain; cousin to the banker and brewer of that name. He had been for some time insane, and terminated his life by hanging himself on one of the bridges at Hornsey. His body was found floating in the New River. By his death 60,000*l.* has devolved on his four children.

Dec. 7. At Kensington, aged 95, William Sawyer, esq.

In Montagu-place, aged 70, Mary, widow of Edward Coxe, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Dec. 10. In Gloucester-place, aged 55, George Neville Adams, esq. of Abesford Hall, Essex.

Dec. 10. In Conduit-street, W. Hussey, esq. of Hill House, Wargrave, Berks.

F. Levenbagen, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

Dec. 11. In his 30th year, Joseph Samuel William Grimaldi, the son, and, as it was once thought, the successful heir of the Clown *par excellence*. The deceased performed the preceding week, at the Tottenham-street Theatre, the parts of Scaramouch in Don Juan, and Black Cæsar in the Slave's Revenge, and then appeared in his usual health. On Monday, however, he became delirious, but dressed himself, and assumed one of his principal characters; he was then mildly restrained, and medical aid called in. His habits of dissipation had rendered it incumbent on the Covent-garden management to dispense with his services. This dismissal from the boards on which his father had almost obtained a freehold, instead of tending to work an amendment of his future behaviour, had a directly contrary effect, and the course he pursued had ended in his premature death. He was the fourth in lineal descent who have been either clowns or dancers: his great-grandfather was a great favourite in France; his grandfather came to England as a dentist in the suite of Queen Caroline, but was afterwards clown, as his descendants.

Dec. 12. Aged 33, Mr. Lemn Thomas Tertius Rede. He was bred to the law, but afterwards embraced the stage; and was also the author of "Memoirs of Canning," "Road to the Stage," "Oxberry's Dramatic Biography," &c. His last appearance on the stage was a fortnight before his death, at Sadler's Wells. He married, in 1824, Mrs. Oxberry, widow of the late comedian, who survives him. He possessed considerable literary talent, and very varied conversational powers. His father, who was also a hack author, and styled himself barrister-at-

law, died some years since on the 10th of December.

In Hans-place, aged 63, H. H. Harrington, esq. late of the Madras Establishment.

Dec. 14. Aged 77, Mr. Hare, surgeon, of Church-st. Hackney.

Aged 51, Susan Maria, wife of John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons, and sister of George Lytton Keir, esq. of Bridge-street, Westminster.

Dec. 15. In Wilton-place, aged 14, Louisa Mary, last surviving dau. of Maj. Gore Browne.

Dec. 18. In Piccadilly, in his 52nd year, Henry Beard, esq. late Governor of Barbice.

Dec. 21. At Brompton, Ann, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Walker, of the Staff of the army in the West Indies.

BERKS.—*Nov. 23.* At Reading, aged 81, Miss E. Walsham, eldest surviving dau. of the late R. Walsham, esq.

Dec. 9. At Woodley Lodge, in her 87th year, Mary-Juliana, sixth dau. of James Wheble, esq.

Dec. 14. In his 80th year, James Parker, esq. of Wallingford, the respected father of that corporation, having been a member nearly 50 years.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 14.* Aged 41, Philip Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham. He was attacked by brain fever, brought on by over-excitement during the recent political contest, in promoting the success of Mr. Morgan, who was defeated by Sir T. Fremantle.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 9.* Aged 35, Mr. Samuel Matthews, B.M., organist of St. John's and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge.

Dec. 12. At Grauncester, aged 21, Mr. C. Hawkes, of Trinity College.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 22.* At Hatt, near Saltash, aged 46, Wm. Simons, esq.

Dec. 16. At Moorwinstow, aged 70, John Shearm, esq. of Woodland.

DEVON.—*Sept. 17.* At Taunton, Mary, widow of Thos. Trewren, of Trewartha in Cornwall, esq. and sister to Sir Thos. Hare, of Stowe Hall, Norfolk, Bt.

Nov. 22. At Torpoint, aged 34, Lt. James Nash, R.N., son of late Capt. Jas. Nash.

Nov. 23. At the Tavistock Public Library, aged 65, Mr. G. Night, long the resident librarian.

Nov. 26. Letitia, wife of Warwick Hele Tonkins, esq. of Northernhay, Exeter.

Nov. 29. At Torquay, William Storey, esq. banker, Shaftesbury.

Nov. 30. At North Petherton, Jane, wife of H. N. Tilsley, esq. and sister to Thos. French, esq. of the Regent's Park.

Lately. At Tavistock, aged 102, Susanah, wife of Mr. Joseph Gendle.

Dec. 3. Whilst walking in a field, aged 49, Edward Roberts, esq. of Turlake, near Exeter.

Dec. 4. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 45, of a decline, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Ogier, of Eastcott, Middlesex, esq. and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law.

Dec. 6. At Heavitree, aged 39, Juliana, wife of the Rev. G. C. Rashleigh, Fellow of Winchester College, and dau. of the Rev. Peter Rashleigh, of Southfleet, Kent.

Dec. 10. At Torquay, aged 36, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Gronow, of Court Herbert, near Neath.

DORSET.—*Nov. 23.* At Blandford, aged 76, John Tregonwell King, esq. solicitor; and *Dec. 10.* Harriet, his dau.

Dec. 4. At Dorchester, Henry S. Kelly, esq. late of the city of Cork, and proprietor of the Peristrepheic panorama.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 11.* At Cheltenham, aged 66, Sarah, widow of Richard Byrchall, esq. of London.

Dec. 3. At Clifton, in his 80th year, Henry Lee, esq. formerly of the Customs, London, and late of Dynas Powis, Glamorganshire, for which county he was a Deputy Lieutenant, and, until within the last two years, an active magistrate—a truly good and amiable man, and practical Christian. Mr. L. (who was educated at Eton) was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Lee, LL.B. formerly Incumbent of Willoughby, Warwickshire, and Chaplain to William Pulteney, first Earl of Bath; and after his decease, to Henry first Earl of Conyngham; and was also nephew of Capt. Lee, who was lost in command of H. M. frigate *Aurora*, in the year 1770, together with the poet Falconer, author of the *Shipwreck*, who accompanied Capt. Lee as purser.

Dec. 5. At Bristol, Dr. Edward Kentish, M.D. senior Physician of St. Peter's Hospital.

Dec. 16. At Cotham, near Bristol, aged 58, Andrew Pope, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov. 21.* At Shedfield-lodge, in her 63d year, Frances-Elizabeth Villebois, eldest dau. of the late W. Villebois, esq. of Feltham-place, Middlesex.

Nov. 24. At Buckland, Portsmouth, Elizabeth, widow of W. Hendry, esq. of London, and mother of Capt. W. Hendry, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Silchester Rectory, Mary-Anne-Goodhew, wife of the Rev. J. Coles.

At Southampton, aged 54, J. Dyer, esq. of the Custom-house, London, and Blackheath-park.

Dec. 11. At the Abbey, Winchester, aged 54, Robert Jessett, esq. banker, and brother of Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Tagg, Oxford.

HERTS.—*Nov. 26.* At Hertford, Edward Ellis, esq. aged 62.

Nov. 28. Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. Brasse, D.D. of Waltham Cross.

Dec. 9. At Stevenage, Georgiana-Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Turner, esq. Lieut. R.N.

KENT.—*Nov. 29.* Aged 20, Charles, only son of the Rev. Charles Graham, of Petham.

Nov. 30. At Cranbrook, aged 70, Wm. Clarke, esq.

Dec. 4. At Lewisham, aged 86, A. Constable, esq. Deputy-Lieut. of Kent.

LANCASH.—*Nov. 23.* Aged 103, Mr. Wm. Branan, of Rochdale. He was a native of Ireland, and retained his mental and bodily faculties to the last. When turned 100 years of age, he walked from Rochdale to Nottingham, a distance of eighty miles, in two days; and, within the last six months, he walked twenty-two miles in one day. He lived to see his descendants, to the fourth generation, arrive at maturity.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 28.* At Loughborough, Lt. Chas. Griffith Clark, R.N.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 20.* At Lincoln, John Broadhurst, esq. surgeon. He was a native of Macclesfield, and had his classical education at the Grammar School of that town, under the tuition of the late Rev. Dr. Davies. His natural abilities and attainments, with the urbanity of his manners, rendered him a distinguished ornament to society and to his profession.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 23.* At Homerton, aged 63, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. Smith.

Dec. 5. Aged 73, John Tatham, esq. of Southall.

Dec. 6. At Enfield, the Hon Anne-Stewart Elphinstone, aunt to Lord Elphinstone.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 3.* Anne, wife of Sir Edward Stracey, Bart. of Rackheath-hall, dau. and sole heiress of Wm. Brooksbank, esq. of the Breech. She was married July 17, 1810, and has left no issue.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 7.* At Berwick, Commander Wm. Saunders, Inspector of the Coast Guard of that district.

Nov. 20. At Newcastle, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. N. Ellison.

NORTS.—*Nov. 22.* Aged 84, Samuel Outram, esq. of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

OXON.—*Oct. 15.* R. S. Vance, esq. commoner of Exeter College, son of Mr. Vance, surgeon, in London. He was, with two friends, riding towards Wheatley, at a fast gallop, when, near Forest Hill, they met two men on one horse, and, it being very dark, the horses came in contact. The concussion was so violent that the men were thrown into the

centre of the road, and Mr. Vance was also thrown with his head against a heap of stones. The operation of trepanning was necessary, and was immediately performed. It was then discovered that a large artery of the brain was ruptured, producing apoplexy; and about half past twelve the same evening death terminated the patient's sufferings.

Oct. 29. Drowned in the Isis, aged 19, Mr. William John Villiers Surtees, commoner of Exeter College, son of William Villiers Surtees, esq. of Devonshire-place, London; and Mr. Charles Graham, commoner of Trinity College, son of a clergyman of Kent.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Nov. 25. Aged 27, Captain Chas. Wynne Barrow, h. p. 30th regt. eldest son of Col. Barrow.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 29. Aged 63, Chas.

Lanchester, esq. of Pakenham Lodge, near Bury.

Aged 61, John Wortledge, esq. of Bury. *SURREY.—Dec. 21.* At Shere, in his 97th year, William Bray, esq. the father of the Society of Antiquaries. Of this truly venerable and highly respected gentleman a memoir shall appear soon.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 23. At his father's house, Brighton, C. Palmer, jun. esq.

WARWICK.—Dec. 2. Aged 86, Abraham Grimes, esq. of Coton House.

Lately. Aged 102, the widow Parsons, about 40 years an inmate of the Alms Houses, Stratford-upon-Avon.

YORK.—Nov. 30. At Aislaby, aged 56, Mark Noble, esq.

ABROAD.—May 7. At Paramatta, New South Wales, Mrs. Bourke, wife of the Governor of that colony.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 21 to Dec. 25, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males 1758	} 2541	Males 1717	} 3411		2 and 5	431	50 and 60	290
Females 1783		Females 1694			5 and 10	210	60 and 70	287
					10 and 20	121	70 and 80	227
				20 and 30	245	80 and 90	114	
Whereof have died stillborn and under					30 and 40	263	90 and 100	23
two years old.....				918	40 and 50	276		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 26,

Wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
53 7	30 11	18 10	33 2	34 6	38 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Dec. 24,

Kent Bags	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (second)	10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 11 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	8 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine) ..	12 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 21,

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton ..	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 17:	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3,458 Calves 120
Pork	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	16,710 Pigs 130

COAL MARKET, Dec. 24,

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 74*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, Dec. 19, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238*½*.—Ellesmere and Chester, 75.—Grand Junction, 230.—Kennet and Avon, 26*½*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 455.—Regent's, 164.—Rochdale, 88.—London Dock Stock, 60*½*.—St. Katharine's, 72.—West India, 115.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 181.—Grand Junction Water Works, 58.—West Middlesex, 72*½*.—Globe Insurance, 140*½*.—Guardian, 25.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 52.—Imperial Gas, 48*½*.—Phoenix, 5*½* pm.—Independent, 41.—General United, 35*½*.—Canada Land Company, 45*½*.—Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	50	40	29, 53	fair	11	40	49	47	30, 37	cloudy
27	49	46	47	, 60	rain [& rn.	12	42	48	44	, 37	do.
28	40	46	51	, 45	fair, windy,	13	41	47	4 1	, 10	fair
29	41	47	39	, 58	do.	14	43	47	46	29, 93	cloudy
30	40	46	55	, 80	cloudy & rn.	15	52	43	37	, 60	rain
D.1	53	58	57	, 79	do. & do.	16	36	44	48	, 94	cloudy
2	51	54	49	, 60	fr. rn. & thun.	17	51	55	47	, 49	fair & h.wd.
3	43	49	48	, 48	cloudy	18	41	46	38	, 50	do.
4	42	48	40	, 50	fair	19	37	42	36	, 67	do.
5	39	44	42	30, 15	cldy. & rain	20	34	39	37	, 88	do.
6	41	48	42	29, 97	do.	21	42	48	49	, 55	do.
7	40	44	38	30, 21	toggy	22	46	52	52	, 80	do.
8	42	47	46	, 30	cloudy	23	51	54	47	, 55	rain
9	45	50	49	, 32	do.	24	42	47	50	, 50	cld. & do.
10	47	50	49	, 30	do.	25	52	54	48	, 68	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From Nov. 28, to Dec. 27, 1832, both inclusive.

Nov. and Dec	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	185 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	12 16 pm.	80 1/2	23 25 pm.
29	186 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	16 18 pm.	80 1/2	26 27 pm.
30	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	18 pm.	80 1/2	27 28 pm.
1	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	18 pm.	80 1/2	28 26 pm.
3	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	14 16 pm.	80 1/2	26 23 pm.
4	186 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	20 1/2	14 16 pm.	—	24 25 pm.
5	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	16 1/2	—	15 17 pm.	—	26 27 pm.
6	186 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	17 pm.	—	26 27 pm.
7	187 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	16 17 pm.	—	26 27 pm.
8	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	16 17 pm.	—	26 27 pm.
10	187 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	16 17 pm.	—	27 26 pm.
11	186 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	17 18 pm.	—	26 27 pm.
12	—	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	—	—	26 27 pm.
13	187 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	17 18 pm.	—	26 28 pm.
14	186 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	100 1/2	16 1/2	—	19 20 pm.	—	29 31 pm.
15	187 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	20 21 pm.	81 1/2	30 31 pm.
17	—	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	20 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
18	187 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	20 21 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
19	188 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	20 21 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
20	188 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	21 22 pm.	81 1/2	30 31 pm.
21	—	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	21 22 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
22	189 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	102 1/2	16 1/2	—	22 23 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
24	—	83 1/2	84 1/2	—	91 1/2	—	101 1/2	16 1/2	—	23 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	84 1/2	85 1/2	—	92 1/2	—	102 1/2	16 1/2	—	22 23 pm.	—	30 31 pm.
27	189 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	102 1/2	16 1/2	—	23 24 pm.	—	30 31 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Even. Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly Pa.—19 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol. 8 ef-
field, York. 4—Brighton.
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym-
outh. 3—Birming. Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Prest-
on, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2..
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Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.
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ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salish,
Staff., Stockport, Taunton,
Swansea, Wakef., Warwick,
Whiteh., Winchester, Windsor,
Wolverhampton, 1 each,
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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Embellished with a Portrait of the Rev. J. GUTCH; and Three Views of the INTERIOR of
WESTMINSTER ABBEY during the CORONATION CEREMONIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 16.

IN 1829 I published a life of Bishop Andrewes, by Henry Isaacson, the chronologer, to which I prefixed a brief account of the author, who was amanuensis to the Bishop. This, with the Saturni Ephemerides, are the only works of H. I. that I have been able to discover. In Thoresby's Diary, however, p. 83, vol. I., I find, "All day writing memoirs of worthy persons, eminent in their generation about the year 1500, collected chiefly from Fuller's Worthies, and Church History, Goodwin, Isaacson, Speed, &c." Was this Isaacson, H. I.? and if so, what work of his could Thoresby allude to? and are Thoresby's MSS. still extant? Dr. William Isaacson, brother of the above, was rector of Woodford and St. Andrew's Wardrobe; but in 1643 was ousted by sequestration. (See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, and Bishop Kennet's Collection of MSS. in the British Museum.) I wish to know when and where he died? In Baker's MSS. B. M. I find him D.D. in 1630 at Cambridge.

In the registry of Bishop Wren (Ely) appears:—"1628. Jun. 20. Mortuo Edwardo Smith, D'ns contulit Gul^o Isaacson, A. M. Vicariam de Swafham Bulbeck;" and it is added, "Licentia concessa eidem Gulielmo predicandi intra Eccle^m. 1662. 29 Julii." Walker says, he was turned out April 5, 1644, for being zealous to put in execution Bishop Wren's fancies, &c.

Was the above the son of the Chronologer, to whom the Bishop addressed some complimentary verses, prefixed to the Chronology? and did he leave any and what family?

In Lysons's Environs of London, I find, "The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, found by their inquest, that the Rectory of Woodford was then worth £79 per annum, and that Richard Isaacson, an able, godly minister, was the incumbent."

In Archbishop Laud's Register: "1619. 16th Nov., Will. Isaacson, A.M. admiss. ad ecclesiam, &c. Woodford, com. Essex, per resign. Rob. Wright, ad pres. Hen. Isaacson de London, Gen."

Was Richard the son of Henry, in whom the presentation lay in 1619, when Henry I. presented his brother?

By whom was Richard presented? And how came the advowson lost to the family?

STEPHEN ISAACSON.

CYDWELL observes—"In the *Histoire de Bretagne*, by Count Daru, a curious fact is mentioned, which a precise explanation would have rendered still more interesting. During the war of succession in Brittany between the houses of Blois and Montfort,

in the 14th century, the cause of the latter claimant was embraced by our Edward III. The English and the Bretons being thus brought into hostile collision, and being both *Britons*, the natives bestowed on the invaders the appellation of *Arzacs*, which Count Daru translates *enemy*. The truth is, that the word is properly *Ar Sacs*, (or as a Welshman would spell it, *Yr Sais*), i. e. *the Saxons*; for the Bretons, who remembered the expulsion of their ancestors from this island, bore the hereditary hatred in mind. I once met with a French beggar near Oxford, who professed to come from Dinan in Brittany. On my asking him if he knew the meaning of *dim Sassenach*, (i. e. *No English*.) he answered *point d'Anglais*."

The same correspondent states, that the work of Mr. Godwin, referred to in p. 98, is his novel of St. Leon, in which a French nobleman is represented as acquiring the *elixir vitæ*, and being rendered wiserable by the possession.

A. B. Z. wishes to be informed as to the family of Robert Crawford of Nethertown near Kilmarnock in Scotland, and his relationship to Lord Kilmarnock. He was at the battle of Dettingen in Germany, where many of the Crawfords accompanied the Lord of the manor, and several lost their lives. I believe the above married Elizabeth Paterick. What family was left by the said Robert Crawford? and who came into possession of the Nethertown estate, and the other property, after his decease?

W. H. L. writes—"I should like to see some account of the mess called *Dilgerunt* or *Dillegroul*. The latter I take to be the right spelling, as supposing it made of groats. The derivation of that, as well as of *Malpigerum* or *Malpigeron*, would be acceptable.

We are requested by one of our oldest acquaintance to ascertain the name of a living in Warwickshire held by a clergyman of the name of Gattiffe, whose widow is supposed to have married his successor, a gentleman of the name of Armsted or Armisted, and if there is any notice of the family in the parish register.

We hope to furnish ALPHA with a satisfactory explanation.

ERRATA.—Vol. xcvi. i. 307, the Memoir of Vieyra, which is stated to be by the late Archdeacon Nares, in our April Magazine, p. 322, is from our correspondent CYDWELL. The mistake was accidental.

Vol. ci. i. p. 170 (in some copies), for Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Henry Fitzroy, read Grimsby, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

P. 564, a. 32, for Preaching, read Teaching.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1831.

THE NEW PEERAGES.

ON the creation of several new Peerages in January 1828, some remarks on the history or origin of their titles were made in this miscellany, and proved sufficiently interesting to attract considerable attention. The writer is in consequence induced to pursue the same train of remark on those which have been conferred since the accession of his present Majesty.

During the two years and a half of the reign of George the Fourth, which succeeded the date before-mentioned, there was only one creation. In June 1828 Sir William Draper Best was created Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, an estate purchased by his Lordship. The place is printed Winford in the History of Dorsetshire; and the adoption of the y must be regarded as rather an affectation.

The first peerage conferred in the present reign was that on the Lord Chancellor. It was a remarkable circumstance that the two lawyers most directly in opposition to the Crown at the commencement of the last reign should be the first to be prominently promoted in this; and that without any intention on the part of the new sovereign to censure the conduct of his predecessor, and entirely without any reference to the behaviour of the gentlemen in that particular. It was merely the result of the alteration in the position of political parties; when the same commanding talents naturally placed their possessors, whose circumstances had not in the interval materially changed, at the head of the legal members of their own friends. Mr. Denman, once Solicitor to Queen Caroline, is now Attorney-general to his Majesty; and Mr. Brougham, her Attorney, is elevated to the woolsack and a peerage. His title is Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland. "Vaux," it was announced in the Times newspaper, "is an old barony which Mr. Brougham's family have always laid

claim to, though they have never proceeded to establish the title. Mr. Brougham, at the request of his friends, will retain his name, and be called Lord Brougham, the Vaux being added by way of protest and saving his right."—It was not, however, any old Barony that the Chancellor could lay claim to; as it does not appear that he is himself descended from the family of Vaux. There was a marriage in his family with that of Richmond, the heirs of Vaux of Catterlen in Cumberland (a junior branch of the Vauxes Barons by tenure ante Hen. III.); but the present Broughams are not descended from that marriage. I believe, however, that the estate of Catterlen was brought into the Brougham family by the marriage with Richmond; but was sold by the Chancellor's father, I think, to Charles Duke of Norfolk.

On the 12th of May last his Majesty's eldest son, Colonel George Fitzclarence, was created Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Baron Tewkesbury. Earl of Munster was the title of the Irish peerage assigned to the Duke of Clarence in 1789. His elder brother, the Duke of York, had been created Earl of Ulster in 1784; his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was Earl of Connaught; the fourth province of Ireland, Leinster, had been bestowed as a title on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766. The only previous occasion that the title of Munster had been conferred was in 1716, when Erengard Melosine de Schullenburg, the mistress of George the First, (and afterwards Duchess of Kendal), was created Duchess of Munster for life; she died in 1743.—The title of Tewkesbury has been once before bestowed; King George the Second, whilst Prince of Hanover, was in 1706 created, by Queen Anne, Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven, Viscount of Northallerton, and Baron of Tewkesbury.

On the 31st of May, the Earl of

Errol, one of his Majesty's sons-in-law, was created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr. The Earl is paternally descended from the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, which title was first conferred in 1661, and was forfeited by his Lordship's great-grandfather, William the fourth Earl, in 1745. That nobleman's son, Lord Boyd, at the period of that rebellion, was an officer in the 21st foot; and therefore adhered to the King's side, whilst his father and brother were engaged for the Stuarts. He in consequence recovered his father's estates (in virtue of their having been disposed by trustees to his use), and was afterwards competent to inherit a recompence for the loss of his father's titles, in the much more ancient Earldom of Errol, which descended to him in right of his maternal grandmother, Lady Margaret Hay.* At the Coronation of King George the Third this Earl of Errol, officiating as hereditary Constable of Scotland, had neglected by accident to pull off his cap when the King entered. On discovering his situation he apologised for his negligence in the most respectful manner; but his Majesty, with great complacency, entreated him to be covered, for he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour. The anecdote does not proceed to tell whether the High Constable was visited on this occasion by the spirits of his Jacobin sire and grandsire, the former of whom had suffered execution, and both lost their titles and estates in the cause of the Stuarts. It is impossible, however, to ascertain what might have been their conduct, could they have foreseen in addition that, in two more generations, their representative would have cemented his allegiance to the house of Hanover by marriage with a daughter of a sovereign of that family. Another

of his Majesty's sons-in-law, Sir Philip Sidney, is considered to have strong claims to the rank of a Peer as the representative of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester; his disapproval of the Ministers' plan of Reform in Parliament, is alleged as the reason of his creation being postponed. The title, if it should be conferred, will probably be Viscount Lisle, which was given to the first Sidney, Earl of Leicester, in commemoration of his descent from the early possessors of that title. An attempt has been made by the family to establish a claim to the ancient dignity, but has not gone further than to shew fair grounds for its renewal.* The other titles which might be appropriate are all engaged. The Marquess of Townshend is Earl of Leicester; his cousin is Viscount Sidney; and Viscount Strangford was a few years ago created Lord Penshurst. So highly has the honour of being descended from the Sidneys been esteemed, that all these parties have been anxious to divide the plume.†

On the 16th of June, five Baronies were announced: the Earl of Fingall to be Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks; the Earl of Sefton, to be Baron Sefton, of Croxteth, Lancashire; the Earl of Leitrim, Baron Clements, of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal; Lord Kinnaird, Baron Rossie, of Rossie, co. Perth; and the Right Hon. James Welbore Ellis, Baron Dover, of Dover, in Kent.

The Earl of Leitrim and his Lady were marshalled at the Coronation as Lord and Lady Clements; and were the junior peer and peeress that performed homage. This arose from his Lordship not having proved his right to the Irish Earldom before the House of Lords, as required by the Act of Union, although he succeeded to the title in 1804. In the same way the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, was placed in his British Barony of 1815, instead of his Irish Viscounty of 1781.

* She was the wife of William Earl of Linlithgow and Calendar; and it is inadvertently stated in Debrett's Peerage, that, had it not been for the two attainders, the four Earldoms of Errol, Linlithgow, Calendar, and Kilmarnock, would have united in the person of Lord Boyd. This statement is incorrect, as the Earldoms of Linlithgow and Calendar were both limited to male heirs. See Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. i. p. 304, vol. ii. p. 123.

* See a "Report of Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle." By N. H. Nicolas, esq. 1829, 8vo.

† It should perhaps be mentioned that the Marquess Townshend, in addition, derives his mother's descent from both the Saxon and Norman Earls of Leicester (see the table in Brydges's Peerage), but this is a far-fetched descent, that could be traced for many other families.

Many of the Peers of Ireland, who had neither proved their titles nor had peerages of England or the United Kingdom, must have been excluded.

The title of Dover, conferred on the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has been held by four other families during the two last centuries. Henry Carey, the fourth Lord Hunsdon, and first Viscount Rochford, was created Earl of Dover in 1628: his son and successor, who was the last of the family, died in 1677. In 1685 Henry Jermyn, brother to Thomas Lord Jermyn, of St. Edmundsbury, was created Lord Jermyn, of Dover; he died without issue in 1708. In the same year, James Duke of Queensberry was created Duke of Dover, which title expired with the son and successor in 1778. In 1788, Field-Marshal Sir Joseph Yorke, uncle to the present Earl of Hardwicke, was created Baron Dover; but the title again expired on his death four years after, and has not since been conferred. It is too good a title to be merged, as it must be, in that of Viscount Clifden. It is a remarkable circumstance that there are two families of Ellis now in the peerage, in each of which both father and son are members of the House of Lords,—Viscount Clifden and Lord Dover, Lord Seaford and Lord Howard de Walden.

We have now arrived at the Coronation Peers.

The Earl of Cassilis is advanced to be Marquess of Ailsa, a small island, the property of his Lordship, off the coast of the Barony of the United Kingdom of Ayr, and which first gave title in 1806, by which his Lordship was introduced into the House of Peers. His Lordship's younger son, the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, was the husband of Lady Augusta Fitzclarence. He died on the 6th of last March; if now living, he would have attained the same rank (as a younger son of a Marquess), which since his death has been assigned to his widow, together with those of her brothers and sisters who were previously untitled.

The Earl of Breadalbane is created Earl of Ormelie and Marquess of Breadalbane. His Lordship's honours have proceeded *pari passu* with those of the Marquess of Ailsa, as he also was first created a Baron of the United Kingdom, in 1806, by the title of Baron Breadalbane. Ormelie is among the original titles of Barony conferred upon

the first Earl of Breadalbane in 1681. The Marquess of Breadalbane is one of the largest landed proprietors in Scotland; it is said he can ride fifty miles in one direction without leaving his own estates. His residence at Taymouth Castle is described, in the "Walk through the Highlands," in the Gentleman's Magazine for last March, p. 215.

Earl Grosvenor is created Marquess of Westminster, within the precincts of which he possesses such vast property. The title is quite new; Westminster being the site of the King's palace, could not in ancient times acknowledge any inferior Lord.

Lord George Cavendish, the uncle and heir presumptive to the Duke of Devonshire, is created Earl of Burlington, and Lord Cavendish, of Keighley, in Yorkshire. The title of Burlington would be sufficiently well known from its former illustrious possessors; but it has been further transmitted to vulgar fame by the magnificent mansion in Piccadilly, two adjacent streets, and (latterly) a public arcade or bazaar. It is derived from a town in Yorkshire, still populous, although a stranger would be puzzled to find the name in a modern map. It is a corruption of Bridlington; as Arlington is of Harlington, Pomfret of Pontefract, and other instances in the peerage book. Lord George Cavendish, who is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, is grandson of the last Earl of Burlington. That eminent nobleman, so celebrated for his taste in architecture, died in 1735, after the title, which was first conferred on his great-grandfather, Richard second Earl of Cork, in 1664, had existed about seventy years. The late member for the University of Cambridge, now elected for Devonshire in the place of his grandfather, assumes, as his grandfather's heir apparent, the title of Lord Cavendish, of Keighley.

Viscount Duncan is created Earl of Camperdown, the scene of his father's triumphs on the coast of Holland.

Viscount Anson is created Earl of Lichfield, a dignity which has been previously held by two names only. It was first intended for Lord Bernard Stuart, brother to James second Duke of Richmond, in memory of his gallant behaviour at the city of Lichfield in 1644-5, and he is in consequence called Earl of Lichfield by some his-

torians ; but, being slain at the battle of Rowton Sept. 26, 1645, before the patent had passed the Great Seal, it was conferred immediately after on his nephew, Charles Lord d'Aubigny, who in 1660 became Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earldom of Lichfield having expired with that nobleman in 1672, it was two years after conferred on Sir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, of which family there were four Earls, the last dying in 1776.

The Marquess of Headfort is introduced into the House of Peers by the title of Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis or Kells, co. Meath, the town near which his mansion of Headfort is situated, and the borough which his ancestors were accustomed to represent in the Irish House of Commons. His Lordship, whilst Earl of Bective, sat in Parliament for the county of Meath until the death of his father in 1829.

The Earl of Meath becomes a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Chaworth, of Eaton-hall, co. Hereford. The Chaworths were ancient Barons by tenure, and Thomas de Chaworth received a writ of summons to Parliament from King Edward the First, although it was not continued to his posterity. Sir George Chaworth, a diplomatist, was created a Viscount of Ireland in 1627-8 ; and the heiress of the family was married to the fifth Earl of Meath, from which alliance the present Earl is descended in the fourth degree. The Earldom of Meath was conferred in 1627 ; and this is the first new title given to the family of Brabazon during the two last centuries.

The Scottish Earl of Dunmore is made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Dunmore, of Dunmore in the forest of Athole ; the Irish Earl Ludlow by the title of Baron Ludlow ; Lord Belhaven and Stenton as Baron Hamilton, of Wishaw, co. Lanark ; and Lord Howden as Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, co. York.

The Hon. William Maule, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie, is created Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar. This is a revival of the title of a Scottish earldom conferred by King Charles the First on one of his most faithful attendants, Patrick Maule, who was created Earl of Panmure, Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, Aug. 3, 1646. These titles were forfeited by James the fourth Earl in the rebellion of 1715 ; but his

nephew William was in 1743 created a Peer of Ireland, by the titles of Earl of Panmure, of Forth, and Viscount Maule, of Whitechurch. He died in 1782, leaving no heir to his titles ; but having settled his estates on his sister's son, George Earl of Dalhousie. After that nobleman's death, they devolved on his second son, who assumed the name and arms of Maule, and is now created Baron Panmure. He has been member for the county of Forfar during thirty-five years.

The Hon. George Cadogan, brother and heir-presumptive to Earl Cadogan, is created Baron Oakley, of Caversham, co. Oxford. The inferior titles of the first Earl of Cadogan were Viscount Caversham and Baron Cadogan of Oakley ; the latter of which only devolved to his brother, and has descended to the present Earl ; whose father, when created an Earl in 1800, chose the title of Chelsea for his Viscounty instead of Caversham.

Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. is created Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon, the ancient estate of his family from the reign of Edward the First.

Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. is advanced to the title of Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop ; his ancestor Thomas Lawley, esq. having been cousin and heir to John Lord Wenlock, K.G., who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. He had been raised into consequence by his military talents, which he is recorded to have frequently transferred between the rival houses of Plantagenet ; and was the only peer of his family.

Sir Edward Price Lloyd, Bart. who is created Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, is the husband of the second sister and co-heiress of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. who died on the 17th of April last. Sir Thomas S. Champneys, who married the eldest sister, has assumed the name of Mostyn before his own, but has no family. The third is the wife of Sir Robt. Williams Vaughan, Bart.

William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq. is created Baron Segrave, of Berkeley-castle, co. Gloucester. The principal facts of Colonel Berkeley's life are well known. His claim to the Earldom of Berkeley was disallowed by the House of Lords in 1811, his father's alleged first marriage in 1785 not having been proved. He has recently claimed the Barony of Berke-

ley, by virtue of his tenure of Berkeley-castle, on which claim we believe their Lordships have not pronounced a decision. The Barons Segrave were feudal lords of Segrave in Leicestershire, from the reign of Henry the Second. In that of Edward the Third their representative married a Princess of the Blood Royal, Margaret, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas Earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward the First; and through their daughter and heir the title of Norfolk and the office of Earl Marshal descended to the Mowbrays. The two coheiresses of Mowbray were married to Howard and Berkeley; and on the 28th of June 1483, John Lord Howard, son of the elder, was created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, and William Viscount Berkeley, son of the younger, received the Earldom of Nottingham, which had also belonged to the Mowbrays. After the battle of Bosworth, and the fall of the Duke of Norfolk, Henry the Seventh gave the baton of Earl Marshal to the Earl of Nottingham, whom he afterwards created Marquess of Berkeley; but as the Marquess had no children, and he disinherited his brother, that high office finally vested in the Howards. The Barony of Segrave has been generally enumerated both among the Norfolk and the Berkeley titles; but, in fact, it has been in abeyance ever since the death of Anne (Mowbray) Duchess of York, the betrothed wife of the murdered brother of King Edward the Fifth, and who appears to have died before the stripling Duke, as on his death in 1483, her inheritance and honours were divided as above stated.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester is created Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Donegal. His Lordship is nephew to the Marquess of Donegal, and son-in-law to the Marquess of Anglesey. Templemore is the parish in which the city of Londonderry is situated.

The last of the list dated Sept. 7, is William Lewis Hughes, esq. created Baron Dinorben, of Kennell-park, co. Denbigh, late M.P. for Wallingford.

Under the date of Sept. 12, two additional Barons are announced: Lord Cloncurry to be Baron Cloncurry in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and Admiral Sir James Saumarez to be Lord de Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship is descended from an ancient family in that island.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

I TAKE up the painful task of recording another mutilation of that interesting but ill-fated structure, St. Saviour's Church. On this day the workmen commenced the removal of the roof and ceiling of the intire nave, in pursuance of a barbarous resolution of the vestry, which had been previously passed, authorizing the removal of the roof, and directing the nave to be laid open to the weather. If this is followed, as I fear it too certainly will be, with the destruction of the Lady Chapel, one of the finest and most perfect monastic churches in existence will be reduced to a pile of deformity, and its beauties will only be contemplated by the antiquary with the same feelings as those with which he would regard the torso of a beautiful statue. The proximity of one of the awkward lines of road which forms an approach to the New London Bridge, has greatly injured the view of St. Saviour's, but still if the four gables of the Lady Chapel were restored according to the design of the one which is nearly perfect, in preference to the depressed termination which Mr. Gwilt has made the finish of the choir, if this were done economically and unostentatiously, the church would still be one of the noblest ornaments of the metropolis, though buried in a hole, in common with St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Magnus's Church, by the eminently gifted designers of the London Bridge approaches. If, on the contrary, the nave is to be left to fall gradually into ruin, the Lady Chapel swept away, and shops or warehouses built on its site, how will posterity regret the barbarism which doomed so fine a structure as the remains of the Church will then prove it to have been, to destruction and ruin!

I am not aware whether any means are likely to be taken to stop the calamitous destruction of this building; the Diocesan has power to compel the parish to repair, and he has power to prevent any mutilation of the structure; let us hope this power will be exerted.

The nave has in part been used for public worship; the font is situated in it, and if it is allowed to fall to ruin, the Church must be curtailed of its accommodation. This is a sufficient reason to warrant the interference of any higher power. It may be urged

that the Lady Chapel has not equal claims, that it forms no part of the Church, and is an useless appendage to it. This however is not the fact; it has been long made a burial place for the wealthiest inhabitants of the parish; and is it to be endured that the remains of so many individuals whose relatives have purchased of the parish the right of sepulture there, are to be turned out of their resting places by the hands of labourers, in the same disgraceful manner as I have witnessed in two Churches, St. Michael's and St. Katherine's—a fate which even the bones of the unhappy suicide, who reposes in the cross road within a few yards of the Church, will not encounter, and that too when a few pounds would serve to preserve the old building, if sufficient funds cannot be raised to beautify it. When it is recollected that a very parsimonious outlay of public money preserved the great Hall of Eltham-palace from untimely destruction; and, when it is considered that for the purposes of reparation only no very serious sum is required, the interference of authority will not and cannot, except by the factious, be considered as improper or arbitrary.

In former times a better feeling was prevalent in the parish. The Bishop's Chapel (now destroyed) when damaged by a fire, was repaired and raised from its ruins, and the Lady Chapel, after being let to a baker, was repurchased and substantially repaired by the parish; but these feelings seem to have been dissipated, and have certainly not given way to better. It appears to have been an object of emulation at that time to preserve the Church: now it seems a matter of perfect indifference whether it stands or falls.

Before I quit the subject of this Church, I am induced to notice the ancient altar-screen which was discovered here, and which, when perfect, vied with those at Winchester and St. Alban's. There is some mention made of a subscription to restore it to its pristine beauty, and I have good reason for saying that, if prudently set about, the expense would not be considerable. I have seen in the workshop of a very ingenious stone-mason* a canopy worked

in stone (as a pattern) for the restoration of one of the defaced niches of which this elegant relic is composed. The mouldings, leaves, and tracery, were excellently cut, in accordance with the very scanty remains of the old structure, and the restoration, even including the little figures which are attached as corbels to the pinnacles, is quite perfect. To restore the whole design to an equal state of perfection, is a task attended with little difficulty, and might be accomplished at an expense far from ruinous. This notice may therefore be the means of accomplishing two objects, it may aid the subscriptions, and it may bring into notice the work of a very ingenious mechanic. Mr. Wallace, the architect, who has restored the transept, is I understand exerting himself to effect the renovation of the altar screen in this style, and I heartily wish his endeavours may be crowned with success. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

18, Bedford-place,
Sept. 8.

IN page 109 it is observed, that Seneschal is derived from the German *Sein*, a house, *Schall*, an officer.*—I think the writer is mistaken. The German *Sein* is the possessive pronoun signifying 'his,' and I believe the German word signifying *be* and *being* is generally spelled the same way, though sometimes *seyn*. *Schall* again only signifies *sound*, not an officer. *Schale* indeed is a cup or bowl, which led me to suppose that *Seneschal* might originally be a cupbearer; but I am now satisfied that the true derivation of the word is from *Gesinde*, signifying household or family, and *Schulk* which now certainly means a knave, rogue, or crafty person, but which—like knave and craft—may have acquired a dishonourable meaning which did not originally belong to it, and probably implied one who was skilful in superintending the various crafts of the servants under him, including the crafts and mysteries of the bakers, butchers, cooks, &c., which agrees with the Seneschal's early character of major-domo, maître-d'hotel, and house steward. I think I have seen the Latin spelled "*Senischalcus*."

WILLIAM HORTON LLOYD.

* M. Frith, Mason, Farndon-street, Commercial road, Piccadilly.

* We observe such is the derivation in Jacob's Law Dictionary.—ED.



THE REV.^d JOHN GUTCHE, F.A.S. M.A.

Registrar of the University of Oxford

Con. Reg. Spectator, 1881, p. 301.

Drawn & Engraved by J. W. H. W. H.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN GUTCH, M.A. F.S.A.

With a Portrait.

ON the 1st of July died at Oxford, aged 86, the Rev. John Gutch, M.A. and F.S.A. sixty-two years Chaplain of All Souls' College in that University; Rector of St. Clement near that city, and of Kirkby Underwood in the diocese and county of Lincoln.

To the former benefice he was presented by the Lord Chancellor Loughborough in the year 1795; and to the latter by Dr. Thomas Thurlow, then Bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1786. He was also many years Chaplain of Corpus Christi College. He took his degree of M.A. June 8, 1771. Mr. Gutch was elected to the office of Registrar of the University, and also Registrar of the Courts, &c. of the Chancellor, in the year 1797, on the decease of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Foster. The former office is in the gift of the members of Convocation; to the latter he was presented by the then Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Portland. The duties of the important situation of Registrar of the University Mr. Gutch fulfilled until the year 1824, and there are few members who were presented to their degrees during the time he held the office, who will forget the urbanity and attention with which he officiated on those occasions. At the close of that year, having, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, expressed a wish to be relieved from its duties, a proposal to the following effect was unanimously passed in convocation:—"That in consideration of his long and faithful services to the University, an annuity of 200*l.* to commence on the 21st December next, be granted to the Rev. Mr. Gutch, on the resignation of the office of Registrar in the course of the present term." On the next day, after several degrees had been conferred, he resigned the office into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Gutch retained the office of Actuary or Registrar of the Chancellor's Court to the day of his decease.

The following may be recorded as an instance of the esteem in which he was held by his friends, the members of All Souls' College, where he entered

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as clerk on his first admission into the University. As senior Chaplain of the Society, it was his duty to preach before the members on three different festival days in the course of the year, and on Christmas Day 1819 he commenced his sermon as follows:—"On the suggestion of one of my friends and well-wishers, I beg leave to preface my discourse on this holy and joyful season, by mentioning a circumstance relating to myself. But here, before this audience, I humbly trust it will not be imputed to any vanity or boasting of my abilities in the discharge of my duty as a humble preacher of the Word of God; but as I hope and intend it to be—a tribute of thanksgiving to the Almighty Preserver of my life. This, I may say with truth, is the *fiftieth* anniversary that I have had the honour and happiness of performing my official duty from this place; nay more, to speak the whole truth, as I make my appearance here at three seasons of the year, it is really the *one hundred and forty-eight* time, without any intermission, by indisposition or otherwise, as far as my recollection will carry me. And having through God's Providence lately recovered from an alarming attack of illness, I beg leave thus publicly to return thanks to the Almighty for the preservation of my health during this long period; and at the same time to express my acknowledgment for the kind exertions of my friends in contributing their assistance for my comfort and welfare. And thus, having performed my vows of praise to the great God and Preserver of my life, and fulfilled my promise to my worthy friend, who first suggested the thought, but whose name I forbear at present to mention, because I observe he is at this moment one of my attentive auditors, I proceed with my discourse on this holy solemnity, and hope the season of the year and my late indisposition will be a sufficient apology for its brevity."—Shortly afterwards, his very kind and excellent friend the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, then Bishop of Oxford, and Warden of All Souls' College, communicated to him the unexpected and gratifying intelligence,

that a subscription had been set on foot by the then members of the Society and several others who had formerly belonged to it, to purchase and present to him a piece of plate, as a testimony of the regard in which he was held, and of his long and faithful services; which was accordingly done in the shape of a superb silver ink-stand, elegantly chased and gilt, inscribed with the college arms, together with his own. That the same regard was continued to Mr. Gutch to the day of his decease by this Society, appears by the following quotation from a letter written by the Rev. Lewis Sneyd, the present Warden, addressed to a member of his family the morning after the melancholy event had taken place:—"I am aware I ought not to intrude upon you and the family at such a season of affliction, but I am unwilling that a single day should pass without my assuring you of the sincerity with which I lament the death of your venerable and respected father. The punctuality with which he performed the duties of his office as Chaplain, his amiable and gentlemanly manners, his kind and becoming deportment, endeared him to us all, and from the many years he had been a member of this College, we had become so accustomed to him as a friend and as a member of our Society, that I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of every one connected with it, as well as my own, when I say that his loss will be long felt and deplored in All Souls."

In 1781 Mr. Gutch published in two vols. 8vo, "*Collectanea Curiosa; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects; chiefly collected from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, given to the Bodleian Library by the late Bishop Tanner;*" and in 1786 he published, in 4to, the first volume of "*The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford, now first published from the original Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library; written by Anthony Wood; with a continuation to the present time.*" This voluminous work was commenced at the suggestion of his warm friend Thomas Warton, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Poetry Professor, Camden's

Reader in Ancient History, &c. &c. and was afterwards followed at intervals by the publication of the "*Fasti Oxonienses, or a Commentary on the supreme Magistrates of the University, with a Continuation, and Additions and Corrections to each College and Hall, 1790.*" And also in 1792, 1794, and 1796, by "*The Antiquities and Annals of the University,*" in 3 vols. On the appearance of the second volume of the work containing the *Fasti*, it would seem, by the following preface, that Mr. Gutch had just lost his valuable friend Mr. Warton:

"The death of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Warton happening on the very moment of this publication, the editor hopes he shall not be accused of presumption in embracing the opportunity of acknowledging the honour of his friendship. By Mr. Warton's judgment of the work he was first induced to undertake it, by his friendly opinions encouraged in the prosecution of it, and by his kind admonitions assisted in its completion. He leaves it to abler hands to describe those various merits, the loss of which are powerfully felt and expressed in the affectionate regrets and respect of his friends and the public. To his friends he was endeared by his simple, open, and friendly manners, to this University by a long residence and many services, and to the public by the valuable additions which have been made by his talents to English poetry, antiquities, and criticism."

After the decease of his friend, Mr. Gutch met with every encouragement that he could desire to proceed in the completion of the work, from that celebrated antiquary Richard Gough, esq., the Hon. Daines Barrington, the Rev. John Price, keeper of the Bodleian Library, the Rev. Ralph Churton, Mr. Brian Richards, and other eminent antiquaries of the day, as well as from a numerous list of subscribers among the different colleges and their members, by whose assistance and liberality he was enabled to complete it. From Mr. Gutch's long residence in the University he had become known to most gentlemen engaged in antiquarian and topographical pursuits, and from the opportunities he enjoyed in the prosecution of his own studies in these branches of knowledge, he possessed peculiar advantages in facilitating similar inquiries and the researches of his friends, to whom he was ever as ready to lend his personal services, as he was to

extract and transcribe for them whatever they required from those vast stores of historical information, the libraries and archives of this celebrated University. Numerous are the testimonials in the hands of his family, acknowledging the services he had rendered to his friends and acquaintance; none of whom ever became such, without expressing the sense they entertained of the suavity of his manners, the courtesy of his conduct, and the sweetness and cheerfulness of his disposition. At the period of his decease he was the oldest resident member of the University, and till within a very few days of the close of a life of peculiar serenity and content, he enjoyed his usual good health and spirits, falling at last a victim to the influenza which has lately been so prevalent, and against the debilitating effects of which his great age did not enable him effectually to struggle. His surviving family will long deplore the loss of a most affectionate and indulgent parent, who was the pattern of a humble and sincere Christian.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 2.*

SINCE the insertion of my former article on the town of Castor in your *Miscellany* for September, 1829, I have collected a few further particulars relative to the same place, which you may perhaps consider of sufficient interest to merit preservation.

There are strong reasons for believing that Castor was a British town. At the bottom of a new road, called Navigation-lane, were several small tumuli, which bore the name of *Bean Hills*, an evident corruption of *Bealtine*, or hills of the sacred fire. They were undoubtedly of British construction, and were in existence five and twenty years ago, when I resided at Castor; but the subsequent inclosure of the moors may have subjected them to the operation of the plough, and their contents may have escaped investigation.

The town was laid out in its present regularity of form by the Romans, and was a post of some importance with that military people. It had a fortified castle of prodigious strength and extent; and a hollow way which still exists, went under the fortifications, affording a subterra-

neous passage, either for escape if hard pressed, or for the secret admission of troops or provisions; and formed an excellent outlet towards the south and west, for despatching scouts into the open country to watch the enemy's motions. A spring of fine water ran through the bottom of this vault, which had its rise within the limits of the fortress, and therefore it was impossible to cut off the supply. The garrison was manned with legionary troops, and had always within its walls a cohort of horse. The learned Stukeley says, "In nothing more that I have seen, did the Romans show their fine genius for choice of station like this at Castor. There is a narrow promontory juts forward to the west, being a rock full of springs, level at the top; and on this did they build their town. One may easily guess at the original Roman scheme upon which it was founded, and now in the main preserved. The whole town takes in three squares, at full three hundred feet each; two of which are allotted to the castle, the third in an area lying to the east before it, between it and the hills, which is still the market place. The streets are all set upon these squares and at right angles: at each end are two outlets going obliquely at the corners to the country round about; two above, two descending the hill, thus distributed; the north-east to the Humber mouth, south-east to Louth, north-west to Witheringham, south-west to Lincoln." *

The streets have been paved, and many houses were built with the materials taken from the ruins of the fortress; and it is said that the nave and aisles of the Church were also constructed from the same abundant source.

It is confidently believed by many of the inhabitants of Castor, that Hengist having obtained of Vortigern, as a reward for his successes against the Picts and Scots, permission to inclose as much land as he could encompass with a bull's hide, he selected this place for the experiment, and having cut his hide into small thongs, he acquired the town and lordship of Castor, and hence, they say, was derived the name of Thongcaster, which the town bears in old charters and

testamentary writings. I have little faith in this tale of the bull's hide, for the town is not called by the name of Thongcaster in Domesday, nor in any of the early State records; and it appears to rest solely on the *ipse dixit* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, whose authority on many subjects is objectionable and unworthy of credit. His work may be a very pretty romance, but it must not be implicitly adopted as genuine history. At all events, which is more to our purpose, no such transaction between these two worthies ever took place at Castor in Lincolnshire. The situation was utterly unfavourable for Hengist's scheme of dominion; and the legend adds, that he and his Saxons took up their residence within the lands thus inclosed. At that period of his career, the ambitious Saxon was not numerously attended; and he anxiously waited for reinforcements from his German confederates; but Castor would not only be too far north, but too much inland for the purposes of secret communication with his friends at home. He therefore, with the wisest and most consummate policy, placed himself in the small island of Thanet on the coast of Kent, from which he jealously excluded the Britons, that his proceedings and designs might remain an impenetrable mystery. Stow informs us, with much greater probability, that the above transaction between Hengist and Vortigern took place at Thong Castle in Kent; and I should rather be of opinion, that the town under our consideration acquired the name of Thongcaster from the tenure of the *whip-thong* described in my former letter.

We have better authority for the decisive battle which was fought at Castor between Egbert and Wyclaff King of Mercia, when the latter was defeated with considerable loss. The engagement commenced in the moor, at the north end of the village of Nettleton, scarcely a mile from Castor. Egbert's army was encamped at a short distance from the spot which he had selected to give his adversary the meeting, and Wyclaff was in the fortress at Castor. The battle was severe, and Egbert pressed so closely on the flying enemy, that he succeeded in gaining possession of the town. The dead were buried on the field of battle; and I am informed by my friend

Thomas Hewson, esq. of Croydon in Surrey, who is now 78 years of age, that he recollects being told, when he was a boy at Castor School, that vestiges sufficient remained to indicate the situation of Egbert's camp, and explain the plan of the fight, which he took the trouble to investigate minutely in 1777. He says that the trenches might be traced amongst the furze and thorns with which this part of the moor had been covered from the Roman period till about twenty years ago, when it was inclosed and for the first time had a plough inserted in its bosom. There were also two large barrows, which had been raised over the bodies of the slain; and a third nearer to the town, which was called Sturting hill, (Sax. *Stigthan*, to set up,) and supposed to be haunted. These vestiges of antiquity have given way before the progress of agricultural improvement. But a most unequivocal token of this victory remains in an inscribed stone which was dug out of the Castle hill by some labourers in the year 1770; from which we learn that Egbert piously dedicated his spoils to God at the foot of the cross; and it is probable that from him might proceed the first regular endowment of the Church. This memorial is now in the Museum at Lincoln. It is a flat grey stone about a foot broad by two feet and a half long, and appears to have been intended to fix in a wall. The letters are uncouth, and the inscription considerably defaced.

The principal family in Castor, for many centuries after the settlement of property, was that of Hundon or Houndon, some of whose monuments are still in the church, though in a state of degradation. One, under an arch in the north wall is boarded up; another is partly hid under the floor of a pew; but the following description will be correct, as it was taken by the celebrated antiquary Gervase Holles of Grimsby in 1629:

"The north isle hath a quire built by the family of Houndon, as a bounde on the top, set as a finall, doeth shew, within it lyeth Sir John of Houndon. His effigies of stone in full proportion, and compleat armour; his handes closed and erected; at his head two angels supporting his pillow at either ende.

"Almost over against this on a high built monument of stone, in full proportion,

lyeth the wife of the same Sir John Houndon, her handes closed and erected.

"A little below, without the partition, lyeth under an arch in the wall another of the same family, much more ancient, crosse legged, his helmet and gorget of mayle curiously wrought, as likewise upon his armes and legges, his sword hanging by his side upon a belt, and upon which lyeth a broad target; his surcoat large plaighted; a small fillet of gold also distinguisheth his helmet, by the browes and about the head, from the reste of the same worke, and mayle below. A hounde under his feete.

"Houndon bore for his arms, Gules, three chevrons Argent; in the dexter quarter a talbot's head couppe, Argent."

The hamlet of Houndon is situate in a valley about a mile north of the town; the family mansion has dwindled into an insignificant farm-house. In the seventeenth century the property belonged to the Tronsdales, but now forms part of the estates of Lord Eardley.

GEO. OLIVER.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

YOUR Reviewer, in the notice which he has been pleased to take of the first Part of my History of Buckinghamshire, has spoken of the work in terms so flattering, that perhaps it may seem an indication of vanity or of fastidiousness in the author, to allude to your 34th page of the July Magazine, in regard to a passage in the above-mentioned volume, in which I am afraid that there has been a little misunderstanding respecting the ancient names which I have supposed to support a conjecture that the Conqueror's followers, after the Norman invasion, appropriated to themselves, or received from their victorious chief, the seats of their Anglo-Saxon predecessors amongst the rewards of their prowess. Having cited the name of *Cony-gaer* as well as *Eldburg* in corroboration of that notion, the Reviewer mentions the former as derived from the Norman French *Coznil* and *Garrene*, and as signifying a rabbit-warren, which is presumed not to have been an appendage to Anglo-Saxon residences: but I should be sorry to have been supposed to have laid any stress upon the name in proof or in support of the opinion, that the places which had been most distinguished in the Anglo-Saxon times had been afterwards chosen by the Normans for their abode, if the origin of

their names had not been of more remote antiquity than those usurpers. In the instance alluded to, it was quite evident that not only the name popularly applied to the spot, even under all its changes, could not have been intended to signify a *rabbit warren*, whatsoever similitude of sound there may be in the words, but that even if such appendages had belonged to that era, this particular site could not have been of such description, because it unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately happens, that the site of the place where were kept the hounds or dogs of the ancient Giffards Earls of Buckingham may be traced to this very point, and therefore it would be manifestly absurd to imagine that the kennel was situated in a rabbit warren: but I apprehend that as the place near Angle Way on the border of the Park of Crendon, (in which spot, on the summit of a very bold eminence conspicuous from a very great distance on every side, have been found numerous relics of antiquity, Roman if not British,) was denominated in the manner which I have related, the origin of the name may be regarded of much higher antiquity. Comparing it with the site of those eminences on which in the very earliest ages sacrifices were offered, which were devoted to religious ceremonies, and subsequently chosen as the foundation of those edifices which under a purer light were consecrated to the Deity, and in the immediate vicinity of which men of great eminence and dignity fixed their abode; I am disposed, but with great diffidence and submission, to hazard (but only to hazard) a conjecture, that *gaur*, and not the comparatively modern term *garrene*, was the origin of the latter part of the appellation or term employed; and that *Ko-sing* is at least full as likely to have given rise to its prefix as the *Coznil* of the Norman French. Hence, therefore, but merely as an *affair of conjecture*, (and only in that view did I venture to introduce even an allusion to it in a description, in which I would carefully avoid any ambiguity, and as carefully exclude all hypotheticalal conceits without ample grounds,) I took the liberty of mentioning the popular name given to the site of that which in my own mind (without intention of expressing it to the public,) I conjectured to have been the place or sta-

tion of some great person, upon or contiguous to one of those eminences, which from the time of Noah's erection of an altar on Mount Ararat, if not before, to the days of Balak, and down to the happy period of the introduction of Christianity, were devoted to religious purposes; and under the shelter of whose sacred precincts kings and heroes, the mighty and the brave, have desired to repose their mortal remains; where also, consecrated by their reverence and esteem for departed worth, their survivors established their principal abodes; and adorning them with the most curious, valuable, or costly materials of their respective ages and countries, tempted the rapacity of their enemies and assailants, who in turn possessed themselves of their houses, altars, and domestic gods.

In all this, however, I may have been in error; but as truth and accuracy are the great objects of historical research, it will always afford me more satisfaction to be corrected, when I am mistaken or have been misled, than to persist in any opinion unsupported by facts and sound reasoning.

Your Reviewer will therefore, I hope, condescend to accept my thanks for the benefits which I promise myself from his criticism; as well as the proofs he has afforded of great candour and indulgence, of which I am quite aware that the work which he has examined is much in need.

Yours, &c. G. LIPSCOMB.

M. NIEBUHR'S HISTORY OF ROME.

THE bold hypotheses which M. Niebuhr* has advanced in his history of ancient Rome,† have certainly some claims to originality; but their authority is, to say the least, extremely questionable. The important characteristics of the work are (says the English Translator) that "it contains many new and original views, many profound and ingenious disquisitions, many bold and successful conjectures, boundless erudition, and occasional flights of eloquence."

Numberless pens, from the days of

Polybius to those of Niebuhr, have been wielded in illustration of the history of a people who once occupied so prominent a situation upon our globe. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a foreigner, and the contemporary of Livy, as all know, was the first of another nation who undertook to write of the antiquities of the Romans; and writing with the impartiality which we may suppose a Greek to have possessed, his recorded character of this enterprising people should pass for much. "Rome, even in her infancy," he remarks, "brought forth infinite examples of virtue, than which no city, either Greek or Barbarian, ever produced greater for piety, justice, habitual temperance, and military accomplishments." The suffrage of Dionysius is not by any means solitary. All ancient commentators have followed on the same side, and have furnished, of course, the text-books from whence the moderns draw their materials. From their various narratives, we therefore conclude, with the greatest certainty, that the Romans for many centuries, in their great national character, stood renowned, amongst all other nations, for bravery, patriotic thinking, magnanimity, and a concentration of all those endowments that Sir William Temple would sum up in his idea of "heroic virtue." The information given us, on these matters, by Polybius, Aulus Gellius, Appian, Livy, Dionysius, Florus, Dion. Cassius, Utopius, Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, Tacitus, Pliny, Herodian, Suetonius, and Diodorus Siculus, is, in its general drift and import, to be greatly depended upon; as there seems no reason to invalidate the testimony of persons living so much nearer to the times of which they treat. It would seem, however, that the hitherto accredited writers who have constituted our most established authorities on Roman affairs, are now to be tried before a new tribunal.

Are we to suppose that M. Niebuhr has discovered, amidst the recesses of Germany,—amidst the lore of antiquity still there preserved, inedited manuscripts and memorials which had escaped the penetration of Tacitus, or of Pliny, or of Cæsar? Whatever light M. Niebuhr has thrown upon Roman history for the benefit of posterity, his indefatigable research is, perhaps, his most prominent and praise-

* See a memoir of this distinguished Historian in part i. p. 373.

† Translated into English by F. A. Walters, esq. one of the Librarians of the British Museum.

worthy characteristic. His pretensions to research are high, but this is far from being a reason why the current credit of most of his predecessors should be impugned.

When an historian comes forward upon the public stage of literature, for the alleged object of the reformation of errors and the restoration of truth, his motives are respected, and his learning admitted to its due rank. M. Niebuhr's object, doubtless, so far as it tends to superinduce a right conception upon points connected with the manners, genius, and policy of a people so renowned as the Romans, is of paramount importance. But if he impugn the most accredited of his predecessors, of whom will he borrow materials?

In his introductory chapter, M. Niebuhr says, "it were a great thing if I might be able to dissipate for those who read me the cloud which hangs on this most excellent portion of ancient story, and to spread a clear light over it, so that the Romans shall stand before their eyes distinct, intelligible, and familiar as contemporaries, with all their institutions, and the vicissitudes of their destiny, living and moving."

Livy, in his preface, has remarked, "*Novi semper scriptores, aut in rebus certius aliquid allaturos, aut scribendi, arte rudem vetustatem superaturos, credunt.*" M. Niebuhr is chargeable with this ambition, or he would have seen that the Romans have long, already, stood "living and moving" before the reader of their history.

But our countryman, R. Hooke, be it observed, a century ago wrote a "Dissertation on the Credibility of the History of the first 500 years of Rome," in which learning is blended with some most judicious positions in an attempt to separate what is credible from what is manifestly fabulous. M. De Beaufort, in his "*Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des Cinq premières Siècles de l'Histoire Romaine*," has asserted that the annals of the first 500 years was selected from family memoirs. But Mr. Hooke has shown the contradictions into which those authors perpetually fall, who assert that there were no public or written annals in Rome, during this period. He says, likewise, with the greatest justice, "the fables which are found interspersed in the writings of the Roman historians, ought not to ruin

the credit of the history of the first ages of Rome as to the essentials of it."

The proneness which almost every nation of antiquity that has attained to eminence, has evinced to push the narratives connected with their first history into the marvellous, and the fact of their origin having, in a certain degree, traditionary legends mixed up with matter-of-fact, is acknowledged by all who have given attention to the nature and complexion of ancient history. This is plain; but it does not hence follow, that either Niebuhr is happy in his conception that Roman history needs that very extensive expurgation which he seems disposed to inflict upon it, or that he alone has, of all others, stumbled upon the *feliciter scribendi*, which will illuminate all posterity.

Bolingbroke, whose accurate judgment enabled him generally to take clear views of those subjects of which he had endeavoured to make himself master, although his occasionally flippancy sorts ill with the historian,—Bolingbroke acknowledges that Livy had, in the early documents which were still extant among his countrymen, materials for his history. That these materials were *all* authentic, will not perhaps be readily asserted. All commentators have allowed that when Brennus and his followers burnt the old city, a multitude of records connected with the antiquities of their history, the first institutions of their government, and the sacred rites of their Augurs and Haruspices, must inevitably have perished. The loss of these was as irreparable, afterwards, when Rome attained a high state of letters and civilization, as the loss of so many of the books of Livy, treating, as Bolingbroke says, of a most interesting portion of the history of the Romans—their progress from liberty to slavery—must be to all succeeding generations. But it is still allowed that some escaped; and to imagine, on the other hand, that either Dionysius or Livy (who himself, in the first chapter of the sixth book of his history, warns his readers not to be too credulous of some marvellous tales which he nevertheless narrates) never, in their province of historians, exercised that of expurgators, is somewhat gratuitous. The act, likewise, of driving the nail (*clavem pangens*) into the wall of the temple, which an-

nally devolved upon the Prætor, in the early eras of Roman chronology, may have been a rude method of computing time; but, when we recollect the scrupulous and superstitious devotion with which the Romans kept these public ordinances, we have no reason to think it to have been a defective one. Bolingbroke certainly intimates that he does not consider all as authentic history in the four first ages of Rome. He quotes the passage of Antony the Rhetorician, to show that there is a wide difference between a person who merely chronicles naked facts, and the historian. But although the passage alluded to, "*Ab initio rerum Romanorum, usque ad P. Mucium pontificem maximum, res omnes singulorum annuorum mandabat literis pontifex maximus, efferebatque in album, et proponebat tabulam domi, potestas ut esset populo cognoscendi, idemque etiam nunc annales maximi nominantur,*" may not speak of history properly so called, these records "*efferebant in album*" may assuredly form the basis upon which the future historian builds.

But there seems no satisfactory reason why the authority or the judgment of Dionysius, a writer of experience and intelligence, should labour under an attainder. He examined the sources of knowledge, then extant, as assiduously as any of the moderns can be supposed to do, and as he lived incomparably nearer to the time of which he treats, he had probably many collateral sources which no longer exist. He borrows his account of the first planting of Italy from Antiochus of Syracuse, who flourished a year or two after the burning of Rome, and who himself, in his turn, tells us that he extracted what was most credible and certain from the ancient histories, concerning the aborigines. His accounts of these people, first called *Ænотri*, from *Ænotrus* the son of *Lycaon*, who emigrated from Greece, and settled in Italy, are confirmed from the testimony of *Pherecydes* the Athenian, a still older authority, who speaks also of the *Pencetii*, the *Ausonians*, the *Tyrrhenians*, the *Pelasgi*, the *Morgetes*, and the *Siceli*. There may be some fabling in these narratives, but over the transactions of a period so extensively remote, it is impossible to imagine that a coherence and succinctness should impend similar to that

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M. Niebuhr will not pretend that any of the authorities from which he has collected his materials, are exceptions to this rule. Nor does there seem, on the other hand, any grounds for suspecting Hieronymus, Timæus, or Antigonius, of mis-statements, or of garrulous credulity in composing their histories—the channels through which Dionysius chiefly collected his information.

If traditional legends, however, have, borrowing from the earliest annalists, been on some occasions mixed up with the first accounts of the infant colony, nothing, it is clear, but an illumination from heaven can ever hope, in this age of the world, to separate them from truth.

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paper. An illness of the Queen at this period gave, it appears, considerable alarm; see Strype's Annals, vol. iv. p. 237.

A shorte way to knowe what Edmund [Grindal] Abp. of Cant. ought to pay for first fruites of his See, and howe much he is overcharged by his late composition therefore, 20th May 1579.—The value of the See at this time is stated at 2,816*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* and that in Henry the Eighth's time it was 2,956*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* having been thus reduced by exchanges with that monarch.

Matters disclosed by R. Barways, Preste, ult. Martii, 1594.—This contains an analysis of a book which had been shown to Barways by R. Verstigan, and of which 4000 were already printed, entitled "News from Spain and Holland." Lord Burleigh was represented in it as the principal opposer of the Jesuitical seminaries at St. Omer's, &c. and his policy in so doing, and that of his government for the last twenty years, is attempted to be explained. A story of Sir Christopher Hatton is introduced, in which he is made to say in his deathbed "that the Lo. Treasurer had wroughte such a clewe that it could not be undone but by breakinge."

The Examination of Tho. Arundell, Esq^r. before y^e Earl of Essex, the Lo. Ad^r. and me y^e Secretary, taken the 21 Ap^r. 1596.—This relates to Mr. Arundell (afterwards the first Lord Arundell of Wardour) being created a Count of the Roman Empire, without permission of her Ma^{ty}, and for which he suffered her displeasure. The paper is in Sir Robert Cecil's hand.

Estado de Engal^a. This is indorsed by Sir Robert Cecil "Writinge left with y^e woman y^e kepte Mr. Tho. Arundell's house, y^e day and houre in which time he was examined by y^e E. of Essex, y^e Lo. Admiral, and y^e Secretary, 21 Ap^r. 1596. It is a Spanish description of England, especially of the Counties on the sea coast, of which it enumerates the harbours, their distances from London, and the names of the several towns on the road to the capital.

There are many papers relating to the Earl of Essex's conspiracy. They consist of the declarations and examinations of witnesses; names of the prisoners, their disposal, fines, &c.; declaration of what happened at St. Paul's Chain, on the conflict between

the conspirators and the Queen's troops under Sir John Levison; the declarations of Sir Charles Danvers, Sir Christopher Blount, Sir Gelly Merrick, and Mr. Cuff, with their examinations and confessions in their hands or signed by them.

The address of the Lord Keeper in y^e Star Chamber to the Judges and Justices of y^e Peace, June 14, 1600.—The latter are accused of idleness, and of repairing to towns and cities instead of living at their houses in the country.. To their remissness is attributed the number of idlers who repair to the metropolis, and there "live by their wits and their swords," and are "discouragers of State and Princes." The same complaints were of constant occurrence during the reign of James the First. The address then proceeds to narrate the particulars of the Earl of Essex's appointment to be Lord Deputy of Ireland, his conduct there, recall, examination, submission, &c. all which was intended to make public the true cause of the Earl's discontent, the unfortunate result of which had just been seen.

An Intelligence uppon designs of the Arch traytor Tyrone, in the landinge of th' armies at Lough ffoyle, which plotte of persecution hee onlie fearith, with a Projecte of 3 places in Ulster to be seized upon by my Lord th' Earl Marshall for 3 stronge garriisons there to be placed before th' arryval of the fleete into Lough ffoyle mentioned in the said projecte; and of the most singular and effectual uses of them all for a blowe by means of them to be given mediately upon their firste landinge, not onlie to the divertinge and distractinge but also a diminution of his maine forces, as the like he never had nor any thinge neare it since the warres began.—Without date, but must refer to the Deputyship of Essex, who was Earl Marshal.

A Journal of the Earl of Essex's proceeding in Ireland from the 9th to 18th May 1599; and another from the 9th of May to the 3d August 1599.

The Examination of Andrew Rock, by the Earl of Ormonde and others, May 30, 1599.—Rock was a sea Captain, and was questioned on having conveyed letters from Fitz Thomas to the King of Spain. There are several letters of his in the Collection; a long one dated from the "Gayle of Killenny," to Sir R. Cecil, particularly re-

lates to the accusation above mentioned. Was this Captain Rock the real personage whose name has from time to time been used to distinguish the leaders of the Irish malcontents?

Subsequent to 1600 there is a paper called "Considerations touching y^e Queen's service in Ireland."—Among other things, this recommends a *temporary* toleration of Romanism—the sending over of clergymen, "who are vehement and zealous persuaders, and not scholasticall, to be resident in the principall townes—the contynuing and replenishing of the college begonne at Dublyn—the placing of good men as byshops in the seas there—the taking care that versions of Bibles, catechisms, and other bookes of instruction be made into the Irish language, and the encouragement of an interchange of settlers between England and Ireland." Was this really 230 years ago? or may we not adopt much of the advice now?

Advertisement of the Overthrow of the Spaniards and the Surrender of Kinsall. Jan. 2, 1602.—An anecdote is here given of the Spanish general's opinion of Ireland, in which he says, "that he remembered a passage of Scripture, where the devil took Christ to a pinnacle of the temple, to shew him the whole world; but that he believed he kept that country out of sight, as being fit for none but himself."

Copy of the Communication made by the Earl of Bedford and Mr. Randolph, from Edinburgh, to the Council of England, March 27, 1566, touching the death of Rizzio.—By this it appears that the fugitive nobles were forced to join in this transaction as the condition of the King's (Darnley) befriending them—that Rizzio was not killed in the presence of the queen, but in going down stairs after leaving her chamber—and that no violence was offered to the queen, or intended. It also details a curious conversation between the Lord Ruthven, Mary, and Darnley, after Rizzio's removal, in which the latter complains of the queen's giving "David more companie of her bodie" than him; the conclusion of which is, that she "was content that he should lie with her that night." Some account is also given of David's wealth, which was considerable.

It is but fair to add another version

of this transaction, which may possibly be partial, though entitled "A trewe relation of the course Syr Anthony Standen hath held, from the year 1565, the tyme in whych he fyrst left the Court of England and entered into the service of those Princes of worthye memory, Henry and Mary, Kinge and Queene of Scotlande, father and mother of the present most gracious Sovereigne Lord the K.'s Majestie, until the 22d of Jan. 1603-4, the day of his comytment to the Tower."

—This contains another account of the death of Rizzio, the loving behaviour of Darnley and Mary at that time, and the attempt of the former to prevent it, and the escape of their Majesties to Dunbar. It also narrates an interview Mary desired to have with the elder Standen shortly after the birth of James, when, among other things, she is represented to have said, "that the prince would be a libérale giver and an easye forgyver; her reason was, for that as soone as he came into this world he cast hys handes open."

Y^e Juge of y^e Admyraltie his Declaration toching y^e Jurisdiction of y^e Admirall's Corte.—The indorsation of this is apparently in the Earl of Lincoln's hand, and the paper itself is in that of Dr. D. Lewis; and, considering that his present Majesty, third son of George III. was Lord High Admiral of England, the following observation is remarkable: "that the Prince of the lands 3 sonne, if there were any suche, is alwaies lord admiral."

Relation of the Shipps, Galies, Galiasses, and other shippinge; seamen, infantry, horsemen, officers, and particular persons; artillery, armes, munitions, and other necessaries which is thought to be needful in case shalbe performed the Journey for Inland, and the bastiments [provisions], with the prices that they may cost, the partes from whence both one and other is to be provided, and what all will amount unto, accompting the Army, and at what shalbe levied for the sayd enterprize to goe provided, payd, and bastised [victualled] for 8 months, as all is hereafter.—In a letter which accompanies this paper, addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, by Mr. Honnreman an English merchant resident at Bayonne, it is described as "the first plott [i. e. plan] sett down to the King of Spayn by the Marquis of Santa Cruz for the invasion of Eng-

land, which was in all points followed, except [that] they after concluded [that] only the Great Shippes should serve the Warre and carriage both." The number of ships here proposed is 150, of hulks 40, and of small vessels 320, considerably exceeding the armament actually sent out. The original in Spanish, as well as the English translation, is in the collection.

Obligaciones de la Couronne de Portugal, 1581.—This is a scheme proposed by some of the adherents to Don Antonio to invest under certain conditions, the choice of a successor to him in 15 Electors, viz. the Ambassadors of England, France, and the States of the Low Countries, and 12 Portuguese Nobles, descendants of those who took arms in defence of Antonio.

Papers respecting the Great Carrack captured by Sir Walter Raleigh, called the Madre de Dios, 1592.—These consist of Letters from the commission appointed to examine into the state of the cargo, with depositions, inventories, &c. It is stated that the amount surreptitiously taken from the prize was 28,537*l.* 10*s.* and of diamonds, rubies, and pearls 4965*l.* Some letters of Sir Walter Raleigh, on the distribution of the booty, were first published in the fourth (or supplemental) volume of Strype's Annals. The Earl of Cumberland appears to have taken the largest share.

Note of the Weeklie Payments to her Ma^{ties} Forces in the Lowe Countries, for two monethes beginning the 21 Mar. 1592-3 and ending 15 Maye 1593.—The number of soldiers in English pay was 400 horse and 4300 foot, and the amount of their pay including the general officers, during the period of this account, is 7499*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* By another document it appears that the "allowance for the entertainments of the Lo. Generall and other head officers in the Lowe Countries, pr. diem, is, for the E. of Leicester 10*l.* 14*s.* the E. of Essex 4*l.*

Payments for victualling of the Fleete, from the 5th Nov. 1596 to 28 Oct. 1597—amounting to 49,480*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Sums of money issued out of the Receipt of sundrie Privie Seales since the death of Lord Burghley Lo. Threas. from Aug. 1598 to Sep. 1601.—In addition to several warrants to pay "Irish Dettes," and "the Great Warrent for Ireland," one item of which

is 14,875*l.* the issue for that kingdom here mentioned amounts to 156,395*l.*

A consideration of divers things that do belong to the execution of that combination which the necessity of the present tyme doth require.—This relates to the preparation for the war in Ireland in 1593. The Clergy are here particularly pointed out, and "that the poorer sort may be spared, this consideration will be had, that none be dealt withal of lesse liability than 20*l.* yearly to live on *omnibus viis et modis.*" That in Cities and the Countrey "none would be dealt withall, that is not worth 20*l.* a yeare land, leases or fees, or 100*l.* valew in goods."—"Note, that of all sortes of dwellers in the Contrey, the *Cornmen* are of least liability." This has many alterations in the hand of Sir R. Cecil.

Expences of England in Tirone's Rebellion, from 1593 to 1602, as also for the Lowe Countries, and the subsidies granted during that time.—The total was 2,458,470*l.* the part furnished by subsidies having been only 1,562,224*l.*; and it is concluded that, as the last sum would not have been sufficient without "Treasure in deposit," previously to the wars, so it is *not unreasonable to demand subsidies in time of Peace.*

Privie Seales for Payments made furthe of the Receipte, this Mich. 1588.—This curious volume includes issues on several *dormant* privy-seals, extending from 1571 to 1589. The Public Expenditure is classed under the heads of Admiralty, Victualling, Ordinance, Works, Her Ma^{ties} Chamber, the Postes, Armory, Ambassadors, Pensions, Justices, Household, &c. Another volume for 1590, includes some charges of the preceding and subsequent years.

Memoriall of Richard Cary to her Ma^{tie} touching the unequal mode of levying Subsidies, and the loss sustained by Government from the number of manors, farms, parsonages, copyholds, parcels of land, &c. vested in one person, Mar. 20, 1592.—The author's argument is, that whilst such properties remained each in the hands of a different individual, they separately yielded as much as they now did collectively; from which he shows the great loss to the state, as well as the hurtful consequences from depopulation, &c. By the indorsation it appears that the Queen appointed the

Earl of Essex, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert Cecil, "to speak with the party."

Proportion of a Diett of y^e Lo. Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer at Hertford.—The amount of the "Flesh-daie" is 4l. 3s. 4d. and of the Fish-daie 4l. 6s. 7d. on which Lord Burleigh has set down some remarks that they are greater than the "firste booke" or estimate, which accompanies this. The paper is addressed to the Steward and Cook, and contains a note showing that "Bread, beare, servants," &c. are not included.

Intelligence from Spain, dated the Escorial, Sep. 10, 1596.—This curious paper is addressed to the Earl of Essex. It gives a particular account of an intended Invasion of England, and how such dangers may be prevented, "if it please you to relente a lytle in your hard proceedinge against Catholics." Several Englishmen in Spain are mentioned:—one North who had just come over with the most particular relation of all the ports, &c. in England, and of Dr. Stapleton being in great favour for having declared his intentions to defend the "Booke of the Succession." It alludes to the Scottish King's emissaries; and adds that Angus and Errol, "whose goode intentions and mynds without pre-judgement of theyre Prince and Country, I canne and wyll shew you testified with their own hands. It importeth to gain them; for you wyll have nede of al, as the world goeth."—A list of the King of Spain's English pensioners in 1574, is printed in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. p. 374; and in the supplemental volume, pp. 273-282, is another account furnished by Anthony Copley a popish gentleman, in 1596, the same year as the above. In the same volume also, p. 250, is an extract from a book printed in 1595, called "The State of the English Fugitives under the King of Spain and his Ministers," in which the cruelties of the Duke of Alva are described as having extended to the Englishmen serving in his army, of whom several are named.

A compendious and brief declaration of the Peregrination and Journey of me Anthony Jenkinson, from the righte famous Cytye of London into the Lande of Persia under the Socyete of the Merchants Adventurers of

England, for discovery of Lands, Islands, &c. being enterprized the 14th May 1561.—The copy presented to the Queen. It has a few marginal notes by the indefatigable Lord Burleigh. Camden describes the author as "the first Englishman who adventured through the Caspian Sea to the country of the Bactrians." An extract from the narrative is printed in Purchas's "Pilgrims."

The Adventures of John Stanley, a poore Gentleman, 1592, wherein is given an "Accompt what I am of, where I lived, howe I spent my tyme for this fourteen yeers passed, which is from the tyme I dyscontinued from Schole, with prooffe of every thinge, howe I was taken prissonner, what I did for my enlargement, how I escaped from the Courtt of Spain, and which waye I came from them, what company I have ben in, where and when I arrived in England—and this (under leave) I dare be bould to say that suche a stratagem hath nott ben made uppon the Kinge of Spaine in my tyme, nor noe Inglishman of my calling, and never in Spaine butt prissonner knowne that state better than myself; howe many loves it better than I, I have learned, some of them whose names and dwellings are wrytten in this booke.—This is a very interesting narrative, occupying sixty-four pages in folio, written principally in the author's hand. It bears not a few proofs, in the hand-writing of Sir R. Cecil, of his careful perusal, and the use made of it by the Privy Council to whom it was communicated.

"The unexpected Accidentes of my casuall Distiny discovered by Affliccyons happenyng in the lyffe of me John Danvell, Esquier.—The story of John Daniel, his tricks to extort money from the Countess of Essex on counterfeit letters of the unfortunate Earl, is narrated in Camden's Elizabeth 1601. This is written in his own hand whilst in prison, and was intended for publication. Besides the main object of this narrative, to give his own account of the transaction alluded to above, the author in his preface promises "dyvers collectyons dyscoveringe certayne abuses both in Courts of Equytye and Ecclesiasticall Causes."—This MS. occupies fifty very closely written pages. There are many letters of his among the Cecil Papers, which show him to have been a voluntary spy of the Court.

A quantity of papers touching the Grahames or Gremes, from 1603 to 1607, by which it appears that that unfortunate tribe were transported to Holland, Ireland, &c. in bands of fifty and sixty, until they were almost rooted out of their own country. Before the union of the Crowns, this had been one of the most bold and formidable of the Border Clans.

A brief abstracte of the Accompte of the Corynthes for 2 yeares ending at Michaelmas 1606.—The net produce of the *farm* on the duties on Currants was, during this period, 2845*l*.

Compendium Recordorum Regionum, in archivis Divi Regis Jacobi, &c. reposit. in ordinum digest. per Arthurum Agarde, 1610.—A folio volume, with a dedication to the first Earl of Salisbury. It appears from the preface that Agarde commenced this important undertaking under the directions of Lord Burleigh, in 1570, and that it had occupied him from that time to 1610, about 40 years. He describes his mode of proceeding, his obligations to Sir R. Cotton, and immediately preceding the body of the work are "Observations to preserve the Records, the Inconvenience of taking them out of the Treasury," &c. In 1634, Thomas Powell, having then possession of Agarde's papers from which this Compendium was composed, published them under the title of a "Repertoire of Records," &c. and that work, although probably not so complete as the author's perfected copy, was the acknowledged basis of Rymer's *Fœdera*. In the Report of the Committee of Public Records, 1800-1819, vol. i. p. 117, it appears that Dr. Clarke was ignorant of Agarde having furnished the accurate copy of his labours to Government, which is here described.

In a List of Deeds, Bonds, Treaties, &c. transferred by Sir R. Cecil to the keepers of the Queen's Exchequer, July 27th, 1602, there is mentioned "*a Bull of Pope Clement VII. for King Henrie's marriage upon the Divorces of Queen Katherine.*" Did Henry ever receive this Bull? and, had he done so, would his dissent from the Church of Rome have been manifested? or would the Roman Catholic aspersions on the birth of Elizabeth have been well founded?

We cannot conclude our present extracts without repeating our warm ap-

probation of the plan and arrangement of Mr. Stewart's Catalogues. They combine a chronological arrangement with an intelligent regard to the classification of subjects; and afford, as we before stated, and as we have shown by our quotations, a very useful insight into the contents of the documents described. We hope the present example of the Marquis of Salisbury will be followed by such other descendants of English statesmen as have inherited, together with the titles and estates earned by their ancestors, the responsible trust of preserving important portions of the historical records of their country.

Indeed, we are happy to understand that the Marquis of Downshire, to whom has devolved the custody of the papers left by the Trumbulls, Secretaries of State, and statesmen through great part of the seventeenth century, has already placed the task of arranging that collection in the hands of Mr. John Martin.

There must be still many valuable stores of public papers in the muniment rooms of the nobility. We would anxiously press upon individuals so circumstanced, the honour they would reflect on themselves and families, and the benefits they would confer on history and literature, we may add the duty they owe their country, to follow the example of the noblemen we have named. Let them employ some gentleman who will as honourably respect the privacy of family matters, and as judiciously arrange and catalogue those to which the historian has a claim, as Mr. Stewart has done with the MSS. at Hatfield House. We should then suggest the propriety of a copy of the catalogue being deposited in the British Museum, in order that the possessors of the MSS. should not be troubled with unnecessary applications, and that authors should be spared the trouble of fruitless inquiries and loss of time, whilst, by the same arrangement, their attention will be drawn to such documents as may add a value to their works.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

THE difference of temperature which is experienced by the inhabitants of a mountainous country, and those who reside in a less elevated region, has for a long time attracted the attention

of scientific men, yet the advantage which may be derived from a temperate climate thus attainable in tropics where it is at present dangerous for an European to remain, do not seem to have been taken sufficiently into consideration. In the route over the Alps to Italy, while the plain on top of Mount Cenis is one waste of snow, the traveller in descending on the Piedmontese side will shortly find himself in regions glowing with the rays of a summer sun. We are told by Addison, that even in a journey from Loretto to Rome, in six days travelling, he saw the several seasons of the year in their perfection.

In Spain, a climate which produces rice, the olive, and the sugar-cane, and in which all West India productions might be grown, the Sierra Nevada in Granada are above the level of perpetual snow almost three thousand feet.

Dr. E. Brown, the son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown, M.D. of Norwich, in his valuable travels in

the east of Europe, published more than a century and a half ago, paid particular attention to this subject. "While in Austria," says he, "The grass was burnt up, the Alps were green and pleasant. I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time have suffered as much inconvenience from the heat of the valley. One mile may make as much difference as ten leagues. In the hot countries of Arabia travellers complain of the cold in passing the hills. While it rains in the vallies, it snows on high mountains." The same traveller, after relating that in the summer of 1669 the Grand Seignior passed two months on Mount Olympus in Thessaly, in order to avoid the heat, says that many of his retinue died in consequence of the cold.

Although in the West Indies the seats of the richer inhabitants are generally on the hills, it was not discovered till within the few last years that the climate of England might be found in Hindoostan. E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following notes are only part of a larger design, which imperative avocations prevented from being completed. The writer submits them, as they are, to your approval; and to such of your readers as detect any errors, he will be thankful, for accuracy's sake, to correct them.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti,—si non, his utere mecum.

"The proverb," as Hamlet says, "is somewhat musty."

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITANNY.

Ancient Division, Gallia Lugdunensis tertia.—Chief Towns, Condivicum (*Nantes*), Condate (*Rennes*), Briocum (*St. Brieux*), Diarorigium (*Vannes*), Corisopitum (*Quimper*), Vindilis Insula (*Belle-Isle*).—People, Nannetes, Rhedones, Venetes, Osismii, Curiosolites, Diablintes, Corisipiti.

Mediæval appellation, *Armorica* (i. e. maritime). Welsh appellation Llyddaw, Lat. Letavia.

Ducal division.—*Capital*, Rennes.—*Dioceses*, Rennes, Nantes, Vannes, Quimper, St. Pol de Leon, St. Brieux and Treguier, Dol.—*University*, Nantes.—*Revolutionary division of Departments*. Côtes-du-Nord (six deputies), Finistère (do.), Ille-et-Vilaine (do.), Loire-Inférieure (do.), Morbihan (do).—*Royal Court of Justice*, Rennes.—*Military Divisions*, 12th and 13th.—*Gendarmerie*, fifth legion.—*Academy*, Rennes.—*Extent*, 80 French leagues in length, and 40 in breadth.—*Population* in 1822, 2,418,765.—Number of *Electors* paying 300 francs taxes in 1820, 4,853.

Sea-ports. Brest, Morlaix, St. Malo, St. Servan, Nantes on the Loire, L'Orient, Vannes, Paimbœuf.

Commerce. Pilchards, oysters, tobacco in the environs of St. Malo. Newfoundland fishery. Salt (*Sel de Bretagne*). Horses.

Manufactures. Sails, cordage, butter (*beurre de la Prevalais*), linens and cottons. Cannon. Ships.

Geology. Granite, schiste, rock-crystal, slate, whiting, silver, iron, lead.—*Principal Mines.* Poullaouen, Huelgoat. There are a great number of forests. *Dioceses,* Rennes, Nantes, Quimper, Vannes, St. Brieux, all suffragans to the archbishopric of Tours.

Protestant Consistorial Church, Nantes, with Bible, Missionary, and Religious Tract Societies.—*English Episcopal Chapel,* St. Servan.

Natural Curiosities. Marshes of Chateauneuf and Dol.—S. Columban's lake at Sciey.—Volcanic hill of Poligné, famous for its whiting.—Cascade of St. Derbot.—Tide-wells at Penmark and Plougastel.

Navigable Rivers. Loire, Ille, Rance, Vilaine, Couesnon.

Antiquities. Stone-baths at Montfort.—Rocking-stone at Huelgoat.—Monumental stones at Loc-Mariaker, Tregon, St. Samson, Treguier, Camaret, Fougères, Rochefort, Quimperlé, Cuguen, Carnac, Rouvray, Champ Dolent, Mont Dol.

Fanum Martis, and Monument of *Silicia* at Corseul.—Roman camp at Pordic near St. Brieux.—Ruins and tessellated work at Erqui.—Mont-Bellen at Carnac, supposed tomb of Bellenus, an arch-druid.—Roman statue of Venus at Quiniphilly.—Temple at Llanlef near Pontreux.—Tumuli in the isle of Rhuix, at Limmerzel, and Languenan.

Cathedral of Dol.—Church of La Noie near Montfort.—Steeple of Kreisker at St. Pol de Leon.—Church of St. Armel at Ploermel; and of Louvigné-du-desert (formerly belonging to the Templars).—Castle of La Hunaudaye.—Ruins of castles at Plessix, Balisson near Plancouet, and Le Guildo.—Mansion of Bois-la-Motte, at Trigavou.

* Many ancient monuments and buildings were destroyed in the Revolution.—Monuments of recent erection.—Obelisk to commemorate the Combat des Trente, between Josselin and Ploermel.—Pillar at Quiberon in memory of the emigrants executed there.—Cenotaph of Latour-d'Auvergne at Carhaix.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

RENNES was formerly the capital of the duchy, and is now the principal place of the department of Ille and Vilaine. The palais erected for the parliament, was begun in 1618, by the architect Corbineau, and finished in 1654. The ceilings were painted by the Coypels, and Jouvenet.—Rennes was the residence of the family of Des Cartes, whose father was counsellor to the parliament.

Rennes and Nantes are enumerated among the *bonnes villes*, whose mayors assist at the coronation of the Kings of France.

Salvius, bishop of NANTES, attended the army of Charles Martel, at his memorable defeat of the Saracens, at Poitiers, in 731. Another bishop was Gilles de Beauveau, celebrated for his share in the *Unigenitus* controversy, and whose body the clergy refused to bury. It was a custom in the cathedral, to let fly a white pigeon on Whitsunday, as an emblem of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, and to throw about pieces of lighted tow, in imitation of the fiery tongues. This usage, which existed also at Lamballe, and elsewhere, was abolished at Nantes in 1581.

The first almanac in Brittany is supposed to have been the one printed at Nantes in 1463.

A house for Irish priests was established at Nantes in 1694, owing to the emigration of Catholics from Ireland, at the accession of William III.

Nantes was the residence of Léonard, the celebrated pastoral poet, and of M. De Joux, an eminent Genevese divine, late minister of the Protestant Church there, who became a Catholic before his death.

At MAILLERAIE is a celebrated abbey of the order of La Trappe, with many English and Irish inmates.

The privilege of fishing in the lake of Grandlieu, near Machecoul, was formerly held by this remarkable tenure. The grantees were obliged, every year, to dance a new dance, and to sing a new song to a new tune, before the lord.

The vassals of the lord of Videlou were bound to pare his nails on Christmas and Whitsun eves. They were allowed to commute this service for a present of two new-born kittens, brought in a pan, at Christmas, and for a basket of fresh grapes and a pair of scissors at Whitsuntide.

Feodal usages were more common in Brittany than in any part of Europe. The gentry claimed the right of plundering travellers whom they found passing through their plantations. The rights of primogeniture were more strict, and the dependance of younger brothers more entire, in this province, than in any other.

The isle of SEIN, near the bay of Douarnenez, is the ancient *Send*, the abode of Druidesses, who were consulted by inquirers from all parts of Gaul. It is also the reputed birth-place of the enchanter Merlin.

The affinity of the Bas-Breton dialect to the Welsh is still a subject of antiquarian research. How far the British emigrants changed the condition of the country is doubtful, but it is most probable that they selected it as a retreat, because their language was already spoken there.

The first missionary who preached the Gospel to the Armorican Bretons in their own tongue, was St. Corentin, a British exile of the 5th century.

Many of the romances of the Middle Ages are claimed by continental as well as insular Britain. The scene of the *Court Mantel* is laid at the castle of *Joyeuse Garde*, on the road from Brest to Landerneau. In real history the castle is called Goy-la-Forest.

St. Gildas de Rhuis, in the diocese of *Vannes*, was the abbey of the unfortunate Abelard. He describes the monks as indolent and depraved, and complains of his ignorance of the popular language.

The *rochet*, in ecclesiastical costume, derives its name from a Celtic word, which in Bas-Breton signifies *chemise*.

The first crusade, which produced a closer intercourse of nations, is regarded as the æra of the deterioration of the Bas-Breton, which ceased from that period to be the language of the gentry.

The forest of Brecilian, where Merlin is supposed to be buried, and where the scenes of many romances are laid, is the present forest of Paimpont.

De Rancé, the reformer of the order of La Trappe, conscientiously refused the bishopric of St. Pol de Leon, because he was ignorant of the language of the diocese.

The *Tartuffe* of Moliere is founded on the adventures of a young Breton, who came to Paris as a tradesman, and became a hypocritical devotee. *Tartuffe* is a name peculiar to Lower Brittany.

Father Martin the Jesuit, and the abbé Tourniel, are mentioned as eloquent preachers among the Bas-Bretons in the 17th century. The latter was called *le Cicéron de la Basse-Bretagne*.

The chapel of Nôtre-Dame at BREST is called *Recouvrance*, from the vows addressed to the Virgin by seamen for the recovery of their property. The installation of the Mayor of Brest was accompanied at its first occurrence in 1749 by a curious ceremony. The Mayor took the oath of allegiance before the governor of the castle, who swore, on his part, to respect the liberties of the town, and in testimony of his sincerity opened a bird's cage, and set it free. Brest was visited by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1777.

The Princess Mary of Scotland landed at MORLAIX in 1548, on her way to the French Court, previous to her marriage with Francis II. As her guards passed over the bridge, some confusion took place, and a cry of treason was raised. The Seigneur de Rohan, who stood by the door of her carriage, exclaimed, *Jamais Breton ne fait trahison*, and the tumult ceased.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

THE following notices of recent alterations and improvements in the Metropolis may perhaps be acceptable to your readers. E.I.C.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT CHURCH,
LEADENHALL-STREET.

The tower has been cased with compo, and rendered uniform in appearance. GENT. MAG. September, 1831.

pearance.* Four pinnacles have been added to the angles, and a new lantern of an octagon form built; in a carpenter's Gothic taste it is true, but more in unison with the structure than the former one. The portico over the principal door has been removed, and some panneling in compo with

* The tower had previously been covered with this material, the bane of all antiquity.

shields of arms substituted, but the handsome bases of the columns attached to the jambs of the doorway, which were wantonly destroyed some few years ago, have not been restored. The windows on the clerestory had lost their mullions at some distant period, which have been now restored in stone, uniform in design with the aisles. In the interior, some few alterations for the better have been effected; the altar-screen of wainscot, of Corinthian architecture, has been entirely removed, and a new one with arched compartments in the Pointed style, occupies its place. The new screen is surmounted with a frieze of foliage interspersed with the monogram I. H. S. The handsome east window is now fully exposed; its lower mullions had been concealed by the former screen; they were disclosed some years since, when a part of the screen was removed, and the portion of window formerly concealed was glazed with painted glass; at the same time a painting on glass of St. Andrew, in the head of the arch, was removed, and the tracery it had displaced was restored. On the south side of the chancel an altar tomb and canopy of the sixteenth century, which was partly hid by wainscotting, has been brought to light.

Stow's monument, which had been tastelessly painted in colours, has been cleaned, and the material, which all the Surveys of London have set down as composition, appears to be a beautiful antique marble richly veined with light red; the face of the Antiquary has gained by the alteration an appearance of deep thought and intellect in the features, which the brush of the house painter had completely obscured.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

In the recent repair, the steeple has been lowered, and the taper and graceful pyramidal proportions reduced to the standard of the new Churches. Architects should be careful how they meddle with the works of Wren; their utmost efforts cannot improve them, but any carpenter can injure their matchless proportions.

ST. ANTHOLINE'S CHURCH.

In Watling-street, in an obscure part of the City, is this elegant and

graceful steeple, which for chasteness of form and delicacy of proportion, may vie with the works of the Pointed style. It was one of the finest specimens of Wren's steeples, and having in 1829 fallen out of the perpendicular, fourteen feet were taken down, and very accurately restored. The weathercock was set up on the 12th of August in that year. The Church was repaired at the same time; the whole expense being 2400*l*. The restoration was creditable to the united parishes. The works of Wren all display talent of the highest order, and ought to be preserved inviolate.

ST. BOTOLPH ALDERSGATE.

A portion of the east end has been laid into the street, by setting back the front wall, one corner of which would have protruded on the same line of street; a more architectural design than the former has been substituted in compo.

AUSTIN FRIARS CHURCH.

The nave of the Priory Church, which now serves for a Dutch congregation, is a specimen of the architecture of Edward III.'s reign. It was substantially built with stone, and, though black, was comely. In the worst possible taste which could be thought of, with reference to an ancient building, it has been covered with compo, by which means a spruce even surface has been given to the old walls, destroying every appearance of antiquity, and giving to a fine remnant of the monastic glories of London the appearance of a modern gimcrack. To complete the absurdity, the plasterer has set up over the principal window the date in Roman numerals, A.D. M.CCLIII. thereby misleading the public, who may thence conclude not only that the present structure was built at that date, but that the covering which conceals its ancient walls was also the work of the same period. If the walls had been scraped and cleaned, their appearance would have been mended. In addition, the plasterer has altered, to suit his own fancy, the splays of the buttresses on the north side of the Church, reducing them from five to four on the second story, and from four to two on the first; on the south side, the buttresses remain unaltered.

THE CORONATION.*

THE arrangements of the late Coronation were a compromise between economy and parade. Many things were omitted to satisfy the popular demand for the one, and others added to gratify the popular taste for the other. With a wish to coincide in all measures of just and honourable economy, we cannot, as Englishmen and admirers of the "good old times," resist some feelings of regret that we should have witnessed a Coronation when the noble Hall of Rufus has been left in its ordinary desolation, and our national hospitality proved to be so decayed that a King of England cannot be permitted to feast his nobles in his ancestral banqueting-house, not even for once in his reign. The ceremonies being confined to the Abbey on the present occasion, the walking procession of the several estates was omitted from want of space; and the gallant vision of rank, and beauty, and valour, passing in long array, was

lost to the spectators. Within the church, the immediate attendants on their Majesties and the Regalia were alone sufficient to occupy the extent of the nave. To those without the church, and in the line between the Hall and the Abbey, it was a poor exchange to see merely a train of gay equipages and beautiful horses; although, as a spectacle, the cavalcade was certainly magnificent, and, in its extended passage, afforded gratification to thousands. This "riding" to the Coronation is the more remarkable, as being a partial revival of one of the ancient ceremonies, on an occasion when other portions were for the first time omitted. At the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, for more than four centuries (and as high as the accounts extend), we find the ceremony preceded by a cavalcade through the City of London.† After having been omitted by King James the First, on account of the plague, this proces-

* The accompanying engravings are three out of four which were published in the Observer newspaper only two days after the ceremony took place; and, considering the haste in which they must have been produced, are wonderfully correct. Allowance must be made for the omission of several minor figures, which, if inserted, might perhaps have confused the principal personages; particularly the soldiers who lined the platform in the nave; the Gentlemen Pensioners within the choir; and the Dean and Prebendaries, and several of the attendant officers, near the altar. These engravings are striking proofs of the liberality and public spirit of the proprietor of the Observer; our opinion of which, it may be imagined, is not a little increased by his kindness in affording us the present gratuitous use of them. We were indebted to him for a similar favour at the period of the last Coronation; and beg to refer to our vol. xci. part ii. p. 105, for a view of the Abbey from the Altar, at the moment the crown was placed on the King's head, as the only important varieties on the present occasion consist in the presence of a Queen, and the musicians being placed near the ordinary organ of the Abbey at the entrance of the choir. The hangings around the area were very similar on both occasions.

† The historical collection of these ancient Processions, which has been recently published, under the title of "London Pageants," was reviewed in our last number, p. 145, and some extracts were given in our number for July, p. 19. One of the most pleasing narratives it contains is that of the procession made by the high-spirited and popular Elizabeth, in whose hearty English feelings no subsequent Monarch has so fully agreed as our present gracious Sovereign. Elizabeth, it is remarked, was so desirous to meet halfway the efforts made to do her honour, that she was ready to take part herself in the allegorical pageantry which was exhibited, and mixed in the dialogue of the fictitious characters who addressed her. The speech she made to the Lord Mayor and citizens must have rung in their ears and penetrated their hearts. Taking with both hands the purse they had presented, she said, "I thank my Lord Mayor, his brethren, and you all. And whereas your request is that I should continue your good Lady and Queen, be ye assured that I will be as good unto you as ever Queen was to her people. No *will* in me can lack; neither, do I trust, shall there lack any *power*. And persuade yourselves that, for the safety and quietness of you all, I will not spare, if need be, to spend my blood. God thank you all!" "Which answer," remarks the chronicler, "of so noble-hearted a Princess, if it moved an extraordinary shout and rejoicing, it is not to be marvelled at; since both the heartiness thereof was wonderful, and the words so jointly knit."

sion was added some months after as a "residue of the solemnities of the Coronation." By Charles the First it was first entirely omitted, on the same plea, but partly to save the expense (a war with France then pressing upon the resources of the Exchequer); at the coronation of Charles the Second it was revived with enthusiasm, but for the last time. The late procession from St. James's Palace, formed on a scale of trifling expense, was a happy method of gratifying the loyal feelings of a large portion of the community; and it may be taken as a desirable precedent for future occasions, although we trust not to the omission of the walking procession of Peers and Knights and Ladies fair, or of a suitable entertainment in the Royal Hall of our English Kings. It was well remarked in the *Atlas* newspaper, that "the sight of Westminster-hall, denuded of the grandeur which in all times has clothed it on such occasions, was melancholy and reproachful. The peers and rich commoners ought to have subscribed more largely to the encouragement of trade, the support of their sovereign's dignity, and the becoming splendour of the great national festivity." Even the editor of the *Times*, who would abridge a great part of the Coronation ritual as "compounded of the worst dregs of popery and feudalism," is in favour of a procession, in which he says there is "no harm, but much to put the people in good humour, were it for nothing but a train of graceful and lovely women sweeping past in the robes and ornaments which denote their station."

In recording the ceremonies of the Coronation, we shall describe, first the preparations and temporary erections, and then the proceedings of the day.

In consequence of the Abbey door being the place where their Majesties were first to alight from their carriages, it was found desirable to erect some retiring rooms on that spot. The design was supplied by Sidney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. architect to the Board of Works, and consisted of a tall pointed arch, between two gables each rising over a window composed of two wide lancet lights. Round the corner, on the north, was another gable and window, surmounted by the arms attributed to King Edward the Con-

fessor (and now appropriated to the City of Westminster), with his Crown, as it was engraved in our last Magazine. On the front were also three coats of the present Royal arms, with open crowns of gold.

These were tastefully designed by Mr. Willement, the author of "*Regal Heraldry*," and the whole was excellently painted in imitation of stone by Mr. Paris, the painter of the Coliseum. The archway opened immediately into a gallery or passage seventy feet long by nineteen wide, which was papered in imitation of stone, a high wainscoting of oak, and a ceiling in oak panels. High on the walls were painted the shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, Hanover, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Saxony, the Crown of Charlemagne, and the conjoined Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. On the spandrels of the inner arch were beautifully painted two medallions, of angels with labels, inscribed *D'ne, saluum fac Regem*, and *Deus et Tutamen*. The apartment for the King was on the right, and that for the Queen on the left, each approached through a small antichamber. They were papered with a rich crimson paper, the ceilings were of azure blue, with gilt cornices, the carpets of crimson, and each room was suitably furnished with chairs, sofas, tables, and glasses.

Along the nave was extended a platform, twenty feet in width, covered with matting, and the centre with blue cloth. The side aisles were wholly filled with two galleries, supported on flat pointed arches, the fronts of which were exceedingly well coloured to harmonize with the general tint of the building. Seats were also erected in the vaultings, or nunneries, above the side aisles, and, as they projected in front of the arches (which had not been the case on any former occasion), they appeared suspended in mid-air. All these were let to the public, having been erected by individual speculators, on contract with the Dean and Chapter.

As it was determined to make use of the organ of the Abbey in its usual situation, (not, as on the last occasion, to place the music gallery over the altar,) it was considered desirable to raise the organ screen, in order that the performance of the vocal and instrumental musicians might not be lost in the vast open space. On the beautiful new stone screen which has been recently erected by Mr. Blore, the Abbey architect, was raised a wooden erection of about the same height, so as to inclose the music within the choir: and the front next the nave was painted to harmonise with the stone-work, being ornamented with niches containing statues of Edward the Confessor and Henry the Third, and a row of shields in colours.

From the choir all the stalls and reading-desks were removed, and the platform was continued down the centre, while five rows

of seats were raised on each side for the reception of the Judges, the Knights of the Bath, the Aldermen of London, and some of those who took part in the procession. Above these were two other galleries, one even with the organ-loft, and the other above, to which admission was given by tickets from the Earl Marshal. At the north-east corner was the box of the Lord Great Chamberlain.

An ascent of seven steps led from the Choir to the Theatre, which is the name given to the space in the centre of the church, at the intersection of the choir and transepts. In the middle of this space were placed the thrones, the King's elevated on five steps and the Queen's on three, covered with cloth of gold. In the transepts, the first ten benches on the north were apportioned to Peeresses, and the first ten on the south to Peers; those behind were allotted to the holders of Peers and Peeresses' tickets; on each side were galleries, and under the great windows galleries were raised aloft, which were approached from the vaultings, much more accommodation being thus provided than on any previous occasion. The number of privileged seats was calculated at 5300. The Peers who attended were each allowed three tickets, and others were distributed to the Privy Counsellors, Knights of the Bath, &c. in various proportions.

The Area (the space between the Theatre and the Altar, in which the coronation took place,) was furnished very much as on the last occasion. It was wholly hung with purple and gold silk, the pulpit and a bench for the Bishops being placed on the north side, and on the south a recessed box, hung with crimson, and crowned with a gilt cornice, for the Princesses, (with whom were the two young Princes of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge), and towards the altar a table for the regalia. In the centre stood the coronation chairs; near the south-west pillar, opposite the pulpit, were a chair and faldstool for the Queen's use in the early part of the ceremonies; and at the altar a chair and faldstool for the Archbishop. Above the altar (where the organ was placed at the coronation of George the Fourth) was the gallery for the House of Commons, of which four hundred and ten members were present, the Speaker, with his emblems of office, being seated in a state chair in the centre. The House met at half after eight, and repaired to the Abbey at nine, in the order in which the counties were drawn by lot from the glasses. Three-fourths of the members were dressed in military uniforms, and there were at least four in the Highland costume. Above the Princesses, on the south, was the King's own gallery; and opposite to it, on the north, was the gallery for the Foreign Ministers.

The Coronation of King William IV. took place on the 8th of September, which was the seventieth anniversary of his father's wedding-day.

The Abbey, from the earliest dawn, presented the bustle incident to the approaching ceremony. Labourers, dressed in scarlet jackets and white trousers, were employed to complete the necessary arrangements. The Pages of the Earl Marshal, about forty in number, were in attendance to conduct the privileged visitors to their seats. They were gentlemen who volunteered their services; and were attired in a fancy costume, provided at their own expence, consisting of dark blue frock-coats, white breeches and stockings, a crimson silk sash, and a small squash hat, adorned with black ostrich feathers. The form of the hat was by no means becoming, and would have been far better supplied by a flat velvet cap, of the period of Henry VIII. Each was provided with a gold staff, bearing the arms of the Earl Marshal. The Heralds were also in attendance, to marshal the procession and precede it. Companies of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards lined the platform on each side the nave. The company began to arrive at five o'clock; among the earliest was Lord Chief Justice Tenterden.

Soon after five o'clock a royal salute was fired by a detachment of artillery stationed in the Green Park; and about six the whole of the household troops arrived in St. James's Park, and were thence distributed along the line of procession; some of the bands remaining to amuse the crowds in the Park. Along the whole line of route scaffolds and galleries were occasionally erected over the areas and open spaces; in Parliament-street they were placed before nearly every house. The churchyard of St. Margaret's and the open spaces opposite were entirely covered; but no spectator was found sufficiently bold to build upon the garden in Parliament Square, on which so much money was lost on the former Coronation; except that some very lofty and commanding seats were erected on the scaffolding raised to place the intended statue of Mr. Canning.

Besides the line of the Royal procession, there were three distinct routes for the different doors of the Abbey. That for the Peers and others going to the west door, began at Grosvenor-place and approached by Tothill-street; that for Poet's Corner began at Knightsbridge, and approached by Millbank; that for the north door began at the Haymarket, and approached by King-street. The members of the House of Commons were permitted to take their ordinary route by Parliament-street, but were set down at the door of Westminster Hall. A covered platform was erected for their accommodation across the street to Poet's Corner. The car-

riages were all moved off to distinct places of rendezvous; and the strong barriers which were erected at every avenue of approach, by preventing a confluence of carriages near the line of the royal procession, enabled a vast number of spectators on foot to witness it with little difficulty. The state carriages of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Mayor of London, with their attendants, each

formed a minor procession; and the equipages of Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, formed in themselves a splendid show.

The carriages, horsemen, and attendants destined to form the street procession, met at Constitution Hill, and at half-after ten o'clock the cavalcade moved forward in the following order:

A Squadron of Life Guards.

The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Edward Thynne, Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lieut.-Col. Edmund Currey. In the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Isabella Thynne.

The two carriages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, each drawn by six horses, with the proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Villiers and Colonel Sir James Henry Reynett, K. C. H. In the second, her Royal Highness, attended by Lady Elizabeth Murray.

The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, drawn by six horses, with his proper escort of Life Guards, in which were his Royal Highness, attended by Lord John-Spencer Churchill, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Hutchinson, and Capt. the Hon. Edward Gore. The two carriages of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escort of Life Guards. In the first were Lord Viscount Encombe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B., and Lieut.-Gen. John Slade. And in the second, their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Sophia Leunox.

The King's Barge-Master, and the King's forty-eight Watermen.

THE CARRIAGES OF THEIR MAJESTIES, each drawn by six horses, and attended by four Grooms on foot.

The first, conveying Lieut.-Col. J. Wilson, Gentleman-usher of the Privy-chamber, Capt. Henry Murray, and Col. Adolphus Cottin, Gentlemen-usheers quarterly waiters to the Queen; and John Bott, Esq. Secretary to the Keeper of the Privy-purse.

The second, the Hon. Fred. Byng and Lieut.-Col. W. C. Master, Gentlemen-usheers of the Privy-chamber to the King; Thomas Ramsden, Esq. Gentleman-usher daily waiter, and John Strachan, Esq. Gentleman-usher quarterly waiter, to his Majesty.

The third, Major-Gen. James Macdonell, Principal Equerry to the Queen; George V. Mundy, Esq. and Hon. Charles Grimstone, Pages of Honour to the Queen; and Frederick-Charles-Arthur Stephenson, Esq. Page of Honour to the King.

The fourth, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R. N. Groom of the Robes; Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B. Groom of the Bed-chamber; Adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K. C. B. Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King; and the Hon. Adolphus-Edward-Paget Graves, and William-Henry-Hervey Bathurst, Esq. Pages of Honour to his Majesty.

The fifth, Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard, K. C. B. Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal to the King; Lord Viscount Valletort, acting Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty; Lord James O'Bryen, Lord of the Bed-chamber; and Arthur-William-Fitzroy Somerset, Esq. Page of Honour to his Majesty.

The sixth, Lady William Russell and Lady Caroline Wood, Women of the Bed-chamber to her Majesty; the Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Comptroller to his Majesty's Household; and the Earl of Belfast, G. C. H. the King's Vice-Chamberlain.

The seventh, the Hon. Miss Mitchell and the Hon. Miss Sneyd, Maids of Honour; the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle, G. C. H. Treasurer of the King's Household; and Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wheatley, K. C. H. Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-purse.

The eighth, the Hon. Miss Eden and the Hon. Miss Boyle, Maids of Honour; Earl Amberst, Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting; and Sir George Seymour, K. C. H. Master of the Robes.

The ninth, attended by six Grooms, conveying the Hon. Miss Hope Johnstone and the Hon. Miss Olivia de Ros, Maids of Honour; the Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole; and Earl Howe, G. C. H. Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

The tenth, also attended by six Grooms, conveying the Marchioness of Westmeath, Lady of the Bed-chamber; the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Marquess Wellesley, K. G. Lord Steward of the Household; and the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

His Majesty's Equerries and Aides-de-Camp, on horseback, two and two (each attended by a Groom, and the King's two Yeomen Riders on either side), viz.: Sir Philip Sidney, K. C. H., and Sir Augustus d'Este, K. C. H., Equerries to his Majesty; Major-Gen. Sir George Quentin, K. C. H., Equerry of the Crown-stable; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. First and Principal Aide-de-Camp; and the following Aides-de-Camp, viz. Colonels Sir Charles W. Thornton, K. C. H.; Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, Bart.; Edward Gibbs; Sir C. Broke Vere, K. C. B.; the Hon. Hercules Pakenham; J. T. Jones; Sir George Scovell, K. C. B.; Robert-Henry Dick; Neil Douglas; Thomas Downman; Wm. K. Elphinstone; Frederick W. Trench; T. W. Brotherton; William Wemyss; George Browne; Thomas Wood; and John Le Couteur.

The Deputy Adjutant-general, Major-Gen. John Gardiner; the Deputy Quartermaster-general, Major-Gen. Sir Richard D. Jackson, K. C. B.; and the Deputy Adjutant-general of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B.

The Quartermaster-general, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir James W. Gordon, Bart. K. C. B.; the Adjutant-general, Major-Gen. John Macdonald; and Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B. Military Secretary to the General commanding in Chief.

The Master of his Majesty's Buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson, on horseback, attended by two Grooms.

Six of his Majesty's horses, with rich trappings, each horse led by two Grooms.

George Head, Esq. Deputy Knight Marshal.

Marshalsmen in ranks of four.

The Exons and Clerk of the Cheque of the Yeomen of the Guard, viz. Henry Cipriani, Esq.; T. H. Curteis, Esq.; Charles Hancock, Esq.; John Hancock, Esq.; and R. F. Fitzherbert, Esq.

One hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.

The Lieutenant and Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, John Gill, Esq. and William Conyngham Burton, Esq. on horseback.

Twelve Footmen, four and four.

The STATE COACH, drawn by eight horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel and two Footmen at each door, and the horses on either side by four Grooms; the Gold Stick, Gen. Lord Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Marquess of Clanricarde, riding on either side, attended by two Grooms each; conveying

HIS MAJESTY THE KING and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

attended by the Duchess of Gordon, in the absence of the Duchess-dowager of Leeds, Mistress of the Robes, and the Countess Brownlow, Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

The Procession, which was under the orders of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty, assisted by Ralph W. Spearman, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Stables, and the other Officers of the Master of the Horse's Department, proceeded by the route of Pall-mall, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, and arrived at the great west entrance of Westminster Abbey at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

The Great Officers of State, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia (all in their respective robes of estate), and the Bishops who were to support their Majesties, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem-chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before ten o'clock; where the Regalia, having been previously laid on the table, were delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the Noblemen by whom the same were severally to be borne. The Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster were in the Nave, in readiness to join the Proceeding next before the Officers of his Majesty's Household.

On the arrival of their Majesties at the Abbey, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, they were received by the Great Officers of State

and the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, and repaired to their Robing-chambers without the west entrance. The Ladies of her Majesty's Household, the Officers of the Royal Household, and of the respective Households of the Princes and Princesses, as well as others who had formed part of the Royal State in the proceeding from St. James's Palace, and to whom duties had not been assigned in the solemnity, passed immediately to the places prepared for them within the Choir.

Their Majesties, having been robed, advanced up the Nave into the Choir: the Choristers of the Chapel Royal, of Westminster, and of St. Paul's, in the orchestra, under the direction of Sir George Smart, Kut. Organist of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, sang the anthem, "*I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord,*" &c.

PROCEEDING FROM THE ABBEY DOOR INTO THE CHOIR.

Pursuivants of Arms, in their tabards,

Blanch Lyon Extr., G. H. Rogers Harrison, Gent. Rouge Croix, Robert Laurie, Gent.
 Portcullis, James Pulman, Esq. Rouge Dragon, Francis Townsend, Gent.

Heralds of Arms, in their tabards and Collars of SS.

Arundel Extry. Walter Aston Blount, Esq. Norfolk Extry. William Woods, Esq.
 Lancaster, Geo.-Fred. Beltz, Esq. York, Chas.-Geo. Young, Esq.
 Windsor, Francis Martin, Esq. Somerset, Jas. Cathrow Disney, Esq.
 Richmond, Joseph Hawker, Esq. Chester, Geo.-Martin Leake, Esq.

* Kings of Arms in their tabards and Collars of SS, bearing their Crowns :

Norroy, Edmund Lodge, Esq. Clarenceux, Ralph Bigland, Esq.

Prebendaries of Westminster, viz. Lord John Thynne, Henry Vincent Bayley, D. D.
 George Holcombe, D. D., James Webber, D. D. Dean of Ripon and Sub-Dean of
 Westminster, Joseph Allen, D. D., and Thomas Causton, D. D.

The Dean of Westminster, John Ireland, D. D.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household,
 Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor. Right Hon. Sir Wm. H. Fremantle, G.C.H.

bearing the crimson bag with the medala.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, The Lord Steward of the Household,
 the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. ; the Earl of Shaftesbury ;

his coronet carried by a Page, (in the absence
 and attended by an Officer of the Jewel-office, of the
 Thos. B. Mash, Esq. bearing a cushion, with two Marquess of Wellesley, K. G. ;)
 Ruby Rings, and the Sword for the Offering. his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Privy Seal,

Lord Durham ;

his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord President of the Council,

Marquess of Lansdowne ;

his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunket ;

attended by his Purse-bearer ; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux,
 attended by his Purse-bearer ; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, William Howley, D. D., in his rochet, with his
 cap in his hand ; attended by two Gentlemen.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, in a robe of estate of purple velvet,
 wearing a circlet of gold on her head ; her train borne by Lady Elizabeth Murray,
 assisted by Col. Sir James-Henry Reynett ; and her coronet by Lord Viscount Villiers.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND, in a like robe and circlet ;
 her train borne by Lady Sophia Lennox, assisted by Sir Colquhoun Grant ;
 and her coronet by Lord Viscount Encombe.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, in a like robe and circlet ;
 her train borne by Lady Isabella Thynne, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Edmund Currey ;
 and her coronet by Lord Viscount Deerhurst.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain,

Lord Viscount Valletort, in the absence of the Hon. William Ashley.

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA, viz.

The Ivory Rod with the
 Dove,
 borne by Earl Cawdor ;

The Lord Chamberlain
 of her Majesty's Household,
 Earl Howe ;

The Sceptre with the
 Cross, borne
 by the Earl of Jersey ;

their coronets each carried by a Page.

Two Serjeants
 at
 Arms.

Her Majesty's Crown,
 borne by the Duke of Beaufort, K. G. ;
 his Grace's coronet carried by a Page.

Two Serjeants
 at
 Arms.

THE QUEEN,

The Bishop in her Royal Robes, with her Circle of Gold ;
 of her Majesty's Train
 Winchester, borne by the Duchess of Gordon,
 Charles Richard in the absence of the dowager Duchess of Leeds,
 Sumner, D. D. Mistress of the Robes, assisted by
 six Daughters of Earls, viz. :

The Bishop
 of
 Chichester,
 Robert James
 Carr, D. D.

Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

Lady Mary Pelham.

Lady Sophia Cust.

Lady Teresa Fox-Strangways.

Lady Theodosia Brabazon.

Lady Georgiana Gray.

On each side of her Majesty walked five Gentlemen Pensioners.

- Ladies of the Bedchamber in Waiting, viz. :
 Countess Brownlow. Marchioness of Westmorth.
 Maids of Honour, viz. : Hon. Miss Eden, Hon. Miss Bagot, Hon. Miss de Ros,
 Hon. Miss C. Boyle, Hon. Miss Seymour, and Hon. Miss Mitchell.
 Women of the Bedchamber, viz. :
 Lady Caroline Wood. Lady William Russell.
- THE KING'S REGALIA, viz.
 St. Edward's Staff, The Golden Spurs, The Sceptre with the Cross,
 borne by the Duke of Grafton; Marquess of Hastings; borne by the Duke of St. Albans;
 their coronets each carried by a Page.
- The Third Sword, Curtana, The Second Sword,
 borne by the Marquess of Cleveland; borne by the Marquess of Salisbury; borne by the Marquess of Downshire;
 their coronets each carried by a Page.
- Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Garter Principal King of Arms,
 Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt. K.S.A. Sir George Naylor, Knt. K.H., C.T.S.
 his crown borne by a Page.
- The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Marquess of Cholmondeley;
 his coronet borne by a Page.
- His Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, in his robes of estate, carrying his baton
 as Field-Marshal; his coronet borne by Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.,
 his train by Lord Edward Thynne.
- His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, in like robes; his coronet carried by Lieut.-
 Gen. Sir William Hutchinson, Knt.; his train by Lord John Spencer Churchill.
- His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in like robes, carrying his baton; his
 coronet borne by Lieut.-Gen. John Slade; his train by Lord Ernest Bruce.
- The High Constable of Ireland, The High Constable of Scotland,
 the Duke of Leinster; the Earl of Erroll;
 his coronet borne by a Page. his coronet borne by a Page.
- The Earl Marshal of England, The Sword of State, The Lord High Constable of England,
 the Duke of Norfolk, borne by Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, K.G.;
 with his staff; attended K.G.: his coronet with his staff, and his
 by two Pages. carried by a Page. baton as Field-Marshal;
 attended by two Pages.
- The Sceptre with the Dove, St. Edward's Crown, The Orb,
 borne by the Duke of Richmond, K.G.; borne by the Duke of Somerset;
 his coronet carried by a Page. Lord High Steward, the Duke of Hamilton; his coronet carried
 by a Page. his staff and his coronet
 carried by two Pages.
- The Patina, The Bible, The Chalice,
 borne by the Bishop of Exeter, borne by the Bishop of Oxford,
 the Bishop of Rochester, Henry Philpotts, D.D. Hon. Richard Bagot, D.D.
- The Bishop of Bath and Wells, THE KING, The Archbishop of York,
 George-Henry Law, D.D. in his Royal crimson Robes, and Edward Harcourt, D.C.L.
 the Marquess of Worcester, his Majesty's train borne by the Bishop of Durham.
 the Earl of Kerry, the Marquess of Titchfield, the Marquess of Douro,
 assisted by the Master of the Robes, Capt. Sir Geo. Seymour, K.C.H.;
 and followed by the Groom of the Robes, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N.
- On each side walked ten Gentlemen Pensioners,* those on the King's right hand headed by
 their Lieutenant, H. B. Hinrich, esq., and those on his Majesty's left hand by their
 Standard-bearer, Sir George-Bartholomew Pocock, Knt.
- Groom of the Stole, Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting, Master of the Horse,
 Marquess of Winchester; Gen. Lord Vis. Combermere, G.C.B.; Earl of Albemarle;
 their coronets each borne by a Page.

* Instead of wearing the costume of the time of Henry the Eighth, adopted at the former coronation, the Gentlemen Pensioners were attired in the full-dress uniform of officers of the Guards, with cocked hat and feathers.

Ceremonial of their Majesties' Coronation.

[Sept.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,
Marquess of Clanricarde;
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners, Lord Foley;
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Archer-Guard of Scotland, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
his coronet borne by a Page.

The Master of his Majesty's Buck-hounds, Lord Viscount Anson;
his coronet borne by a Page.

Two Lords of the Bedchamber; viz. Earl Amherst, and the Earl of Denbigh;
each attended by a Page to bear his coronet.

The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, K.C.H.

Exons of the Yeomen
of the Guard,
Henry Cipriani, esq.
Thos. Horsley Curteis, esq.

Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen
of the Guard,
Robert F. Fitzherbert, esq.

Exons of the Yeomen
of the Guard,
Charles Hancock, esq.
John Hancock, esq.

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

[The Knights of the several Orders wore their respective collars.]

The Prebendaries, entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed over it to their station on the south side of the altar, beyond the King's chair.—The Vice-Chamberlain, Comptroller, and Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, passed to the seats provided for them.—The Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar thereof.—The Princesses and the Attendants of their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Officers of Arms to their box on the south side of the area.

The Queen, preceded by her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, and the Noblemen bearing her Regalia, and attended as before mentioned, ascended the theatre, and passed on the north side of her throne, to the chair of state provided for her Majesty on the east side of the theatre, below her throne, and stood by the said chair until his Majesty's arrival.—The Sergeants at Arms went to their places, near the theatre.—The Gentlemen Pensioners, who guarded their Majesties, remained at the foot of the steps ascending the theatre: the Yeomen of the Guard stood on the outside of the entrance to the choir.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats, as Peers, by the Officers of Arms.—The High Constables of Scotland and Ireland were also conducted to their places, as Peers.

The King, ascending the theatre, passed, on the south side of his throne, to his chair of state on the east side of the theatre, opposite to the altar; and their Majesties, after their private devotions, took their respective seats; the Bishops, their Supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the four Swords on his Majesty's right hand; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing his Majesty's Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Garter, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair, and the Trainbearers behind his Majesty.—The Gold Stick, the Master of the Horse, the

Groom of the Stole, the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Archer Guard of Scotland, passed to their seats, as Peers.—The Queen's Officers, the Noblemen who bore her Majesty's Regalia, her Supporters, Trainbearers and Assistants, stood near her Majesty; her Lord Chamberlain on the right hand; her Vice-Chamberlain on the left; and the Ladies-Attendants behind her Majesty's chair.

THE RECOGNITION.

Upon the conclusion of the anthem, his Majesty, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, and preceded by Garter, repaired to the east side of the theatre, where the Archbishop made the Recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre, his Majesty turning towards the people on the side at which the Recognition was made: the people replied to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God Save King William the Fourth;" and, at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

His Majesty then took his seat; and the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina were carried to and placed upon the altar by the Bishops who had borne them.—Two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid two cushions on the same, for their Majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.—The Archbishop of Canterbury put on his cope; and the Bishops who were to read the litany were also vested in their copes.

THE OFFERING.

The King, attended by his Supporters, and the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia and the four Swords, going before his Majesty, passed to the altar. Then the Queen, supported and preceded by the Noblemen bearing her Majesty's Regalia as before, went also to the altar. His Majesty, uncovered and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall or altar-cloth of

gold, which was delivered by an officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain, by his Grace to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the King, his Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, by whom it was put into the oblation-basin.

The Queen, kneeling on the left hand of his Majesty, made her offering, namely, a pall of gold, with the like ceremony. Their Majesties continued to kneel; and the prayer, "*O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place,*" was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer, their Majesties rose. The King was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area; and her Majesty to the chair on the left hand of the King. The Regalia, except the Swords, were delivered, by the several Noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, who laid them on the altar; the Great Officers, and the Noblemen who had borne the Regalia, going to their respective places.

The litany was then read by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Bishop of Lincoln, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool covered with blue velvet, placed above the steps of the Theatre, in the middle of its east side. Then was read the beginning of the communion service, the Bishop of Llandaff reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of Bristol the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London; his text was from 1 Peter, ii. 18, "Submit yourself to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake," a passage which had just been read in the Epistle. During the sermon his Majesty wore his cap of state of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and sat in his chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; his Supporters, the Deputy Great Chamberlain, and the Noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him. Her Majesty sat in her chair on the left hand of his Majesty, supported and attended as before. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair, on the north side of the altar, Garter standing near him. The Dean took his seat on the south side of the altar. The Bishops sat on their benches along the north side of the area. The Prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of the area, east of the King's chair, and near the altar.

THE OATH.

The sermon being ended, the Archbishop of Canterbury, advancing to the King, administered the Coronation Oath. The King arose from his chair of state, and, attended

by his Supporters and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, went uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion laid on the steps, and placing his hand on the Holy Gospels, his Majesty took the Oath, and added thereto his Royal sign manual, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household holding a silver standish for that purpose, delivered to him by an officer of the Jewel-office.

The King returned to his chair, when the hymn was sung, (the Archbishop reading the first line,) "*Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,*" &c.

THE ANOINTING.

Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the Anointing, "*O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets,*" &c. At the conclusion of this prayer, the choir sang the anthem, "*Zadock the Priest,*" &c. During this, the King was disrobed of his crimson robes by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who delivered them to the Master of the Robes; and his Majesty took off his cap of state, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain delivering the same to the Lord Chamberlain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes by the Groom of the Robes, the cap by the officer of the Jewel office. His Majesty then took his seat in King Edward's Chair, covered with cloth of gold, and placed in front of the altar, when four Knights of the Garter, viz. the Dukes of Leeds and Dorset, the Marquess Camden, and the Marquess of Exeter, summoned by Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, who had received the same from an officer of the Wardrobe; and the Dean of Westminster stood near holding the Ampulla, containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the Anointing Spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "*Be thou anointed,*" &c.

The King then kneeling, the Archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the Benediction. The Knights of the Garter returned the pall to the Lord Chamberlain (which was by him re-delivered to the officer of the Wardrobe), and repaired to their seats.

THE SPURS.

After this, the Dean took the Spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touched his Majesty's heels therewith, and returned them to the Dean, by whom they were laid upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

Earl Grey then delivered the Sword of State to the Lord Chamberlain, and, in lieu

thereof, received from his Grace another Sword in a scabbard of purple velvet (presented to his Grace by an officer of the Jewel-office), which his Lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who laid it on the altar, and said the prayer, "*Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King William.*" &c.

The Archbishop then took the Sword from off the altar, and, assisted by other Bishops, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying, "*Receive this kingly Sword,*" &c. and "*With this Sword do Justice,*" &c.

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

The King, rising, went to the altar, where his Majesty offered the Sword in the scabbard (delivering it to the Archbishop), and then retired to his chair: the Sword was then redeemed by Earl Grey, who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity, having first drawn it out of the scabbard, and delivered the latter to an officer of the Wardrobe.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE.

The King then standing, his Majesty was invested by the Dean with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of cloth of gold, delivered to him by the officers of the Wardrobe; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps.

THE ORB.

The King then sitting down, the Archbishop, having received the Orb from the Dean, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying, "*Receive this imperial Rule and Orb,*" &c. His Majesty then returned the Orb to the Dean, who laid it upon the altar.

THE RING.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, then receiving from the officer of the Jewel office the Ruby Ring, delivered the same to the Archbishop, who put it on the fourth finger of the King's right hand, saying "*Receive this Ring,*" &c.

THE SCEPTRES.

The Dean thereupon brought from the altar the two Sceptres with the Cross and Dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop. In the meantime, the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Workop, presented to the King a Glove, for his Majesty's right hand, embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his Majesty put on. The Archbishop then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross into his Majesty's right hand, saying, "*Receive the Royal Sceptre,*" &c.; and then the Sceptre with the Dove into his left hand, saying, "*Receive the Rod of Equity,*" &c. The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Workop, supported his Majesty's right arm, and held the Sceptre on occasion required.

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it, saying the prayer, "*O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy,*" &c. Then the Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, came from the altar, the Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown, which the Archbishop took and placed on his Majesty's head; while the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried "*God save the King,*" &c.: the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal. The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "*Be strong, and of a good courage,*" &c. The choirs then sang the anthem, "*The King shall rejoice in thy strength,*" &c. As soon as the King was crowned, the Princess of the Blood Royal and the other Peers put on their coronets: the Bishops their caps; and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the Bishops, presented it to the King, saying, "*Our Gracious King,*" &c. The King then returned the Bible to the Archbishop, who gave it to the Dean, and it was by him replaced on the altar. The Archbishop then pronounced the Benedictions, the Bishops and the Peers answering each Benediction with a loud Amen. The Archbishop then turning to the people, said, "*And the same Lord God Almighty grant,*" &c. *Te Deum* was thereupon sung, during which time the King removed to the chair on which his Majesty first sat on the east side of the throne.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

Te Deum being ended, the King ascended the theatre, and was enthroned by the Bishops and Peers; the Archbishop pronouncing the Exhortation, "*Stand firm, and hold fast,*" &c.

THE HOMAGE.

His Majesty, seated on his throne, then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Duke of Norfolk, to hold the same on his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on his left hand, during the Homage. The Archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the King, and, for himself and the fifteen other Lords Spiritual then present, pronounced the words of Homage, they kneeling around him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed his Majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the Lords Spiritual did the same; and retired. The like ceremony was then performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and the two other Princes of the Blood Royal.

then present; by Bernard-Edward Duke of Norfolk and fifteen other Dukes; by Charles-Ingoldesby Marquess of Winchester and seventeen other Marquesses; by John Earl of Shrewsbury and sixty other Earls; by Henry Viscount Hereford and nine other Viscounts; and by Henry-William Lord de Ros and fifty-seven other Barons.* During the ceremony, the choir sang an anthem, and the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household threw about the Medals of the Coronation.†

THE ANOINTING, CROWNING, AND ENTHRONING OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen having reposed herself in her chair on the south side of the altar, during the Coronation and Inthronization of his Majesty, arose as soon as the anthem was ended, and, being supported as before, went to the altar, attended by her Trainbearer and Ladies-assistants; and her Majesty knelt whilst the Archbishop said the prayer of consecration. Her Majesty then rose and went to the Chair, at which she was to be anointed and crowned, and which was placed on the left of King Edward's Chair, somewhat nearer to the altar; and standing there, the Countess Brownlow took off her Majesty's circle of gold, and delivered it to her Lord Chamberlain. The Queen then knelt down; and the Duchesses of Richmond, Montrose, and Northumberland, and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, having been summoned by Garter, severally left their places and repaired to the area, where, holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her Majesty, the Archbishop poured the consecrated oil upon her head, saying, "*In the name of the Father,*" &c. Then the Archbishop received, from the officer of the Jewel-office, the Queen's Ring, and put the same on the fourth finger of her Majesty's right hand, saying, "*Receive this Ring,*" &c. The Archbishop thereupon took the Crown from the altar, and reverently set it on the Queen's head, saying, "*Receive the Crown,*" &c. Her Majesty being crowned, the three Princesses of the Blood Royal and all the dowager Peersesses and Peersesses present put on their coronets. They were in number seven Duchesses, thirteen Marchionesses, twenty-nine Countesses, five Viscountesses, and thirty-two Baronesses.

Then the Archbishop placed the Sceptre with the Cross in her Majesty's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove in her

left, and offered up the prayer, "*O Lord, the Giver of all perfection,*" &c. The Queen, being thus anointed and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, the choir sang the Hallelujah Chorus. At the commencement of the chorus, the Queen arose, and, supported as before, ascended the theatre (reverently bowing to his Majesty as she passed the throne) and was conducted to her own throne on the left hand of that of the King, where her Majesty reposed until the conclusion of the chorus.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After the Chorus, the two Bishops, who had read the Epistle and Gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the Patina and the Chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the Bread upon the Patina, and the Wine in the Chalice. Their Majesties then descended from their thrones, and went to the altar, where the King, taking off his Crown, delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain to hold, and the Sceptres to the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond. Then the Bishops delivered the Patina and Chalice into the King's hands; and his Majesty delivered them to the Archbishop, who reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fair linen cloth. The Queen also taking off her Crown, delivered it to her Lord Chamberlain to hold, and the Sceptres to those Noblemen who had previously borne them. Their Majesties then went to their chairs, on the south side of the area. When the Archbishop and the Dean had communicated, their Majesties received the Sacrament, the Archbishop administering the Bread, and the Dean of Westminster the Cup. The King and Queen then put on their Crowns, and, taking the Sceptres in their hands as before, repaired again to their Thrones, supported and attended as before. The Archbishop then read the Communion Service, and pronounced the blessing; and, at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

After which, his Majesty, attended as before, the Four Swords being carried before him, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar, into St. Edward's Chapel; and the Noblemen, who had carried the Regalia, received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by the altar into the Chapel. The Queen, at the same time, descending from her throne, went into the

* The names of all the Peers and Peersesses present are recorded in the London Gazette. The whole number of Peers of the three kingdoms is about 510; of whom only 166, or not quite a third, were present. Many of the Peers of Ireland are not legally entitled to their privileges, from not having proved their right before the House of Lords.

† Obverse, a profile of the King; reverse, a profile of the Queen; modelled by Chantrey, and engraved by Wyon. The tickets of admission were not the same beautiful works of art as at the coronation of George the Fourth.

same chapel at the door on north side of the altar. Their Majesties being in the Chapel, the King, standing before the altar, delivered the Sceptre with the Dove, which his Majesty had borne in his left hand, to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar. His Majesty was then disrobed of his Royal robe of state, or Dalmatic Robe, and arrayed in his Royal robe of purple velvet by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop then placed the Orb in his Majesty's left hand. The Noblemen, who had carried the Gold Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, delivered the same to the Dean, to be by him deposited on the altar. Whilst their Majesties were in St. Edward's Chapel, the Officers of Arms arranged the returning procession, which moved at the moment when the King and Queen left the Chapel.

Their Majesties, and the Princes and Princesses, then proceeded out of the Choir, and to the west door of the Abbey, attended as before; their Majesties wearing their Crowns; the King bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb; and the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove: their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses wearing their coronets; and the Princes, who were Field-Marshal, carrying their batons. The Four Swords were borne before the King, in the same order as before. The Dean and Prebendaries, and the Bishops, who had carried the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, remained in the Choir. The Noblemen who had severally carried the Crowns, the Orb, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, walked in the same places as before; those Noblemen who had staves and batons carrying the same; all Peers wearing their coronets; and the Archbishops, and the Bishops supporting their Majesties, wearing their caps; and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

On the arrival of their Majesties on the platform without the west entrance, Garter proclaimed his Majesty's Style, as follows:—"THE MOST HIGH, MOST MIGHTY, AND MOST EXCELLENT MONARCH, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH: KING OF HANOVER, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND OF LUNENBURGH."

The Swords and the Regalia were received, in the Robing-chambers, by the officers of the Jewel-office appointed for that purpose. The ceremonies were concluded at about three o'clock, when their Majesties, and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, returned to St. James's Palace with the same state as in their proceeding to the Abbey.

As the economy of the age did not allow his Majesty to give his Peers the usual Co-

ronation dinner in Westminster Hall, he privately entertained a large party at St. James's, including the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Devonshire, Buccleuch, Gordon, Dorset, Leinster, and Wellington; the Duchess of Gordon; the Marquesses of Winchester, Exeter, Camden, and Cholmondeley; the Marchioness of Winchester; the Earls of Denbigh, Albemarle, Belfast, Brownlow, Howe, Amherst, Cawdor, and Munster; the Countess of Anherst; Lords Frederick, Adolphus, and Augustus Fitzclarence; Viscounts Combermere and Valletort; Lady Georgiana Bathurst; Sir Augustus d'Este, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Robert Otway, Sir W. H. Fremantle, Sir Fred. Watson, Sir Benj. Stephenson, Rt. Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope.

Earl Grey gave a dinner to a numerous party of Peers; Lord Palmerston to the whole of the Foreign Ministers; Lord Althorp to the Governor of the Bank, the Chairman of the several financial boards, and many members of the House of Commons; and the Lord Mayor to the Aldermen and a numerous party.

Throughout the metropolis the day was kept as a general holiday. All business was suspended, and the shops closed. The new entrance to St. James's Park from Carlton Terrace was opened for the first time. At about five o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Graham ascended from the Green Park in their balloon, which was visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis for a full hour. They descended safely at Heringgate Hall, Essex, twenty-three miles from London.

In the evening the metropolis was universally illuminated, and all the Government Offices were particularly splendid. A very grand discharge of fire-works in Hyde Park lasted from nine to eleven o'clock. Vauxhall and all the summer theatres were opened gratuitously to the public.

Accounts from all parts of the country describe the processions, feasting, and illuminations in every provincial town; and in several cases the day was chosen for transactions of greater importance and utility. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester* laid the first stone of a new church at St. Leonard's, near Hastings.

* The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria remained in retirement in the Isle of Wight. This gave rise to some angry remarks; but the determination is stated to have been occasioned only by the delicate state of health of the Princess Victoria.

CORONATION OF RICHARD III.

IN our last number was inserted "the Order of the Coronation of Richard the Second," that being the earliest of which a full description has been preserved. The following account of the Coronation of the third Richard has been recently published for the first time in the fourth number of "*Excerpta Historica*." The orthography is here so far modified as to suit the general reader, who will be rewarded by the occurrence of some very remarkable incidents.

The King and Queen came out of the White Hall* to Westminster Hall unto the King's Bench upon red cloth; and from the King's Bench, also upon red cloth, they went barefoot in procession with the Lords spiritual and temporal. The order of the procession was as follows. First went the trumpets and clarions; then the Serjeants at Arms and Heralds; and then a company of priests attendant on the Cross, namely, Priests with grey amices, Abbats and Bishops with mitres on their heads, and crosiers in their hands, and the Bishop of Rochester bearing the Cross before the Cardinal (Archbishop Bourchier). The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless sword naked; the Lord Stanley the mass; the Earl of Kent the second sword on the King's right hand, and the Lord Lovell the third sword on his left; the Duke of Suffolk the King's sceptre; the Earl of Lincoln the cross with the ball; the Earl of Surrey the fourth sword in its scabbard; and the Duke of Norfolk the King's Crown betwixt his hands. Then followed the King, in his robes of purple velvet, between the Bishops of Bath and Durham, and a cloth of state held over his head by the Cinque Ports; the Duke of Buckingham, with a white staff in his hand, bearing the King's train. Then came Earls and Barons. The Earl of Huntingdon bore the Queen's sceptre; the Viscount Lisle the rod with the dove; and the Earl of Wiltshire the Queen's crown. The Queen walked between the Bishops of Exeter and Norwich, having on her head a circlet of gold with many precious stones, and a cloth of state borne over, with a bell of gold at each corner, my Lady of Richmond

bearing her train. My Lady of Suffolk went alone in state, having a circlet of gold on her head; after her came the Duchess of Norfolk, with other ladies to the number of twenty; and lastly Knights and Esquires, with many tipstaves.

When the King had arrived at St. Edward's shrine, he was placed in his seat of state; and anon came forth before his Highness both priests and clerks, singing Latin and prick-song, and doing the full Royal service ordained for the occasion. At the anointing, strange to say, "the King and Queen put off their robes, and there stood all naked from the middle upwards, and anon the Bishop anointed both the King and the Queen." Then the King took the cross with the ball in his right hand, and the sceptre in his left, and the priests and clerks sung *Te Deum* with great royalty. The Cardinal then prepared to read mass, and the King and Queen went to their seats of state, where two Bishops came and knelt before the King, and then rose and kissed him,* and so stood by his side, one on his right hand and the other on his left; and the Lords bearing the regalia came and stood about him, the Duke of Buckingham on his right hand, the Duke of Norfolk on his left, and the Earl of Surrey before him, holding a sword upright all the time of mass. The Bishops of Exeter and Norwich stood by the Queen; the Duchess of Suffolk sat on her right hand, and my Lady of Richmond on her left, and the Duchess of Norfolk and other ladies knelt behind her. The King and Queen sat still until the *pax* was given, and when that was done, went to the high altar, and there kneeled down, and anon the Cardinal turned round with the holy sacrament in his hand and divided it between them both, and there they received the good Lord, and were houseuled both.

When mass was done, the King went up to St. Edward's shrine, and offered up Saint Edward's crown and many other reliques. That done, the Lords set his own crown on his head, and the company departed homewards, every lord in his degree as they went.

They then proceeded to the high dais in Westminster Hall, and as soon as they came there the King and Queen retired to their chamber, the clothes of state being still left in the

* A room in the Palace of Westminster, afterwards used as the House of Lords.

hall. Whilst the King was in his chamber, the Duke of Norfolk came riding into the hall, on a horse trapped down to the ground with cloth of gold, and removed from the hall all people except the King's servants; and the Duke of Buckingham, calling to him the Marshal of the Hall and other officers, directed them how the King would have his lords sit at four boards in the hall. At four o'clock the King and Queen came to the high dais, and there they sat down to their dinner, the King sitting in the midst of the board, and the Queen on the left hand, near the board's end: on the right hand of the Queen stood my Lady of Nottingham, and on the left hand the Lady of Surrey, holding the cloth of state over her head when she either eat or drank; and on the right hand of the King sat the Bishop of Durham in the Cardinal's room. And anon the Lords and Ladies removed down into the Hall, and all the Ladies stood at the boards where they were assigned to sit: the Lord Chancellor and other Bishops were placed at another board; the Master of the Rolls, the King's Chaplain,* and the Mayor of London, at the Earls' board; and at the Barons' board the Chief Judges of England, the Sergeants of the coif, the Chief Barons of the Exchequer, and other worshipful men of the law. The first course was conducted in by the Duke of Norfolk as Marshal of England, Sir Thomas Percy the Comptroller, Sir William Hampton the Treasurer, Lord Lovell the Chamberlain, Lord Surrey the Steward, with a white staff in his hand, and Mr. Fywater the Sewer, and the king was served on dishes of gold and silver, all covered; Lord Audley was carver to the King all the dinner time, and Lord Scroop of Upsal Cupbearer; and so my Lord Lovell was standing before the King all the dinner time, and two Squires lying under the board at the King's feet. After the King the Queen was served, and then the Bishop of Durham, all three with covered dishes. My Lady of Suffolk was served in her state by herself alone, and my Lady of Norfolk and my Lady of Richmond sitting at another mess, and then all the other ladies, sitting at a board all upon one side, and no man with them except

their carvers, who knelt before them. And anon every man retired down into the hall, and were placed according to their rank.

At the second course came riding into the hall Sir Robert Dymoke, the King's Champion, his horse trapped with white and red silk, and himself in white armour, and the Heralds of Arms standing upon a stage among all the company. The Champion then rode up before the King, and there demanded before all the people, whether there were any man who would assert against King Richard the Third why he should not pretend to the Crown. For a while all the people were in peace; and, when he had finished his challenge, all the hall with one voice cried, "King Richard." One of the Lords then brought the Champion a covered cup full of red wine, which he took, and, having uncovered, drank thereof; and, when he had done, he cast out the wine and covered the cup again, and, having made his obeisance to the King, turned round his horse, and rode through the hall with the cup in his hand, which he had for his labour. Then came down before the King all his Heralds of Arms, in number eighteen; four of them wore crowns, and one of these four spoke certain words (doubtless Garter proclaiming the King's style*), which said, all the others cried a *Larges*; and this they repeated three times in the hall, and then returned to their standing.

As to the third Course, the evening was so far spent that nothing further could be served except wafers and hyppocras. And when this was done, there were brought into the hall great lights of wax, torches, and torchets; and the Lords began to rise from their boards, and went up to the King making their obeisance. Then the King and Queen arose and went to their chambers, and every man and woman departed and went their ways.

The document concludes with a list of the three Dukes, nine Earls, two Viscounts, twenty-one Lords, and seventy Knights, who were present at this Coronation, besides the seventeen Knights of the Bath then created.

* "*Chapelyn*" in orig. the singular number—probably his Confessor, or Dean of the Chapel.

* This passage shows pretty plainly that the Chronicler was not himself one of the fraternity of Heralds, to whom we are so frequently indebted for our knowledge of ancient ceremonials.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of English Dramatic Poetry to the time of Shakespeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration. By J. Payne Collier, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo.

MR. HINDS,* in allusion to the "Ancient Religious Mysteries," says, that histrionic representations being the first rude mode by which men would probably express themselves, to records so preserved may be assigned an earlier date than to hieroglyphic symbols, or to the simplest monuments. These religious mysteries were practised by all the early nations; and imitations, called also mysteries, were got up by charlatans, and were accompanied by such gross indecencies, that Cicero makes the term *mysterium* synonymous with *abominatio*. In the popularity of these dramatic *abominations*, we look for the origin of the coarseness and indelicacy of our mediæval dramas, and the unconsciousness of impropriety among our ancestors, who beheld Adam and Eve on the stage in *puris naturalibus*, for custom extinguishes modesty. A law of Theodosius, and previous attempts, proscribed these abominable *mysterics*; and in the century preceding his era, Gregory of Nazianzum, a poet as well as orator and theologian, in imitation, he says, of Euripides, composed plays from Scripture. The use of the term *mysterics* for such plays, is of uncertain origin. Admitting with Mr. Collier (ii. 125) the French use of the term *mystery* for a drama, there must have been a cause for such an appropriation. Parkhurst† says, that St. Paul uses the term "mystery of godliness" in reference to the famous Eleusinian rites; and it may be that the word was partly alienated to plays, in allusion to the popular abuses which we have mentioned. We agree fully with Mr. Collier (ii. 123), that the term is not ancient in England; and we assume that the Latin word *ludus* was substituted by Fitzstephen, Matthew Paris, and other early chroniclers, because the Anglo-Saxons had no other

term for histrionic representations, than *Plega, play*; a word still of most indefinite application. As to the term *miracle-plays*, it seems to us to be taken from the subjects; but we do not agree with Mr. Collier, where he says (ii. 124),

"The compound term of *miracle-play* seemed to me best adapted, according to the old authorities, to express briefly the origin and nature of the representation."

Neither the thing which forms the subject or the word *mystery* are of English origin; and when we find in Scripture, that *mystery* does not signify any thing *secret and incomprehensible*, but (in the words of Parkhurst) "*a spiritual truth, couched under an external representation or similitude*," the word is very properly applied to dramatic representations, and is better than *miracle-play*, because the latter limits the drama to only a part of the extensive subject. There were *mysterics*, as those of Adam, Noah, &c. &c. which had no reference to *miracles*, only to *histories*.

Mr. Collier says (ii. 126),

"If *miracle-plays* had their origin in Constantinople, they would soon find their way into Italy, and from thence may have been dispised over the rest of Europe;"

and he admits that the *miracle-play* of St. Katharine acted at Dunstable early in the twelfth century, was composed by a Norman monk, who was also a member of the University of Paris.—ii. 127.

Now Boileau says, that the pilgrims who, for the representation of the *Passion*, opened the first theatre at Paris, brought thither from Italy the taste and first idea of the drama. It appears to us that this play of St. Katharine, and others similar, only grew out of the dramatic representations of the *Passion*, *Resurrection*, &c. performed at the due seasons in churches, and some of these we can trace to the time of Zosimus, who filled the papal chair anno 416, when Theodosius was Emperor. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum* we should probably find the germs of all these innovations. It is certain too, that in the 4th century Pagan sports and spectacles still exist-

* Rise and Early Progress of Christianity, i. 20.

† Lexic. 446.

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ed.* When obscurity attaches to the origin of a thing, we are often inclined to ascribe the obscurity to remoteness of origin. In the century mentioned, fictitious writings upon Scriptural subjects were innumerable.† Some further remarks may be made. A grandeur of character has been often observed in the savages of America, which is not found in the barbarous invaders of the Roman empire. Alaric resembled a Dey of Algiers, not an Alexander, and his followers ruffians, not Homer's heroes, because they had no feelings above sense. But the replies of the Scythians to Cyrus and Alexander exhibit elevation of sentiment—intellectual dignity. A feeling of this desideratum in the manners of the Middle Age caused chivalry to be supported, but that applied only to the higher ranks. The manners and understanding of their inferiors had not a more lofty elevation than that which good hounds may be said to possess; for their gratifications were wholly sensual, and their manners, under the tyranny of feudality and superstition, canine and dependant. There might be some fortunate menials, who were honoured with a collar, perhaps made parlor dogs, but the majority were kennelled, or kicked about in the kitchen; the best of them, as to intellect, being only valued for low humour, in the character of clowns and tools. Now the drama is at all times a test of public taste and intellect, because nobody will patronize what they do not feel and enjoy. The plays of Terence, which for intellectual merit are admired in the present day, were popular; but could they have been so, unless a Roman audience had been sufficiently refined? It was for want of such elevated intellectuality that literature in the Middle Ages so degenerated. Could such barbarians have relished a play of Sophocles? In the year 1286 the *spectacles* of the French were limited *aux fêtes, moitié burlesques, moitié religieuses*, &c. and an old Chronicle of Milan says, *histriones* used to sing of Roland and Oliver, (whence by the way, our Rowland for an Oliver,) and, upon conclusion of the song, buffoons and nimes used to play upon the harp, *et decenti corporis*

motu se circumvolvebant, i. e. grace-

Mr. Collier thinks that *histrion* probably implied all sorts of performers. Ducange says, "*Histriones præpositi meretricum* in Glossis antiq. iidem forte qui lenones," and this passage explains why they were refused Christian burial, and were otherwise civilly disgraced. We shall not translate the definition, and have given the original word *histriones*, on account of Mr. Collier's observation.

There is no labour which an English Antiquary will grudge in elucidation of the ancient manners of *his own* country. He will follow, like a mole, the worms of record; but unfortunately there is not a custom of the country which is indigenous, and every lexicographer knows that the root must be acquired, before the word can be defined. Dramas have as foreign an origin as tea and sugar. Harlequin is only Mercury, and in the vases of Greece we see every character known upon the stage; but unfortunately there are among them no Druids or early Britons, Anglo-Saxons, or Normans. Our aborigines were savages; and we have no barbarians in the plays of Sophocles, Euripides, Æschylus, Aristophanes, or Menander. Our early dramas were mere puppet shows performed by living machines. Such are our deductions; and, reserving specification of certain curious matters to a future article, we shall finish this with a passage of general history relating to Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex. In vol. i. p. 338, it is said, from a MS. diary,

"April 4. Dr. Parry told me the Countess Kildare assured him that the Queen caused the ring wherewith shee was wedded to the crowne, to be cutt from her finger some six weekes before hir death; but wore a ring which the E. of Essex gave her, unto the day of hir death."

In a manuscript History of Bristol in our possession, copied from one older, is the following entry, under the year 1600. We will not say that it is not taken from some printed work, only if it be so, that it is unknown to us.

"1600. This year yr Earle of Essex, after he had been some time in prison, was without her Majesty's knowledge or con-

* Spanheim, p. 291, ed. Wright.

† Id. 317—319.

‡ *Nouveaux Mémoires sur l'Italie par deux gentilshommes Suedois*, iii. 334.

sent, beheaded privetly in the Tower by y^e means of Sr Rob^t Cecil, Rawly, and severall others of his adversaries; but when y^e Queen heard of Essex's death, she presently took it so grievously, that she kept her bed for a space, and was never well after; but as it was supposed it cost her Majesty her life. She was most grievously offended with them that caused the Earle to be put to death, saying to them, 'You had best take away my life also;' and to shew her love to y^e Earle, and her sorrow for his death, she wore black mourning."

Keynsham, the seat of the Haringtons, is near Bristol, and there is a paragraph in the "*Nugie Antiqua*," which shows that the melancholy of the Queen in her latter days was by her contemporaries ascribed to the death of Essex. We need only allude to the copious collection of accounts concerning her last sickness, to be found in Mr. Nichols's *Progresses*.

(To be continued.)

Raglan Tour. A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Raglan Castle, with cursory Sketches of Bergavenny and Crickhowell. By the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M. A. &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 66.

MR. FOSBROKE states in his Preface, that Topography is heavy reading; and he might have added that modern Literature requires *all* works to be made as entertaining as possible. He had previously published a cheap volume entitled "*The Tourist's Grammar, or Rules relating to the Scenery and Antiquities incident to Travellers, compiled from the great writers on the Picturesque*," with the professed object of relieving the dry catalogue matter of local works. Now certainly there is no reason why topographers should not be paysagists as well as statist; why they should not promote public good by making people enjoy the beauties of their vicinity, as well as the profits. The importance of such a taste implies contingent consequences far too extensive for a notice like this. A land proprietor may be induced to improve in all manner of ways a residence in which he delights; his habits may be more and more derusticated, for that implies grossness, his manners elevated, and the proceeds of his property augmented, because it is the natural result of an interest taken in a thing, to ameliorate it as much as possible. There

are some things especially hostile to rural residence, one is, no good roads; another is, a lapse into sensuality and coarseness for want of society; and the other *ennui*. To avoid these, a pursuit and refined taste are essential, because people in the present times cannot live as Squire Western did; although we know that, if a country gentleman does not sport, he is very likely to ruin his constitution for want of exercise. In towns and cities people lounge during whole mornings for news and gossiping,—of course are incessant ambulators: but for a great part of the year sporting objects alone will stimulate a country gentleman to wade through mud and dirt. It has been said, that against rainy days there should be provided a billiard-table, a hand-organ set to quadrille tunes (for the young people in the evening), and a library of good novels. Certainly rural residence does require all possible innocent amusements, and the study of landscape-gardening is a most appropriate one. The "*Tourist's Grammar*," and the present work, written as an exemplification of Mr. Fosbroke's plan, both tend to facilitate this study. Raglan, a palatial castle of the fifteenth century (the ancient seat of the Somersets), was a good subject for selection, because it is most beautifully laid out;* and, as Mr. Fosbroke says, does not, like ruins in general, "convey a feeling of solitude, melancholy, or desolation. It is not a palace for owls, a paradise for snakes, or a churchyard for ghosts. It is an oriental fancy scene,—a Claude, not a Salvator picture,—a Vauxhall of ruins. Oberon, Ariel, Titania, and all that sprightly tribe, the lovely children of Fancy and Innocence, are the only inhabitants which a poetical imagination can justly appropriate to it."

Raglan consists of *three* courts, including the outer vallum. The latter, i. e. first court, is "composed of a double towered gateway in the centre; the half-shell of the keep, and an angular hexagonal tower. Thus the back-ground is building; the intervening space in front, lawn and shrubbery; and the *tout ensemble*, a drop-scene at a theatre, over a superb groupe."—p. 12.

* By Mr. WYATT of Troy-House, the Duke of Beaufort's steward.

This scene is well represented by a tasteful frontispiece.

The second court is a square, entirely of buildings, and Mr. Fosbroke says of this,

"Though it is the worst of the three, because *inter alia* it is wholly inclosed, and no power upon earth can prevent a square being heavy and formal, manage and decorate it how you will, it has claim to this particular kind of notice, viz. on two sides for the triumph of ivy, in overcoming bad circumstances; in the other two for architectural grandeur, jewels in old settings."—p. 16.

The most beautiful of all is the third court, and Mr. Fosbroke thus enthusiastically but truly says,

"Here the vivacity of Raglan is dancing, not in Bacchanalian rumps—not in the jumps of Fawns and Satyrs, but in the delicate steps of the Graces and Hours, moving to the lyre of Apollo, around the goddess of Beauty, enthroned and smiling. Without further poetical somnambulism, it is a perfect shrubby scene, which cannot be surpassed. It is connected in sentiment and imagination with the splendour of the family rank, the Plantagenets of old England, where appear all the signs of the times, grand staircases, up which stalked stately barons and proud dames; and carved fireplaces, where esquires uncased knights of their armour, and the gorgeousness of chivalry displayed its domestic magnificence in silks, velvets, and plumes; in Orientalism, not Gallicism of taste; in manly gowns and beards, not effeminate coats and shorn chins; when men did not assimilate fighting cocks, or dancing dogs; when, as in Grecian statues, they exhibited the natural grace of the human form by a close fit of polished steel, or royalised it by the majesty of flowing robes. It is not possible to give a picturesque character in detail of this very beautiful court. It is the groupe which constitutes the perfection of the whole by a felicitous combination of accidents."—p. 17.

Heaviness is further relieved by some lively poetry. We shall give a specimen, which may excite a smile.

"Yes (said a lively poetical person), if ever there was a place fitted for lovers to breathe roses, and talk pine-apples, it is Raglan. I was once there, when a young couple were billing and cooing in the distance. Now it has been noted that the courting of two middle-aged or elderly people can never be made the subject of a novel, because there is a wide difference between turtle doves and barn-door fowls. If, therefore, we take young people for the chief actors, they must be made to do as persons of their age are always sure to do,

viz. commence flirtation, with the hopes of marrying. Elephant Johnson, who seems to have thought that there was no difference between a lover and a Lord Chancellor, says that wooing and marrying ought to form the base of plays and romances, because all people have been in love once; and it therefore becomes a matter in which a general interest can be taken. So 'strike the harp to *Bragela*.' Here are the lines which I wrote about this Cupid and Psyche scene,

Come, look on me, beloved one,

And I will look on thee;

Arise, arise, my morning sun,

And pour thy beams on me.

There's happiness in tell-tale eyes,

That is to hope allied;

Ah! let me now from them surmise

You mean to be my bride.

Then look me, girl, a kind reply,—

Why do those eyes so shine?

Why put you on that smile so sly?—

You mean, 'I know you're mine.'

'Queen of your happiness, as now,

I must be when a wife'—

Yes, by your darling self, I vow,

You shall be so through life.

That precious blessing, woman's love,

Is tutelary away;

Angels below, like those above,

They guard us on our way.

Now mark me, love, I further pray,

This look conveys a kiss,—

Soul of my soul, now fix the day,

When I shall be in bliss.

You blush,—look down,—but do not speak,—

Why not?—I've won papa,—

You smile, but still art dumb,—I'll seek

The time then from mama.

"I never saw this ignited young couple again; but I have heard that fortune made them man and wife,—a double-barrelled gun: a better fate than mine, for of me she made a log, I was only burned for charcoal."

The ancient history of the manor, the several styles of architecture, and an interesting account of the Marquis of Worcester, who first discovered the elasticity of steam as a mechanical power, form distinct articles. The church has one particular curiosity.

"Over the arch of the chancel, beneath the cornice of the ceiling, is a board, perforated in scroll work, and hollow underneath, forming the top of a long narrow box, and seemingly extending around the cornice of the vaulting. Tradition says that it was constructed upon acoustic principles, for improving sound; and it is certain that the wooden ceilings of churches were constructed upon such principles."

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by J. W. Croker, Esq. M.P.

(Continued from p. 144.)

WE resume our extracts from this interesting publication; confining ourselves, however, to such anecdotes as have not appeared in previous editions, but which the industry of Mr. Croker has enabled him to incorporate.

It is related by Boswell that on the 2d of May 1778, he and Johnson dined with a numerous company at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, when the doctor attacked Boswell with such rudeness at some imaginary offence, that the latter shunned his society for a considerable time afterwards; Boswell has omitted to inform us of the particular nature of the offence, but attributes it to Johnson's ill-humour, resulting from the company's paying less attention to him than he was in the habit of receiving. Lord Wellesley, however, has communicated to Mr. Croker the following account of the cause of this quarrel, which probably Boswell's mortified pride would not permit him to do.

"Boswell, one day at Sir Joshua's table, chose to pronounce a high-flown panegyric on the wits of Queen Anne's reign, and exclaimed, 'How delightful it must have been to have lived in the society of Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Gay, and Bolingbroke! We have no such society in our days.' SIR JOSHUA. 'I think, Mr. Boswell, you might be satisfied with your great friend's conversation.' JOHNSON. 'Nay, Sir, Boswell is right; every man wishes for preferment, and if Boswell had lived in those days, he would have obtained promotion.' SIR JOSHUA. 'How so, Sir?' JOHNSON. 'Sir, he would have had a high place in the *Dunciad*!' This anecdote Lord Wellesley heard from Mr. Thomas Sydenham, who received it from Mr. Knight, on the authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds himself."

Boswell would have found some difficulty in reconciling this anecdote with his own assertion in vindication of Johnson's politeness, that he "had been often in his company, and never once heard him say a severe thing to any one; when he did say a severe thing, it was generally extorted by ignorance pretending to knowledge, or by extreme vanity or affectation."

Johnson's affection for his wife is well known. According to his opinion she possessed every virtue under heaven; and he frequently lamented her death in fervid strains of almost papal devotion.

"Garrick told Mr. Thrale, however, that she was a little painted puppet, of no value at all, and quite disguised with affectation, full of odd airs of rural elegance; and he made out some comical scenes, by mimicking her in a dialogue he pretended to have overheard. Dr. Johnson told Mrs. Piozzi that her hair was eminently beautiful, quite *Blonde* like that of a baby; but that she fretted about the colour, and was always desirous to dye it black, which he very judiciously hindered her from doing. A picture found of her at Lichfield was very pretty, and her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Porter, said it was like. The intelligence Mrs. Piozzi gained of her from Mr. Levett, was only perpetual illness and perpetual opium.*"

The following characteristic sketch of Garrick, the pupil and friend of Johnson, is given on the authority of Miss Hawkins:

"At Hampton, and in its neighbourhood, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick took the rank of the *notables*—every thing was in good taste, and his establishment distinguished—he drove four horses when going to town.' She adds the following description of his personal appearance: 'I see him now in a dark blue coat, the button-holes bound with gold, a small cocked hat laced with gold, his waistcoat very open, and his countenance never at rest, and indeed, seldom his person; for, in the relaxation of the country, he gave way to all his natural volatility, and with my father was perfectly at ease, sometimes sitting on a table, and then, if he saw my brothers at a distance on the lawn, shooting off like an arrow out of a bow in a spirited chase of them round the garden. I remember—when my father, having me in his hand, met him on the common, riding his pretty pony—his moving my compassion by lamenting the misery of being summoned to town in hot weather (I think August) to play before the King of Denmark. I thought him sincere, and his case pitiable, till my father assured me that he was in reality very well pleased, and that what he groaned at as labour, was an honour paid to his talents. The natural expression of his countenance was far from placidity. I confess I was afraid of him; more so than I was of Johnson, whom I knew not to be, nor could suppose he ever would be thought to be, an extraordinary man. Garrick had a frown and spoke impetuously. Johnson was slow and kind in his way to children."

Dr. Johnson's opinion of Painting.

"For painting he certainly had no taste, no acquired taste, for his sight was worse

* Levett did not know Mrs. Johnson till the year 1746, when she was fifty-seven or eight years of age, and in very ill health.

even than his hearing.* He even to Mrs. Piozzi professed such scorn of it, as to say that he should sit very quietly in a room hung round with pictures of the greatest masters, and never feel the slightest disposition to turn them, if their backs were outermost, unless it might be for the sake of telling Sir Joshua that he had turned them. In one instance, however, he admitted that painting required a considerable exercise of mind; yet even on that occasion he betrayed what Mrs. Thrale calls his 'scorn of the art.' Sir Joshua Reynolds mentioned some picture as excellent. 'It has often grieved me, Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'to see so much mind as the science of painting requires, laid out upon such perishable materials: why do not you oftener make use of copper? I could wish your superiority in the art you profess to be preserved in stuff more durable than canvas.' Sir Joshua urged the difficulty of procuring a plate large enough for historical subjects, and was going to raise farther observations: 'What foppish obstacles are these!' exclaimed on a sudden Dr. Johnson: 'here is Thrale has a thousand ton of copper; you may paint it all round if you will, I suppose; it will serve him to brew in afterward - will it not, Sir?†' Talking with some persons about allegorical painting, he said, 'I had rather see the portrait of a dog that I know, than all the allegorical paintings they can show me in the world.'‡

His love of late hours.

"Dr. Johnson, as Mrs. Piozzi relates, loved late hours extremely, or more properly bated early ones. Nothing was more terrifying to him than the idea of retiring to bed, which he never would call going to rest, or suffer another to call so. 'I lie down,' said he, 'that my acquaintance may sleep; but I lie down to endure oppressive misery, and soon rise again to pass the night in anxiety and pain.' By this pathetic manner, which no one ever possessed in so eminent a degree, he used to shock that lady from quitting his company, till she hurt her own health not a little by sitting up with him when she was herself far from well."

"Indeed, he has been known to say, 'Whoever thinks of going to bed before twelve o'clock is a scoundrel.' Having nothing in particular to do himself, and having none of his time appropriated, he was a troublesome guest to persons who had much to do. He rose too as unwillingly as he went to bed."§

The Doctor's gulosity.

"Johnson's notions about eating were nothing less than delicate; a leg of pork

boiled till it dropped from the bone, a veal pie with plums and sugar, or the outside cut of a salt buttock of beef, were his favourite dainties: with regard to drink, his liking was for the strongest, as it was not the flavour, but the effect he sought for, and professed to desire; and when Mrs. Piozzi first knew him, he used to pour capillaire into his port wine. For the last twelve years, however, he left off all fermented liquors. To make himself some amends indeed, he took his chocolate liberally, pouring in large quantities of cream, or even melted butter; and was so fond of fruit, that though he would eat seven or eight large peaches of a morning before breakfast began, and treated them with proportionate attention after dinner again, yet he has been heard to protest, that he never had quite as much as he wished of wall-fruit, except once in his life, and that was when he and the Thrales were all together at Ombersley, the seat of Lord Sandys; and yet when his Irish friend Griereson, hearing him enumerate the qualities necessary to the formation of a poet, began a comical parody upon his ornamented harangue in praise of a cook, concluding with this observation, that he who dressed a good dinner was a more excellent and more useful member of society than he who wrote a good poem. 'And in this opinion,' said Dr. Johnson, in reply, 'all the dogs in the town will join you.'||

"Mrs. Piozzi also relates that he used often to say in her hearing, perhaps for her edification, 'that wherever the dinner is ill got up there is poverty, or there is avarice, or there is stupidity, in short, the family is somehow grossly wrong: for,' continued he, 'a man seldom thinks with more earnestness of any thing than he does of his dinner; and if he cannot get that well dressed, he should be suspected of inaccuracy in other things.' One day, when he was speaking upon the subject, Mrs. Piozzi asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 'So often,' replied he, 'that at last she called to me, when about to say grace, and said, 'Nay, hold, Mr. Johnson, and do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner which in a few minutes you will pronounce not eatable.'"

Johnson's opinion of Lord Kaimes's writings.

"Johnson thought very well of Lord Kaimes's *Elements of Criticism*; of others of his writings he thought very indifferently, and laughed much at his opinion that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much valour and virtue were exhibited in it. 'A fire,' says Johnson, 'might as well be thought a good thing; there is the bravery and address of the firemen in extinguishing

* Reynolds's Recollections.

† Mrs. Piozzi's Anecd.

‡ Hawkins.

§ Hawkins.

it; there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and properties of the poor sufferers; yet,' says he, 'after all this, who can say a fire is a good thing?'"

His prejudices against Scotland.

"When his friend Mr. Strahan, a native of Scotland, at his return from the Hebrides asked him, with a firm tone of voice, what he thought of his country? 'That is a very vile country, to be sure, Sir,'" returned for answer Dr. Johnson. 'Well, Sir!' replies the other somewhat mortified, 'God made it.' 'Certainly he did,' answers Dr. Johnson again; 'but we must always remember that he made it for Scotchmen, and comparisons are odious, Mr. Strahan; but God made hell.'"†

Few men had perhaps been more inveterate students than Dr. Johnson. "There is no royal road to learning," was a common saying with him; yet we here find him rather deprecating close application to study, and recommending desultory reading for the acquisition of knowledge. But it is certainly true that his sentiments of one day do not always accord with those of another.

"'I would never,' said he, 'desire a young man to neglect his business for the purpose of pursuing his studies, because it is unreasonable; I would only desire him to read at those hours when he would otherwise be unemployed. I will not promise that he will be a Bentley; but if he be a lad of any parts, he will certainly make a sensible man.'"‡

"Dr. Johnson had never, by his own account, been a close student, and used to advise young people never to be without a book in their pocket, to be read at by-times when they had nothing else to do. 'It has been by that means,' said he one day to a boy at Mr. Thrale's, 'that all my knowledge has been gained, except what I have picked up by running about the world with my wits ready to observe, and my tongue ready to talk. A man is seldom in a humour to unlock his book case, set his desk in order, and betake himself to serious study; but a retentive memory will do something, and a fellow shall have strange credit given him, if he can but recollect striking passages from different books, keep the authors separate in his head, and bring his stock of knowledge artfully into play: how else,' added he, 'do the gamblers manage when they play for more money than they are worth?'"§

The Sunday Library; or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day; being a Se-

lection of Sermons from eminent Divines of the Church of England, chiefly within the last half century, with occasional biographical sketches and notes. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. &c. Vol. IV.

WE are inclined to value highly this volume (though all are meritorious) because it contains a Sermon by Bishop Huntingford on False Philosophy, which exhibits most beautiful ratiocination. We shall add no more, because we should deem it a wrong to our readers not to give a fine specimen upon an abstruse point: and our limits are bounded.

Doing evil that good may come; or, the end justifies the means.

"If it be an allowed maxim that men may do evil for the production of some good, then it will not be improbable (because the case has happened) that some persons under the delusion of this principle, may, with a view to some imaginary good, not only refuse you justice, but proceed to treat you with the grossest injustice—may first plunder your property, and then deprive you of life, though on your part no offence hath been committed against either law or equity. Where then would be that security of rights, which from society you are encouraged to expect, and warranted in demanding.

"Again, the basis of civil society is mutual confidence. But what man of common prudence will commit either his property or his person to the care of another, who holds himself at liberty to betray his trust, and even destroy his friend, provided he doth but intend to appropriate the spoils to some good purpose.

"Thus, then, this principle goes to the dissolution of all society; and if so, must be rejected, as not compatible or reconcilable with that state for which man is intended; and in which, when duly constituted, he finds the greater portion of happiness."

"But in vindication of this perverse paradox, the public good of society has been pleaded. It would however be difficult, nay even impossible, to show that it can be for the public good of society to defeat the very cause and counteract the very ends for which all society is instituted, both which evils this paradox completely works by banishing confidence, and by violating at pleasure the rights of the society existing.

"But its advocate then pleads the good of posterity. Whose posterity? By the sudden death of those whom this maxim may have taken off, he has done his utmost that they shall have no posterity; that they may do evil to produce good, he has taught them to rob and destroy each other, as he has robbed and destroyed the men of his own generation. For what was once in itself lawful, must always be lawful; if robbery and assassination be lawful to the maintainer

of this principle, they will be lawful to his children. And thus by precedent he establishes a maxim, which pursued to its consequences would tend to the utter extinction of all society."

"Seen, then, in these points of view, the paradox of doing evil, 'that good may come of it,' is of all others the most mischievous that ever entered the mind of man." —15-17.

Action upon the iniquitous principle reprobated, was common among the ancients; witness the following passage of Livy: "Eam [concordiam civium] per *æqua*, per *iniqua* reconciliandam civitati esse? (p. 41, ed. Elzevir.) From what we know of Italian subtlety, we are inclined to think that it was a favourite maxim of Roman policy.

The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. By M. de Bourrienne, his private Secretary. 3 vols. 16mo.

IF a successful General has an unlimited command of men, he will not cease to go to war, and if a successful banker has an unlimited command of money, he will not cease to speculate. Defeat as a consequence of presumption in the former case, and bankruptcy in the latter, are events in the usual course of things. Napoleon ultimately did not trade, but gambled. He was a master in the arts of war and policy; but the cash, the physical resources of France, were exhausted, as to the supply of soldiers, and, in the end of his career, he only shuffled. He existed as a monarch only by victory; and victory was in the end impossible, because his living ammunition was expended. Let us state only an evident fact. Before the capture of Paris in 1814, he had only *one* army to oppose to *two*, those of Schwartzburg and Blücher. Bills were drawn upon him to an amount which he could not answer, and whoever says that he was beat up to 1814, by any other means than that of actually overpowering him by physical necessity, contradicts the only test of truth, History. The Russian expedition was his first commission of an act of bankruptcy, and he never recovered it. It was an indiscretion, a speculation, which he could not repair. Fatalism, Fortune, &c. are silly pretences in his case. These notions are only sound under inexplicable contingencies. But is it an unaccountable thing, that

Sheriff Wellington sold him up after he had made his last effort to *raise the wind*? But he was a great man, a wonderful man, and so forth; yes, and what is a great and wonderful man, reduced to irretrievable distress, but a pyramid of Egypt broken into small stones,—a thing to talk about?

Moreover, victories are gained, generally speaking, by the inferiority of the enemy—if barbarians through tactics, if otherwise through accidents. The English alone were capable of contending with him in battle, and did so successfully. They picketed him upon the island of Saint Helena; and, in a political view, as to prevention of mischief, acted rightly; but whether petty annoyance of him was not a meanness unbecoming the national character, must be left to those who do not think it sufficient to enrage a lion, without torturing him by insult. We come now to the work before us.

M. de Bourrienne has booked, like a short-hand writer, in the manner of Boswell, all that Buonaparte said or did in matters of business. He was a most restless creature, eternally, like a job-making lawyer, plotting or doing mischief. He had no idea of retiring with a fortune, and then living at his ease. The nations of Europe were to him only carrion carcasses, whither himself, an eagle, attended by ravens, hawks, magpies, &c. could repair to feed: and all his study was how to make living kingdoms carcasses, whereon he and they could feast. Now the natural history of human birds of prey, is however a most instructive and entertaining study, because it extends knowledge of the world, promotes wisdom, and occupies the mind. But we must declaim no longer. Monsr. de Bourrienne's book, as to matter, is wholly composed of consecutive details, and like Boswell's before mentioned, shows us the man, completely, as to his public life, and therefore well suits such a study. We certainly have not libelled him by our similitude; for we are told (i. 31) that Buonaparte laughed loudly while he was describing the death of an officer, literally severed in two by a bomb-shell.

The Legion of Honour was founded to ingratiate the noblesse (ii. 88); and was, with other conciliating measures, a preparatory step for obtaining the empire. So much for him. Josephine had a presentiment, that such an exal-

tation would lead to a divorce. At least her apprehensions (ii. 110) vindicate such an inference; but, if she suffered from that event, it was only as a French-woman may be supposed capable of suffering.

When Napoleon sent her a message, announcing his prospect of a son and heir, she bitterly complained of his delicacy and cruelty. But notwithstanding her grief,

"such was still Josephine's passion for dress, that after having wept for a quarter of an hour, she would dry her tears to give audience to milliners and jewellers. The sight of a new hat would call forth all Josephine's feminine love of finery. One day, I remember, that taking advantage of the momentary serenity occasioned by an ample display of sparkling gewgaws, I congratulated her upon the happy influence they exercised over her spirits, when she said, 'My dear friend, I ought indeed to be indifferent to all this; but it is a habit.' Josephine might have added, that it was also an occupation; for it would be no exaggeration to say, that if the time she wasted in tears and at her toilet, had been subtracted from her life, its duration would have been considerably shortened."—iii. 219.

It does not appear from the portraits that she had any pretensions to beauty; and it is an understood thing, that although pretty women may dress plainly, other women ought to decorate themselves with adscititious ornaments. We have before spoken of the book; and have only to add, that it contains interesting portraits and cuts.

Narrative of the Ashantee War, with a View of the present state of the Colony of Sierra Leone. By Major Ricketts, late of the Royal African Colonial Corps. 8vo. Map and Plates.

IF Dr. Johnson, when he wrote his pamphlet on the Falkland Islands, had been desirous of detailing the misery and wretchedness of an African campaign, he could not have selected a more apposite example than the narrative now before us. Indeed, before such an event had taken place, in looking over those pages so justly celebrated in our English literature, we could not divest ourselves of that incredulity which forbids us to believe that so much misery could really exist in nature. Our prejudice also in favour of military glory, and the feeling of humanity itself, both concurred to

bias our judgment, and urged us to charge the learned Doctor with visionary exaggeration, rather than be persuaded of the truth and reality of his observations. Accustomed from our infancy to admire the deeds of valour, we looked with some sort of respect, or sometimes with envy on those brave men who have devoted their lives to the defence of their respective empires. Ignorant of the hardships of a campaign, we considered war little more than a splendid game,—a proclamation, an army, a battle, and a triumph. Some indeed must perish in the most successful field, but they lie upon the bed of honour, they resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and filled with their country's glory smile even in death. But the life of a modern soldier, says Johnson, now much to our purpose, is ill represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perish during the course of a campaign, a very small part ever feels the stroke of an enemy; the rest languish in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction, victims of hunger and cold, pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of helpless misery, and are at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance. By incommodious encampments and unwholesome stations, by want of food, and by exposure to the inclemency of the severest weather, where courage is useless, and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away.

The present work is a sad illustration of this terrible truth. Our author was one of the actors in these sanguinary campaigns. A witness of the deplorable disasters on the African coast, a spectator and actor in almost every scene, he presents the reader with no fictitious narrative, artfully arranged and heightened by false colouring; but from him we learn that he daily recorded the events that passed around him, and that he now simply endeavours to communicate the impression which he then felt.

The Narrative commences with the

appointment of Sir Charles MacCarthy to the government of the western coast of Africa, in the month of March 1822. His arrival was joyfully hailed by all the inhabitants of that colony.

"On the morning of the 27th of March he landed from the *Iphigenia* at Dixcove, where he was received by a numerous body of the inhabitants, who, as soon as the proclamation was read and explained to them, expressed their joy and satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations. His Excellency then returned to the frigate, and reached Cape Coast roads on the next morning, and on landing was received by thousands of the natives, who were anxious to witness the change of Government so long expected. On the 29th the new charter and proclamation were read, the ships of war decorated with flags, and the guns of the castle fired a royal salute, accompanied with great rejoicing among all the castes of the people. On the morning of the 30th, his Excellency re-embarked, and dropped down to Annaboe and landed, but returned in the evening to proceed to Accra, where he arrived on the 2nd of April, and remained till the 11th, when he embarked and returned to Cape Coast Castle. He sailed for Sierra Leone about the 12th of May, leaving particular instructions to cultivate and cherish a good understanding with the natives around, and to impress on their minds that Great Britain had no other object but to encourage their commerce and industry. Sir Charles, with the impression that he should at his next visit find the country in the full enjoyment of peace, was with the most bitter feelings of disappointment informed, in November following, that the Chief of the Ashantees, after receiving by his messengers the usual presents, had, in breach of the treaties entered into with Mr. Bowdich, and afterwards with Mr. Dupuis, and in defiance of the established usages of the country during peace, without any application whatever to Major Clis-holm, the commandant of the Gold Coast, employed his agents to kidnap a mulatto man (a serjeant in the Royal African Colonial Corps), who was on duty at Annaboe; the unfortunate man was carried prisoner to Donquat in the Fantee Country, fifteen miles at the back of Annaboe fort, and there detained in irons. On the 2d of February, it was ascertained that a son of the late King had been sent down by Osai from Coomaasie, with one of his executioners, to put the serjeant to death, and to send the jawbone, the skull, and one of the arms of the victim to him."

The Governor of course thought it his duty to notice such an atrocious act, and he immediately prepared to march with a sufficient body of troops

to punish the barbarians; he was received every where on his journey with the warmest regard by the inhabitants of the villages, who showed their hospitality by bringing large quantities of palm wine, and by swearing mutual friendship and support on his Excellency's sword, after their custom. They sung songs in his praise, at the same time clapping their hands, whilst others swept the street as he passed through their respective villages. But these scenes of affection and hospitality were soon to be succeeded by the din of war.

"About two o'clock the enemy, who were said to be considerably more than ten thousand men, instead of being divided, as it was reported, were collected together, armed with muskets, and having a large description of knives stuck in their girdles. They were heard advancing through the woods with horns blowing and drums beating; and when they came within half a mile of our party they halted, when Sir Charles ordered the band of the Royal African Corps, which had accompanied him, to play 'God save the King,' and the bugles to sound, he having heard through some channel in which he placed confidence, that the greater part of the Ashantees only wanted an opportunity to come over to him. The Ashantees played in return, which was alternately repeated several times, and then a dead silence ensued, interrupted only by the fire of our men at the enemy, who had by this time lined the opposite bank of the river, which was here about sixty feet wide; having marched in different divisions of Indian file through the woods with their horns, sounding the names or calls of their different chiefs, a black man who had been at Coomaasie was able to name every Ashantee chief with the army by the sound of their respective horns. The action now commenced on both sides with determined vigour, and lasted till nearly dark. It was reported about four o'clock that our troops had expended their ammunition, consisting of twenty rounds of ball cartridges, besides leaden slugs which were contained in small bags suspended by a sling round the men's necks, and loose powder contained in small kegs, carried also by the men themselves. Application was made to Mr. Brandon, who arrived in the middle of the action, for a fresh supply of ammunition, he having received his Excellency's orders to have forty rounds of ball cartridges packed in kegs for each man, ready to be issued, but Mr. Brandon said that it was not yet arrived, and that he had only a barrel of powder and one of ball with him, which were immediately issued. He had left Assamacou with about forty natives carrying ammuni-

tion, and was in advance of them when the engagement commenced. The enemy perceiving that our fire had slackened, attempted to cross the river, which at this time had become fordable, and succeeded. They had dispatched a considerable force to encompass our flanks, in order to prevent our retreat, and now rushed in all directions on our gallant little force, who still defended themselves with their bayonets, until they were completely overpowered by their myriads, who instantly beheaded nearly every one of those who unfortunately fell into their remorseless hands. A small brass piece, which had arrived during the engagement, was about this time unloosed, and the muzzle raised, whilst Mr. De Graft, a man of colour, went round and obtained some powder from the King of Diakera, with which and some loose musket balls that had been left in a keg, it was loaded and fired in the direction of the enemy, in hopes to impede in some measure their advance; but they immediately afterwards rushed forward, and killed and wounded two men. The Brigade Major, who had been wounded, finding that his Excellency had left the King of Diakera, followed in the direction which he understood he had taken, and shortly after observed him in a trench in advance. He recognised him by his feathers. Soon after some musketry was fired in front, and there was a general rush back of those who were with him, after which no more was seen of him. It appeared by Mr. Williams's statement that he left the field of action in company with Sir Charles MacCarthy, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell, and, after proceeding a short distance along the track to Assamacou, they were suddenly attacked by a post of the enemy, who fired, and broke one of Sir Charles's arms, and that he immediately after received another wound in the chest and fell. They then removed him under a tree, where they all remained awaiting their fate, which they perceived to be inevitable. Immediately after Mr. Williams received a ball in his thigh, which rendered him senseless; previous, however, to his falling, he saw Ensign Wetherell, who appeared also to have been wounded, lying close to Sir Charles, cutting with his sword at the enemy, as they were tearing the clothes off his friend and patron. Mr. Williams, upon recovering his senses, perceived that some Ashantees were attempting to cut his head off, and had already inflicted one gash on the back of his neck; luckily, however, at this crisis an Ashantee of authority came up, and recognising Mr. Williams, from whom he had received some kindness in the African Company's time, withheld the hand of the savage; and he then saw the headless trunks of Sir Charles MacCarthy, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell. During his captivity he was lodged under a thatched shed in the day time, and locked up at night in the

same room with the heads of Sir Charles, Mr. Buckle, and Ensign Wetherell, which, owing to some peculiar process, were in a perfect state of preservation. Sir Charles MacCarthy's presented nearly the same appearance as when he was alive. It was said that Mr. Jones, a merchant and captain of the Militia, fell into their hands alive, and because he had received five wounds, he was sacrificed to the fetish. It seems that every person, whether Ashantee or prisoner, who may be so unlucky as to receive that number of wounds in one action, is considered as belonging to the fetish."

Such was the disastrous result of this action, which appears to have been commenced without sufficient caution. The enemy now became more bold and daring, and threatened to drive the English into the sea, and he advanced with his whole army towards Cape Coast Castle. In the mean while the English and their allies made every preparation to give them a warm reception.

A sanguinary battle subsequently ensued,* which for ever disabled the enemy, and at the sametime restored peace and tranquillity to the exhausted inhabitants of those regions who had suffered much during these long and disastrous campaigns. Such was the result of this important victory that it will, in all probability, for ever deter these people from visiting the country again, in a hostile manner. In fact, the King of Ashantee in the month of April of the present year, sent a son and nephew as hostages to be educated at Cape Coast Castle, accompanied with six hundred ounces of gold, to be lodged there as a security for his future good conduct towards the British, Dutch, and Danes.

The "Narrative" is followed by a brief view of the present state of the colony of Sierra Leone, which has engrossed so much of late of the public attention, on account of the deplorable loss of human life, as well as it being in the centre of the slave trade, for the extinction of which abominable and inhuman traffic, it seems to have been hitherto retained by this country.

Sierra Leone is a peninsula, and so named by the Portuguese, from the roaring of the thunder through the vallies on the approach and termination of the rainy season, resembling that of a lion. The scenery upon

* See our vol. xcvi. ii. pp. 457, 550.

drawing near the colony from the sea, is picturesque, and the verdure of the woods is delightful. On landing at Freetown, the capital, a stranger is not a little surprised to behold a place so far superior to what he had been induced to expect, but on the approach of the rainy season his wonder begins to cease. The Hermitan is a harsh easterly wind, which dries up all vegetation, and continues for several days with such terrible effect, that the flooring of the houses, and the window shutters, shrink and separate more than an inch asunder, the glass is broken, and the furniture is warped; but at the approach of the rains, the open seams gradually close again. The next day after the first shower of rain, the force of vegetation is so great, that the grass and weeds may literally be seen to grow. At intervals during the day in the rainy season, the action of an intensely hot sun on the earth, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, produces a disagreeable sickening smell, which is probably one of the causes of fever that prevails at this period of the year. The havoc which this dreadful disease has made among the Europeans is too well known to be insisted upon here.

Concerning the liberated Africans we find some interesting particulars, from which it appears that all the efforts of the English to put a stop to this traffic in human flesh are rendered abortive by the conduct of those unprincipled nations who find it to their interest still to persevere in their nefarious designs for the capture and slavery of their fellow men.

"The Portuguese and Spaniards impress on the minds of the slaves that the English are anxious to destroy them; in consequence of which the poor creatures are, just after capture, much dejected; but, as they are generally immediately released from their confinement, and every possible attention paid to them, they soon become cheerful, and, although totally unacquainted with one another's language, shortly become familiarized by signs or motions; and, when anchored in Freetown harbour, awaiting their adjudication, their countrymen located in the colony visit them; and, from being acquainted with the approaching delivery, they indulge in merriment and pleasure. Should there be any disease among the slaves on board the ships, they are landed as soon as the necessary legal forms are gone through. Many of these poor creatures arrive in such a deplorable state from want and

disease, that it is difficult to preserve their lives. It is really shocking to humanity to see a cargo of children arrive sometimes mere skeletons, in a complete state of exhaustion. The small-pox and measles often break out on board the slave vessels, as well as the ophthalmia. Slaves are purchased from the natives on an average of about 4*l.* each, and are paid for in gunpowder, arms, tobacco, ardent spirits, &c. Those taken in the latitude of Sierra Leone might reach Fernando Po in 15 or 20 days."

The volume is embellished with a map and plates, but independently of decorations, it is highly deserving of a place on the shelf of the politician and the historian.

Few Words on many Subjects, grave and light, in Law, Politics, Religion, Language, and Miscellaneæ. By a Recture. 16mo. pp. 294.

THIS is the work of an author who thinks with excellent abstract reason, and that is highly auxiliary to intellectual improvement. Nevertheless, however true it is, that what is right now must ever be so, opinions are subject to circumstances, and even the most palpable wisdom may be dangerous. We adduce these premises, as one reason for not being more diffuse in regard to the book before us. The most untenable and preposterous notions are now successfully circulated as aphorisms, because they are upheld by mob outcry. Distinctly from religion or politics, it is the miserable characteristic of the times, that reason and good sense are on the wane. Theory and change are the ruling principles of the day, and "leaping before looking" the dominant propensity. We can recommend the perusal of this work, because we respect reason, but say no more, because, when hurricanes are in action, we must wait till they have ceased, to judge of the results.

Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems. By Walter Savage Landor, Esq.

THE poetry of Mr. Landor has but a feeble chance for popularity in times like these; it belongs to better days, and is addressed to readers of another stamp than the present. Strength of mind and power of diction are not the characteristics of modern poetry, but they are essentially the pervading spirit of Mr. Landor's. There is more of true poetic feeling, more of the di-

vine afflatus in some half-dozen pages of the work we are noticing, than would be found in as many volumes which are yet upon our table, and which each prolific month adds to the stores of mediocrity; these are, nine out of ten, but efforts of memory united to an ingenious disposition of the plunder,—so ingenious, that the thieves may be likened to gypsies, who so disguise the children they steal that their own fathers do not know them. In Mr. Landon's volume, though much is heavy and not a little is tedious, there is in all its beauties the impress of originality, a fine tone of moral feeling, and of exalted sentiment. It will be a scandal to our literature if it do not find a permanent place ultimately among our standard poetry, but the cawing and twittering of small and great birds must subside ere the song of the nightingale can find

“fit audience tho’ few.”

It is not our intention to dissect and to analyse the multifarious contents of this volume; and if it shall be objected that our praise is too general, we shall presently put to silence all gainsayers, by extracting passages which would have made the immortality, we dare not say the fortune, of a dozen poets fifty years ago, and compared with which there is but little in modern poetry that has higher claim to excellence.

PRAYERS PERSONIFIED.

Swifter than light are they, and every face,
Thou’ different, glows with beauty; at the throne [kind,
Of Mercy, when clouds shut it from man—
They fall bare-bosomed, and indignant Jove
Drops, at the soothing sweetness of their voice,
The thunder from his hand.

MORNING.

Now to Aurora borne by dappled steeds,
The sacred gate of orient pearl and gold,
Smitten with Lucifer's light silver wand,
Expanded slow to strains of harmony.

NIGHT.

And now the chariot of the Sun descends;
The waves rush hurried from his foaming
steeds,
Smoke issues from their nostrils at the gate,
Which when they enter, with huge golden
bar
Atlas and Calpa close across the sea.

FEARS.

Fears, like the needle verging to the Pole,
Tremble and tremble into certainty.

CHAROBA BATHING.

— Long she linger'd at the brink,
Often she sighed, and naked as she was,
Sat down; and leaning on the couch's edge,
On the soft inward pillow of her arm,
Rested her burning cheek; she moved her
eyes;
She blushed; and blushing plunged into
the wave.

— When love
Scatters its brilliant form, and passes on
To some fresh object in its natural course,
Widely and openly and wanderingly,
'Tis better! narrow it, and it pours its gloom
In one fierce cataract that stuns the soul.

Mountain and Sea, ye are not separation;
Death, thou dividest but unitest too,
In everlasting peace and faith secure.
Confiding Love, where is thy resting place?

What pliancy, what tenderness, what life!
Oh, for the smiles of those who smile so sel-
dom,

The love of those who know no other love!

VIOLENCE.

The violent choose but cannot change their
end;

Violence by man or nature must be theirs.

Wickedness and woe

Oft in their drear communion taste together
Hope and Repentance.

Much fruit is shaken down in civil storms,
And shall not orderly and loyal hands
Gather it up?

CRIMES NOT SOLITARY.

'Tis not their own crimes only men commit,
They harrow them into another's breast,
And they shall reap the bitter growth with
pain.

These amidst innumerable others
attest the classic strength with which
Mr. Landon's lyre is strung, and the
depth and purity of the tone to which
it is pitched. With a short extract
from one of the minor poems we con-
clude our panegyric:

“It is and ever was my wish and way,
To let all flowers live freely, and all die
Whene'er their genius bids their souls de-
part,
Among their kindred, in their native place.
I never pluck the rose; the violet's head
Hath shaken with my breath upon its bank,
And not reproached me; the ever sacred
cup
Of the pure lily bath between my hands
Felt safe, unsoil'd, nor lost one grain of
gold.”

It has not escaped our observation,
that Mr. Landon has adopted a mode
of spelling which seems ‘very like’
affectation, not that we consider our
‘well of English’ altogether unde-

filed; but when we consider with what little success Mr. L. has attempted to improve our orthography heretofore, we think he might have spared us, to use a Shakspearian phrase, 'these strange dishes.'



Oxford; a Poem. By Robert Montgomery.
2d Edition.

WE have hitherto expressed our opinion of Mr. Montgomery in terms of high commendation, and we have purposely abstained from noticing his present volume, because we could neither join the 'hue and cry' which the critics with few exceptions have raised against him, nor conscientiously set up our own opinion to stem, or at least to attempt to stem, the torrent of invective by which he has been overborne. Though it would be no hard task to select the best lines of the present poem in vindication of a partial judgment, we are constrained to admit that the selection of the worst lines might almost justify the severity with which he has been handled. The truth is, 'Oxford' is a failure. We suspect that the subject was not the choice of Mr. Montgomery, but that he has reversed the relative positions of the poet and the artist, and lent himself to the illustration of the plates, which *affect* to do this office for the poem. Mr. M.'s reputation could not afford this; he has rashly, we think, ushered an immature and hasty production into the world, on the strength of his name and talents, forgetting that his best production was but the promise of 'good things to come,' the blossom and not the fruit of the tree of literary immortality.

We will not pursue the subject further, than by protesting first against the merciless, we had almost said savage, ferocity with which Mr. M.'s 'Oxford' has in some instances been treated; and secondly, we would recommend Mr. Montgomery not to throw down these 'bones of contention' for the critics to snarl and quarrel over, but to remember what he has already done, and to fix his eye steadily on the goal of his ambition, on those immortal heights where the great Masters of the Divine Art are beyond the shafts of malice, and the storms of criticism, and enjoy the fame for which the 'pure spirits' toiled, and for which they were contented

to endure the misfortune of having fallen on evil days and the neglect of contemporaries, and knowing the capricious nature of popularity, would with dignified patience commit their claims to posterity. We have the second edition of Mr. Montgomery's poem before us, not, we are persuaded, to contradict our opinions, but to convince him how much may be effected by a previous reputation, and to teach him not lightly to hazard it.

On Diluted Chlorine in the early stages of Pulmonary Consumption. By M. Gannal.
Translated by W. H. Potter, M.R.I. 8vo.

On Pulmonary Consumption, its Prevention and Remedy. By John Murray, F.S.A. F.L.S. F.H.S. F.G.S. 12mo.

MR. MURRAY'S and M. Gannal's popularly written little volumes may be read with considerable instruction, of which there is much need, especially among the higher classes, after the recent strange and humiliating exhibitions of public delusion and extravagant violations of common sense.

The number of deaths from consumption has increased of late years from 40 to 60,000 annually in this island. One fourth part of the deaths in the bills of mortality are to be referred to it. It is almost invariably fatal, not one in many hundreds surviving.

The following statements of Mr. Murray are deserving of attention:

"Though cures have been boasted of, it is almost universally admitted by the most eminent physicians, that those cases are of a very doubtful character, and it is very questionable whether a case of pulmonary consumption has yet been cured."—p. 18.

"Change of climate has been most relied on, but it is generally that of a forlorn hope."—p. 19.

"The marshy country is now abandoned, and it is suspected that consumption is even more general there than elsewhere."—p. 20.

"The less frequency of consumption on the Continent has been attributed to the greater prevalence of hæmorrhoidal discharges."—ib.

"Warm baths have been resorted to. Patients in the Valais, according to Dr. Tissot, pass the greater part of their time in the water. At Baden, Dr. Macard has seen invalids sit four or five hours in the bath; six hours at a time in the warm baths in Silesia, are deemed sufficient, and the patients sit up to the chin."—p. 23.

"The most recent plans and proposals we have heard of, are those of Dr. Myddelton, of Exeter, who employs mixed powders in a box, the chief ingredients of which we understood to be *hemlock*, a circular brush, having a rotatory motion, as in the blooming of cucumbers, &c. by turning a winch volatilizes or temporarily suspends these powders in the atmosphere; this is done with a view to *encrust* the lungs. We have heard of no instance of cure; on the contrary, we understood that one of his patients died while we were in that city, and were also told that he had lost his own daughter by pulmonary consumption."—p. 23.

"Females of the Society of Friends are less frequently, *ceteris paribus*, the victims of pulmonary disease than others." p. 44. [It is supposed on account of the uniformity of their dress. Rev.]

"The specific climate which may suit one individual, may not prove sanative to another."—p. 62. [A fact daily confirmed by observation. Rev.]

"Dr. Cotterreau of Paris, has invented a machine for inhaling chlorine in pulmonary consumption, and one case after another has been submitted to the attention of the Institute." [He has also published a small volume, which is translated into English. Rev.] "It is now twelve years since we experienced the benefit of chlorine in our own person in pulmonic disease. We might easily adduce, from innumerable sources, conclusive proofs that the first idea of curing pulmonary disease by means of aerial chlorine, originated with us."—Introduct. pp. vii. viii.

Mr. M. has been

"In the hope of finding some substitute for chlorine, that might be equally effective, and not so irritating to the lungs. In the vapour of nitric acid, or red fuming nitrous acid, we have discovered what we were in quest of."—p. x.

Mr. M. also gives internally the chlorate of potassa in doses of four to eight grains, two or three times a day. (p. 138.) His remarks (pp. 24, 105,) plans of using these agents, and cases from p. 128, to 138, are very interesting, *though withal we are men of little faith*.

These are all the *newest* fashions of treatment, except *one*, which is but too notorious, Mr. St. John Long's vegetable simples, applied to human simples,—God help ye, simple ones!

"We know nothing of Mr. St. John Long's empirical practice, which has been severely criticised and ridiculed. The *tobacca inflata* is, however, said to be the remedy. This plant is stated in the '*Flora Americana*,' to be common among the woods on the continent of North America."—p. 24.

It is now a fashionable remedy for spasmodic asthma.

There is nothing extraordinary in Mr. Long's career, and his twelve thousand per annum out of the pockets of the GREAT DELUDED, to those who have seen much of the fashionable world, and breathed the flat and shallow atmosphere of intellect that surrounds it. There is nothing irrational in the principle of Mr. Long's inhaling and inflicting plan. Certainly not. Only it has been tried by fifty others before him, and always failed. Myddelton, Murray, Cotterreau, Scudamore, and others, have been trying it. But what is curious, if a number of scientific men start a project, and a quack adopt and imitate it, the quack is invariably run after in preference, because it is no advantage, we suppose, to try the same method under men of education and judgment. Dr. Saunders of Edinburgh discovered the *Rev.* Dr. Stewart's system of treating consumption, but the reverend physician was sent for 300 miles at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* per mile; Saunders was never heard of. Mr. White of Bath discovered stricture of the rectum, and wrote an excellent treatise on it, but instead of going to Mr. White, the great and rich went to a person who took up Mr. White's practice, and applied it to cases of *every* description, and who, after making an immense fortune, wrote upon the subject a heap of unintelligible, ungrammatical jargon and verbiage, which proved that he knew little or nothing at all about it. A man living in a village near Liverpool, about twelve years ago, discovered that all diseases were to be cured, by cutting out a piece of integument on the breast. The rich came to him from all quarters to be operated upon. The operator at last died, and the village from being a thriving place during his career, has sunk into poverty.

So much for the GREAT DELUDED, and their mighty enchanters, the surgeon-painters, surgeon-divines, and surgeon-rectum-doctors, of this brilliant age of the "march of humbug!"

As to prejudices, we have none. After having examined the morbid anatomy of consumption in three museums, containing 2 to 3000 preparations each of all kinds, after having seen the disease in four or five of the largest hospitals in Europe, we look upon the speculation as something like alchemy, or the search for the philosopher's stone.

The Law of Election in the Ancient Cities and Towns of Ireland, traced from Original Records. By William Lynch, Esq. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 90.

MR. LYNCH has written this book with the intention of informing us, that the old constitution of this country has been repeatedly sent to the hospital to be physicked, bled and blistered, and has never yet been dismissed incurable; nay, that it possesses the property ascribed in mythology to the Heathen Deities, of perpetual juvenility.

With regard to the Borough part, the veins of the constitution, he adds, that the transfusion of blood, not from young boroughs to old ones, but from old boroughs to young ones, is the Reform or Medean secret, which renovates the aged Eson. For our parts, we give no opinions concerning such changes, until we know how they work. The object of the book before us being thus stated, we allegeate that records (and Mr. Lynch has given us a valuable selection) will certainly show formulæ, and to a certain extent the facts, relative to the places which returned members; but to ascertain the real bearing of a case, it is not sufficient to know the deeds relating to it, we should also know the depositions of the witnesses, and the conduct of the parties. We know that in the fifteenth century, there were sheriffs who were fined 100*l.* for making false returns, and that undersheriffs would not stipulate to make returns according to the number of votes, unless the high sheriffs permitted them so to do; that the members for cities and towns were mostly the recorders; and that at the Lancastrian Parliament of 1459, members were pointed out by the king, under privy seals, and therefore returned as such by the sheriff, without regard to the number of votes, and that an act of indemnity was afterwards passed in consequence. These facts show (and Mr. Lynch's is a party book) that there never was a period when great abuses did not obtain, but the contrary, which might even be assumed from the bare writs and returns. The fact is, that there never is, was, or can be a representation, purely indicative of the opinion of the people, unless there is previously a subdivision of property, which cannot be acted upon by influence;

but such a state of things is always subject to the violence of conflicting parties. However, we must come to certain points.

Mr. Lynch contends (p. 65) that:

"The writs of summons [in Ireland] bear internal evidence that the term '*Communitas*,' in whatever acceptation some may be now willing to take it, was not restricted to any particular or select class of persons, within cities and towns. In these writs the officers are ordered to cause to be elected, with the assent of the community of the county, two knights, and with the assent of the community of the city or town, two citizens or burgesses."

In short he contends that the right of voting was anciently in all the inhabitants at large of cities or towns.

Now we know that copyholders is but a modern term for *tenants in villenage*, and we know that villains and serfs were inhabitants of various places, and that at this day they have no power of voting for counties, nor do we think, that (except in cases below stated) any other than *free burgesses* had any right of voting for towns. If so, what becomes of Mr. Lynch's position concerning a vested right in all the inhabitants?

Dr. Brady, in his Glossary, says that *communitas* had no such acceptation as that given by Mr. Lynch. He says, that *anciently* the *Barons* only, and tenants in capite, or military men, were the *community* of the kingdom, and those only meant, taken and reputed as such in our most ancient historians and records. See Cowel, v. *communitas*.

It is very true that Mr. Lynch vindicates, in p. 53, his position of universal suffrage, by a statute (of Ireland) of 33 Hen. VIII., wherein it is enacted, "that citizens and burgesses should be returned to Parliament by the greater number of inhabitants of the said towns." But the question with us is, whether in several instances any persons were permitted to reside in these towns, who were *not* freemen; and his subsequent quotations concerning Galway, &c. bear us out, we think, in that suspicion. We are however not disposed to deny, that in towns not incorporated, the inhabitants at large (as potwallopers at Taunton) might return the members, or that they might do so by specific regulations, in certain corporate towns also, but we do not think, that even

with these admissions, his case of universal suffrage every where is satisfactorily established.

The necessary Operation of the Corn Laws in driving Capital from the Cultivation of the Soil, &c. &c. By Alexander Mundell, Esq. 8vo. pp. 52.

MR. MUNDELL says (p. 52), that the operation of the Corn Laws passed in and since 1815, has been to drive capital from the cultivation of the soil, &c. &c. Now as the year 1815 was that in which war prices terminated, and those of peace commenced, we are inclined to ascribe this alienation of capital from the land, not to any operation of the Corn Laws, but to the diminished profit of cultivation. Mr. Mundell, to use a proverb, "puts the saddle upon the wrong horse." Corn Laws have been in existence long before and during the whole period to which his inquiry extends; and taking the simple fact, that the withdrawal of the capital occasioned a larger importation of grain, we see in this not the operation of Corn Laws, but the diminution of home production. The very documents used by Mr. Mundell himself to vindicate his most extraordinary (as we think) sophism, are, we also think, conclusive on our side. During the ten years of 1805—1815, the war period, there passed 1466 enclosure bills. From 1820 to 1830, ten years of peace, only 367. Of course, there has not existed an equal inducement to break up new soil, because the demand and profit have been less.—From 1805 to 1815, the total imports of all sorts of grain, even during the war-demand, were only 20,230,852 quarters. From hence we infer that the high war-prices occasioned an augmented domestic production, which enabled the quantum of imports stated to be sufficient. On the ten years of peace, 1820—1830, the total of imports amounts to 56,375,456, which vast increase of importation we conceive (except so far as the population is now greater) to have grown out of a diminished home production. We further find from Mr. Mundell (p. 45) that it is only since 1815, that the burthen arising from the Poor Rates has been so heavy. This we again ascribe to the decreased demand for

labour; for why otherwise should the burthen have commenced in a particular period, the first year of peace?

There is a bearing in this question about Corn Laws, which we believe has not been hitherto considered. It is the difference in the value of money between this and the exporting country. They have on their side dearthness of money, and cheapness of commodities; we the converse state of things. We cannot afford to give them an equal quantity of goods for theirs, because our cost of raising or manufacturing them is twice as much as theirs. But they will take the return in money. This is worth twice as much to them as it is to us. If we give them only 3s. 6d. a bushel for wheat, it is of as much value to them as 7s. to us. Whether we give them money or goods, they derive a cent. per cent. profit (and we possibly a cent. per cent. loss) through the inequality in the value of money and the cost of production.

M. Chatenvieux, an experienced continental agriculturist, admits the absolute necessity of Corn Laws in England; and most certainly the landlord has as equitable a claim to demand such a protection, as the manufacturer has for prohibitory duties on foreign imports; for let us mark the possible, nay probable, mischief to both parties, under uninfluenced prices. The agriculturist has no machinery to make a capital of 500*l.* produce as much as 1000*l.* He can gain nothing but by absolute necessities. His market, though certain, is limited (beer, the consumption of the vulgar, excepted) to eating only. In the house expenses, under a state of civilization, the bills of the butcher and baker and cheesemonger, are inconsiderable, compared with those of the grocer, or other luxury tradesmen. All who depend upon custom in the former vocations, must include the poor, because the poor must eat and drink. But the poor would require less wages, if provisions were cheaper. Admitted. But there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. A. gives 30,000*l.* for an estate of 1000*l.* per annum, at 30 years purchase. You reduce his rents from the 1000*l.* per annum to 500*l.* per annum. He is then able only to sell or leave by will 15,000*l.* capital, instead of 30,000*l.*

and of course the luxury consumption of him and his dependents is diminished accordingly. So many more customers fail; and you at length find the error of your system, because you impoverish the consuming landlords and tenants, and substitute paupers, who have nothing to spend but as customers, at *your* cost, with *your* money. The landlords ultimately cannot support the poor. You have ruined the agricultural property one full half, in the value of capital, and thrown thousands of acres out of cultivation,—you cannot let your houses in country towns at all, and they fall into ruin,—the agricultural interest is not able to buy anything of you,—civilization withers,—trade fails,—all sellers and no buyers is a system which destroys itself; and for the sake of saving sixpence a week in bread, and a shilling in butcher's meat, you are a ruined man, surrounded with rebellious poor. The fact has actually occurred in certain manufacturing villages. The farms cannot be let; nor the poor rates be paid.* It is not that manufactures do not greatly contribute to national benefit; they support civilization. They are, nevertheless, expensive indulgences; and to spend, we must get. Would it be possible, by pinching economy, to accumulate a larger national capital than by production?

Mr. Mundell (p. 51) recommends "a drawback upon exportation, commensurate with a duty upon importation." We entertain, concerning bounties and drawbacks, the same opinions as Adam Smith. But we willingly admit, that things worked best when England was an exporting country.

We are perfectly aware of the pretended risk to which capital, vested in agriculture, is *said* by some political economists to be exposed through Corn Laws.† Now this position is met by Chateaufort‡ with the following common sense:

"The farmer who is bound to provide a given sum per annum for rent, &c. has no expectation of making his payment, but from sources which are necessarily contingent; since they depend on the rate of the markets and the goodness of the seasons. It may, therefore, be possible that an im-

moderate importation of corn may ruin the farmer, because he has to make up a fixed sum out of contingencies. In a country in every part open to commerce, and possessed, as in England, of immense capital, and the most extensive means of conveyance, it is clear that in speculating upon the importation of corn, it could command the price, and have such an influence on agriculture as to ruin the farmer. THE LAW WHICH FIXES THE PRICE, BELOW WHICH THE IMPORTATION OF CORN IS PROHIBITED, IS THEREFORE A JUDICIOUS LAW IN THE SITUATION OF ENGLAND.

We shall conclude this article with the following paragraph from Mr. Jones's elaborate Essay on Rents, p. 312:

"It is the evident interest of the non-agriculturists, that whatever changes take place in foreign demand, the home market should be prosperous, because it is their largest market; and that it should not vary, because such variation must affect their own prosperity. If the unchecked career of the farmers is essentially connected with the prosperous fortunes, both of the landed proprietors and of the non-agricultural classes, it must obviously be closely connected with the prosperous fortune of the nation; and no plan of legislation can be sound and wise, which does not cautiously avoid any measures likely to destroy either the means or the spirit of the agricultural capitalists. Now considering how many interests are bound up in the results of wise and cautious legislation, whenever the interests of the agricultural capitalists are concerned, it is singularly unlucky that such a question as that of the Corn Laws should exist; it being admitted that in the present financial situation of the country, Corn Laws of some description must exist."

In short, if the Corn trade be thrown open, landlords beyond number would reside abroad for cheapness' sake, and farmers sell their stock and emigrate to the United States. Immense capital would be transported to other countries, and what remained would be only half its present value. Poor rates and taxes could not be paid, &c. &c. &c.

Specimens of Macaronic Poetry. 8vo. pp. 56.

OF this clever Essay on Macaronic Poetry, and with most of the specimens contained in the present publication, our readers have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, by their appearance in our vol. c. pt. ii. They are here reprinted with an appropriate introduction.

* In one the poor rates are 27s. in the pound.—Rev.

† See Essays on Political Economy.

Macaronic Poetry (so named from *Macaroni* the paste) consists of a mixture of Latin, Italian, French, English, or other words in metre. Collier, in his Historical Dictionary, makes it an invention of Theophilus Folingi, who lived about the year 1520. But, says our author :

"The first writer in the Macaronic style, of whom we have any account, was Typhis Odaxius, or rather Tifi degli Odasi, who composed about the end of the fifteenth century, 'Carmen Macaronicum de Patavinis quibusdam arte magicâ delusis,' 4to, without place or date, catchwords or signatures, *Libellus longè rarissimus*. There were several editions, of which all are equally rare."—p. xi.

Of the British Macaronic writers, the earliest mentioned by our author is Skelton, Poet Laureat about the end of the fifteenth century. Mr. Collier,* however, has published extracts from a poem, partly English partly Latin, on the dissoluteness of Manners, temp. Hen. VI. preserved in the Harleian collection; and we are inclined to think that much earlier specimens might be found. These poems, precisely speaking, do not however include a Latinization of English words, as do those of succeeding æras. Concerning these our author says, "that the earliest regular British Macaronic poem was written by Drummond the poet, who was born in 1585, and died in 1649; (p. xxi.) but this is dubious, for there are a few Macaronicisms in a poem at the end of Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi., being an account of a fight between the Scholars and Townsmen at Oxford, 10 Feb. 1354.

We think, by the way, that these poems served Butler *vice cotis* when he wrote his excellent Hudibras, for many of them have great wit. Our modern *most regular* Macaronic writer was, however, Dr. Geddes, who was born in 1737, and died in 1802. The chief of his poems was an Epistle, descriptive of a meeting of Dissenters at the London Tavern in 1790 to procure a repeal of the Test Act, of which some specimens were given in our vol. c. pt. ii. p. 423.

Here we must stop. The book abounds with instances of wit and humour in the best taste, and indica-

tive of high classical merit. Whole poems of extreme rarity are reprinted; and there is no doubt that this Fasciculus will be numbered among our most curious works.

The Nature and true Value of Church Property examined, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, in June 1831. By William Rowe Lyall, A.M. Archdeacon of Colchester, &c. 8vo. pp. 35.

WE are among those, who deem it a felicity to have moral relatives, friends, and neighbours; and we know, that without an established church, a nation *must* be demoralized: but as the worthy Archdeacon says, we shall be reminded of the United States. We know of no objection (except the want of an adequate provision, a fair portion for the inferior clergy,) which the Archdeacon does not most satisfactorily combat; among them this of America.

Mr. Bristed, the [American] author of the work called *America and her resources*, says :

"Full three millions of our people [that is more than one third of the men population of the United States] are altogether destitute of Christian ordinances, and before half a century shall have elapsed, our federative republic will number within its bosom more than twenty millions of unbaptized infidels." —p. 15.

Dr. Mason, another American, speaking of the Western portion of the Union, says,

"Sanctuary they have none: they lose by degrees their anxiety for the institutions of Christ, their Sabbaths are Pagan, their children grow up in ignorance, vice, and unbelief; their land, which smiles around them like a garden of Eden, presents one unbroken scene of desolation." p. 16.

Upon these premises the Archdeacon observes :

"It is a notorious fact, that with the exception of that large and rapidly increasing body of religionists in America, who have retained the doctrines and the liturgy of the English Episcopal Church, the number of Orthodox Christians in the United States instead of increasing is becoming every day less; the Presbyterian and Independent congregations falling off into open Socinianism, and the other denominations being chiefly distinguished by the different shapes in which the extravagance of their opinions displays itself."—p. 16.

* Annals of the Stage, i. 25.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that let a man possess an income to any amount whatever, it must be dispersed among the people, and that no different allotment can possibly have any other effect, than change in the mode of expenditure. Now it is not even common sense, to commit an act of atrocious FELONY, for no advantage whatever. Atrocious FELONY we repeat, for out of the 12,000 benefices of England, nearly nine thousand (8619) are private property. The rest, belonging to the Crown, Bishops, and Deans and Chapters, are 3381,* and if these were sold at fourteen years purchase (the usual price of tithes), the sum obtained would be little more than a third of the money necessary to indemnify the private-property patrons. The other two thirds must therefore be paid out of the public purse, to remove an expense, which is now borne only by land-owners—for, says the Archdeacon, concerning the expense:

"Expense to whom I would ask. Not to the poor, that is not pretended. Not to the householders in our large towns, for they contribute nothing to the support of the clergy, except in the shape of fees for services actually performed. Not to the farmer, for he is quite aware, that what he pays in tithes is subtracted from his rent, and would be added to it were there no church to be maintained. Not to the land-owner, for if the tithes were done away to-morrow, he cannot be so ignorant, as to suppose that they would be made a present of to him. Not to the State, for the tithes never belonged to the State.—p. 17.

The real annual value of parochial benefices in England and Wales is stated by Dr. Cove, &c. to be 2,031,000*l.* and the average value, taking the number at 12,000, only 175*l.* a year. Now suppose government sequestered the benefices, and proposed instead to allow each clergyman 150*l.* a year, the number of clergy being 15,000. The sum required would be 2,250,000*l.*; therefore more than the present cost. But Government could not do this, without indemnifying the 8619 private patrons, either by purchase of their advowsons, or by giving up to them the tithes. If they did the former, they would have the interest of a considerable loan to pay; if the latter, a loss

of all the proceeds of the said 8619 benefices, i. e. taking the average annual value at 175*l.*, a loss of 1,508,385*l.* per ann. If they sequestered the 3381 public, episcopal, or corporate benefices, the proceeds of these, (omitting any provision at all for Church duty) at the average before mentioned of 175*l.* a year, they would only be 591,075*l.*; leaving then nearly a million per annum to be made up by the public. Well therefore does the Archdeacon say:

"It is by no means easy to understand by what process of reasoning the community at large, that is to say, those who possess no land, and who therefore pay nothing to the church, should join in promoting such an object: the immediate consequence of which would be to charge themselves with an expense from which, both in law and justice, they are now exempt; and the ultimate effects to shut the door against their own children from one path of advancement in life, which is now open to them and to all."—p. 22.

It is moreover known and admitted, that to live at all, every person, man, woman, or child, ought to have 9*l.* per annum. The amount of our national income is, according to Dr. Hamilton, (p. 116) 270 millions, out of which the clergy receive two millions—remainder is 268. Take 27 millions as the amount of our population, and divide 268 by 27, the quotient is 9*l.* odd. But still there is distress and discontent. The cause lies in habits of luxury, and the Commercial spirit. Take the proof from Franklin's Essays. He says:

"In Switzerland, and in other countries where there is not a greater sum expended in subsistence than ought to be consumed, is a proof of the influence of manners on States. Scotland, where the necessities of life are dear or dearer than in London, yet where the people of all ranks marry, is a further proof.

"The 'Commercial spirit' tends to destroy as well as support a government. It perfects the mechanical in preference to the liberal arts; softens and enervates the manners; destroys steady virtue and unbending integrity; for it is through Commerce that every thing whatever has its price. If Commerce and the Arts soften manners, their inseparable companions are Luxury and corruption. Disinterestedness and Commerce can only be united by means of Education."

Now the clergy preach up the antidotes, and so check the poisons. In

* We take Dr. Yates's data, given by our author, p. 19.

the moral results, they produce more advantage to the nation, than they receive from it. These moral habits produce the savings, which form and augment the aggregate of national wealth. Thousands, however, hate lords and parsons, most of them moral and respectable people. But even these ought to think, that it is foolish to cut off the nose to be revenged of the face; and the preceding statements show that such would be the event.

◆

The Coronation Service, or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, as it illustrates the origin of the Constitution. By the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. of St. John's College, Oxford, formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor. 8vo, pp. 194.

THIS is a learned defence of the religious ceremonies attendant on the Coronation, preceded by the ritual used for the Saxon King Ethelred in the year 978, and that read on the 8th of the present month, showing that they are in substance the same. That, in this era of change, a matter of such venerable antiquity should still have been treated with respect, and that amidst the other clippings and abridgments of the solemnity, the service should have escaped, has naturally provoked some of the bitterest attacks. A popular journalist has expressed himself as follows: "What can be more thoroughly and revoltingly compounded of the worst dregs of Popery and feudalism, than a prodigious number of the quackeries played off in the course of King William's coronation? What a fuss with palls, and ingots, and spurs, and swords, and oil for anointing (greasing) their sacred Majesties! and whipping off and on of mantles, and the rest of it." Now, although it cannot be denied that these ceremonies resemble those of the Popish church, we confess we cannot see the harm of the service being characterized by certain unusual forms, the more remarkable and impressive from their singularity. Looking at the question in an historical view, we think it very probable that one motive for non-alteration at those periods when it might have been expected, was the presence of foreigners, to whom it was a good opportunity of showing that the Church of England, of which they were taught to entertain such repulsive ideas, was

not so utterly opposed to their own as they might imagine. This object may no longer exist; but in the interim the service has grown more venerable, more extraordinary, and consequently more impressive. There is nothing idolatrous in it: and they who have not the sense or the devotion to appreciate its allusions, have enough to amuse their outward senses during its performance, and are generally glad to have time allowed them for that purpose. Such as look deeper, may consult this work with advantage.

"The ceremonies themselves are symbolical, and meant to convey, according to the style of the East, the nature of the power they establish. They are chiefly Jewish: the forms and ceremonies of that people being borrowed when their political laws were imitated. As in laying down the principles of the Constitution, it was thought sufficient to trace them into the Bible, so, in setting aside the Heathen ceremonies, the founders of the Constitution adopted new ones from the same sacred sources."—p. 89.

With regard to the much abused ceremony of anointing, the author thus shows its primæval antiquity:

"The ceremony of anointing with oil, in order to render any thing sacred, is one of the most ancient on record; it existed as a custom as early as the age of Jacob: at the institution of Aaron as high-priest, God commanded his head to be anointed: and Samuel poured oil on the head of Saul, and gave him the kiss of homage. These rites, therefore, may justly be considered as sanctioned by God for the conveyance of power to persons appointed by him."—p. 90.

Dr. Silver proceeds to explain the signification of the Investiture; and to illustrate other parts of the ceremony; demonstrating that the whole is symbolical of that Constitution, which was planted by our Saxon ancestors after their conversion to Christianity. He remarks, in p. 85, that "it is truly surprising that the form should have been continued with such slight alterations for more than 800 years;" and concludes with this postscript:

"The greater part of the prayers used in the Queen's coronation are found in the coronation of Judith daughter of Charles the Bald, who married Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred, King of the West Saxons, A. D. 856. So that 25 years only are wanting to complete 1000 years since they have been appropriated to an English Queen."

FINE ARTS.

Hogarth Moralized, by Dr. Trusler, Major's edition.—The Fourth and concluding Part of the new Edition of *Hogarth Moralized*, by Dr. Trusler, is completed; and Mr. Major has thus honourably fulfilled his engagements with the public. Very creditable industry has been used in editing Dr. Trusler's text; which is much improved by copious additions from John Ireland's "Illustrations of Hogarth," and other sources. Under the account of "The Fair," will be found much new matter of an entertaining description relative to the early theatre, and the performances at Southwark and Bartholomew Fairs, in which Cibber, Bullock, and others of some note, did not disdain to appear as actors. The work contains 57 plates on copper, and 12 vignettes on wood; and the execution of the engravings is highly creditable to the artists employed. Among the vignettes is a view of Hogarth's House at Chiswick, which we do not recollect to have seen before engraved. Mr. Major considers Dr. Trusler's expression "complete edition of the works of Hogarth," as "almost literally correct even to the present day." In this we must beg to differ from him, being of opinion that many more plates than what are published in this work might have been selected, without injury to Hogarth's fame.* "The Four Stages of Cruelty" are purposely omitted, as "too painful for contemplation." Hogarth however had certainly a most benevolent intention in designing them; and was himself partial to these productions of his genius. The "Burlesque Paul before Felix," if not the serious Plates of the same subject, might have been added; as well as several others. But as these would have increased the cost of the work, the public have now the opportunity of purchasing faithful copies of the highest class of Hogarth's productions, at a trifling cost, and in a most convenient form. The work cannot fail to be very popular. The collec-

* We understand a supplemental volume is about to be published, with numerous plates, under the superintendence of Mr. Nichols.

tors of Hogarth will buy it as a matter of course, forming as it does a pleasing key to their stores of original prints; and numbers by its means will become familiar to Hogarth's principal beauties, who were prevented purchasing the original plates on account of their expense.

The beautiful picture of the *Romans teaching the Arts to the Ancient Britons*, painted by H. P. Briggs, Esq. R.A. for John Vincent Thompson, Esq. has been presented by that gentleman to the Hull Mechanics' Institute. The fine statue of Dr. Alderson, executed by Mr. Thomas Earle, jun. has been fixed and opened for inspection at the same time.

Perspective for the use of young persons, by J. C. Burgess.—This clear and simple work on Perspective, seems well adapted to convey a general knowledge of the art to juvenile minds. It includes twelve illustrative plates. The hints on drawing and painting embrace the first principles of those arts, according to the opinions of the most eminent artists, and are calculated to facilitate the improvement of young amateurs and the students.

Announced for Publication.

The Biblical Cabinet Atlas, containing engravings on steel of all the tribes and countries mentioned in Sacred History.

A Print of the New Volcanic Island off Sicily, elevated by Submarine Eruption, from a Sketch by an Officer of H. M. Flag Ship the St. Vincent.

Select Costumes of Various Nations. By G. OPIZ.

A New Scrap Title. Intended to embellish either Scrap Books or Albums.

Coloured Views on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with a Plate of the Coaches, Machines, &c. By T. T. BUAY.

A Panoramic View round the Regent's Park.

Twelve Designs, chiefly intended for transferring upon White Wood, by means of Ackermann's Caustic or Transfer Varnish, and for studies in drawing. Part I. Consisting of twelve Landscapes; Part II. twelve groups of Figures; Part III. Cattle.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Works announced for Publication.

The Ancient Scotch Metrical Romance of Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt. From an unique MS. preserved in the British Museum. By FRED. MADDEN, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Editor of the Old English Romances of "Havelok the Dane," and "William and the Werwolf."

The Founders of the Commonwealth, comprising the Personal and Political Memoirs of Eliot, Pym, Hampden, Vane, and Algernon Sydney. With Incidental Notices of the most eminent English Republicans, Ireton, Ludlow, Marten, and Chalfoner. Illustrated by Original Letters, Autographs, &c.

A French edition of the Memoirs of Count Lavallette. Written by Himself.

The History, Topography, quities of Framlingham. By R. GREEN.

Religion Every Thing, or Nothing; or No Middle State between that of a Child of God and a Child of Satan.

A Summary View of Christian Principles; comprising the Doctrines peculiar to Christianity as a system of revealed truth. By T. FINCH.

Recognition in the World to come, or Christian Friendship on Earth perpetuated in Heaven. By C. R. MUSTON, A.M.

Memoirs, Correspondence, and Poetical Remains of Jane Taylor.

Balaam, by the Author of "Modern Fanaticism Unveiled."

The Works of the Rev. Dan Taylor, late Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Whitechapel, London.

Italy's Romantic Annals, by C. MACFARLANE, Esq., are to form the subject of the new series of "The Romance of History."

The Commercial Vade-mecum; designed expressly for mercantile men of every pursuit.

An embellished Chart of General History and Chronology. By FRANCIS H. LIGHTFOOT.

The Diamond Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland; to which will be appended, an Abstract of the Census of 1831; together with the principal Travelling Routes throughout the Empire.

The Literary Jewel; or Diamond Cabinet Library, in prose and verse, commencing with the works of Robert Burns.

A Dictionary of Quotations from various authors in Ancient and Modern Languages. By H. MOORE, Esq.

The Sacred Songster. By J. TAYLOR, author of "The Sabbath Minstrel."

The Sisters' Budget, a collection of Original Tales in prose and verse, by the authors of "The Odd Volume," &c. with Contributions from Mrs. HEMANS, Miss MITFORD, and others.

Robert of Paris, a Romance of the Lower Empire. By the Author of Waverley.

Wilson's American Ornithology. By Sir W. JARDINE, Bart. F.L.S. &c. author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

A new and enlarged edition of the Rev. G. CROLY's Beauties of the British Poets. Memoirs of Miss Spreckley, late of Melton Mowbray. By R. WOOLERTON.

A second edition of Ferdinand Franck, or the Youthful Days of a Musical Student, now first illustrated by Engravings on wood, from designs by G. CRUIKSHANK.

The Adventures of a Dramatist. By BENJ. ERERF, Esq.

The Usurer's Daughter. By one of the Contributors to Blackwood's Magazine.

Annals for 1832.

The Forget me not, the parent of the

British Annals, will this year commence a new series, printed on paper of larger size, and in more durable binding than heretofore. Among its recommendations are engravings by W. and E. Finden, Graves, Carter, C. Kolls, Engleheart, Davenport, &c. from drawings or paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Martin Prout, Richter, Holman, Corbould, &c.

ACKERMANN's Juvenile Forget me Not, especially adapted to the entertainment of youthful readers.

The Literary Souvenir for 1832, edited by ALARIC A. WATTS, containing Twelve highly-finished Line Engravings.

The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir, for 1832; containing a variety of highly-finished Line Engravings.

The Keepsake for 1832. Of the large paper only 250 will be printed.

Friendship's Offering for 1832, with engravings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Stothard, Richter, Wood, Purser, Westall, and other eminent artists.

The Comic Offering, edited by Miss SHERIDAN, embellished with upwards of Sixty humorous Designs by various Comic Artists.

The Humourist, by Mr. W. H. HARRISON, author of "Tales of a Physician;" illustrated by eighty-one comic engravings on wood, designed and executed by W. H. Brooke.

The New Year's Gift for 1832.

The Amulet for 1832.

The Winter's Wreath, for 1832, an Annual of Poetry and Prose; illustrated by Twelve Engravings on Steel, by Goodall, Robinson, Brandard, Miller, Freebairn, Engleheart, and Smith.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1832. Containing Twenty-six finished Plates, from drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, esq. With Descriptions, embodied in the Narrative of a Tour through the North of Italy, the Tyrol, and the Countries bordering the Rhine. By LEITCH RITCHIE, esq.

The Continential Annual for 1832, illustrated from Drawings by Prout, uniform with the Landscape Annual of 1831. By WM. KENNEDY.

The Geographical Annual for 1832, uniform with the larger Annals, and containing One Hundred Engravings of all the states, kingdoms, and empires, throughout the world.

The Amethyst, or Christian's Annual for 1832; edited by RICHARD HUIE, M.D. and ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, LL.D.

LECTURES ON THE BELLES LETTRES.

Mr. Clarkson is giving a course of six lectures on the Belles Lettres at Stamming. In delivering the first on Taste, his object was to shew the existence of a new elementary principle, unnoticed by Burke, Rice,

Payne Knight, or Alison. The lecture was illustrated by numerous quotations from Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, &c. With reference to sublime poetry and oratory, Mr. C. argued at some length that the most sublimely impassioned ideas were always expressed in simple, direct, unornamented, and sometimes homely language. Intense passion, whether felt or expressed in gesture or words, was in itself sublime. He referred to instances of sublime eloquence in Cicero, Erskine, Fox, Grattan, Curran, and Brougham. It was his opinion that few examples of sublime eloquence were to be found in the orations of Demosthenes (statesmanlike dignity suppressing impassioned expression), or even in the modern speeches of Pitt and Canning. The classically-beautiful was rather the characteristic of the last. Sublime eloquence would always be found to be excited by revolutionary storms, such as those that anciently marked the impassioned eloquence of the Gracchi and Cicero. The Lecturer gave instances from the nervous and excited language of the Conventionalists and Girondists during the first French revolution,—especially from the last appeal of Brissot to his constituents, a few days before he and his party were guillotined. Many of Mr. Clarkson's recitations and quotations were received with warm marks of approbation.

In the 2nd lecture on Physiognomy—the lecturer argued that phrenology had no basis in philosophy, anatomical fact, or logic. In the third lecture on Egyptian Antiquities, his object is to shew that he was the first individual *by four years* to draw attention to the phonetic Characters of the Egyptian language as represented on the *oval shields*, absurdly since called *rings* and *cartouches*.

GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Greek government some time since issued a decree, commanding all antiquities found in the interior to be brought to the National Museum, in order to preserve them from future destruction, and also to prevent their exportation. It already consists of 1,090 painted vases, of various forms and descriptions; 108 lamps and 24 smaller statues, of terracotta; 16 small earthen vessels, 19 glass vases, 34 alabaster vases; 137 copper utensils, comprising pateræ and other sacrificial vessels; 71 stone tablets, with inscriptions; 24 statues, 14 bas-reliefs, 53 fragments of sculpture, and 389 coins and medals.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

In digging a lock for a new canal at Ware mill, Hertfordshire, the workmen have turned up two skeletons, a coin of Domitian, an article of elegant design of mixed metal, apparently a candlestick, the upper and lower parts of which are inlaid with red, blue, and green; a pair of steel yards, an ancient spur, and a hatchet eighteen inches in length; fragments of Roman pottery; several skulls

of animals, supposed to be buffaloes; bones of horses, and horns of deer.

ADVERSARIA.

The famous prophecies of the Irish Saint Malachy, (abbot of Bangor, and archbishop of Armagh), in which the vicissitudes of the papacy are foretold, are said to have been fabricated in the Conclave of 1590, by the partisans of Cardinal Simoncelli.—*Ladvoeat.*

The proverbial expression of *Cui Bono?* is attributed to L. Cassius Longinus, a Roman Prætor, who made use of it at his tribunal, to signify that no man commits a crime without an object. He lived B. C. 113.—*Ibid.*

Giambattista Dante, a mathematician of Prussia in the 15th century, was surnamed the second *Dædalus*, because he invented artificial wings. Having succeeded in some experiments over the Thracian lake, he exhibited himself at Russia, but the iron joints of one of his wings giving way, he fell on a church and broke his leg. He was cured however by some able surgeons, and became afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice.—*Ibid.*

Marsilio Ficino, the Latin translator of Plato, shewed his translation in its original state to his friend Musuri, and asked his opinion of it. After having examined it, he emptied an inkstand on the first page, without making any other answer. Ficino concluded that he disapproved of it entirely, began his work again, and published it in the present form.—*Ibid.*

The Miasal painted for the Archduke Ferdinand, by George Hufnagel, which is considered an exquisite specimen, employed the artist eight years.—*Ibid.*

The epitaph of Hardouin is attributed by some to Bishop Atterbury, and by others to M. de Boze. It gives his character admirably well. "In expectatione Judicii hic jacet hominum paradoxotator, natione Gallus, religione Romanus, orbis literati portentum: venerandæ antiquitatis cultor et destructor: doctè fabricitans somnia et inaudita commenta vigilans edidit; scepticum piè egit; credulitate puer, audaciâ juvenis, delirius senex."—*Ibid.*

There is an anachronism in Shakespeare's *King John*, where he says,

"And he hath promised to dismiss the powers,
Led by the Dauphin:"

the Dauphin did not become an appellation of the heir of the French crown till 1349, when Dauphiné was ceded on that condition. The name was first adopted in 1140. Louis XI. of France was the last Dauphin, properly so called, as the province has ever since been united to the monarchy, preserving only the form of its ancient independence. The title, however, has been always retained.

In one of the *Cantiques* of Madame Guion, as translated by Cowper, this couplet occurs:

'Tis folly all, no more let me be told
Of Persian porticoes and roofs of gold.

The expression seems to have been borrowed from a passage in Cyprian's letter to Donatus: "Roofs arched with gold, and houses inlaid with marble, will be vile in your eyes, when you know that your own minds are rather to be educated and adorned."

Maynard, a French poet and academician, who died in 1646, wrote these lines on the door of his study, after resigning his expectations of court favour:

"Las d'esperer, et de me plaindre
Des Muses, des grands, et du sort;
C'est ici que j'attends la mort,
Sans la desirer, ni la craindre." *Ladvoocat.*

In reading the atrocious murder of John the Baptist, one is concerned to know the history of the daughter of Herodias. The Editors of the *Dictionnaire Historique*, Paris, 1828, consider that she was Salome, wife of Aristobulus, (son of Herod king of Chalcis, and grandson of Herod the Great) who was made king of Lesser Armenia by Nero, A. D. 54. She died about A. D. 72. An unique medal, discovered by Cousinery, has on one side the head of Aristobulus with a legend almost effaced, expressing his name; and on the other, the portrait of Salome, with this legend distinct, *ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΣΑΛΩΜΕΝΗΣ*. This medal is figured in the Greek Iconography of Visconti, vol. iii. p. 311.

Schiller, the German poet, addressed a memorial to the National Convention, in

favour of Louis XVI. At a later period, the same Assembly decreed him a diploma of French citizenship, as a compliment to his republican tragedy of William Tell. Owing to the war with Germany, it could not be forwarded, and when the peace arrived, and the document was sent, all the persons who had signed it had perished in the storms of the revolution.

The proverb *touch and take* seems to relate to a rule in France during the feudal ages, by which Jews were forbidden to touch meat in the markets unless they bought it, so great was the detestation in which they were held.

Mr. Hazlitt conceives that the literary brilliancy of the Elizabethan age, was owing to the unlocking of the Bible, the great storehouse of the sublime and the beautiful. It would be an interesting field of annotation on Shakespeare, to trace in Scripture the source of his ideas and language. To give an instance, the Ghost in Hamlet says,

"But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison-house,
I could a tale unfold, &c.

St. Paul, speaking of the state of departed souls (i. e. *paradise*, as distinct from *heaven*) 2 Cor. xii. 3, says, "he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter." CYDWELL.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

AUTUMN SKETCHES.

LAMENTED are the tuneful train

That chant from every spray

The groves among,

And chief the sweet melodious strain,

That with departed day

Renew'd the song.

Where hide ye from the churlish blast,

That thrills the op'ning wood

And wat'ry mead,

That murmur'ing weep the summer past,

And to the distant flood

Complaining lead.

Responsive to the changing scene,

I seek the sylvan glade,

With rapture meet;

Nor heed the city's varied screen

Of palaces that shade

The gorgeous street.

Welcome to me the yellow leaf

And autumn dark; all hail,

Thou gloomy pow'r;

My hopes, alike the broken shaft

Beneath the sounding flail,

Can fall no lower.

GENT. MAG. September, 1831.

Perchance the peasant's sinewy arm

May scatter wide the germ,

To shoot anew;

Perchance, by meditation calm,

The weary thoughts may turn,

And cease to rue.

Mayhap the bruised seed may light

On the broad bosom kind

Of kindred earth,

Where, shelter'd from the chilling blight,

The scion erst could find

A genial warmth.

How vain the hope! thou beauteous flow'r

Of rosy cheek and eye

With spirit bright,

Of azure hue, and infant pow'r

To please, and apt to vie

With mimic might.

Like to the Saviour's high behest

Of wondrous pow'r to charm;

A gift from Heaven,

To bid the heavy-laden rest—

The best and proudest balm

To mortals given.

Come, lead me to the silv'ry stream,

Or upland bend our way

Across the flood,

And note the passing sunny beam,
That streaks with glittering ray
The sloping wood.

Thence trace the river's devious line,
Till lost or faintly seen
Beside the dale,

Where beacon'd by the lofty pine
And bending willows green,
That deck the vale.

Hark! 'tis the hunter's cheering cry,
As from the covert deep
The wily chase

Steals watchful down, the wind to fly,
And o'er the ridgy steep
To lead the race.

Bold Richard in the battle try'd,
"My kingdom for a horse,
And sword to wield;"

The world, to give for hunter try'd,
To clear the bristling gorge,
And gain the field.

There labour with his furrow'd brow,
Cripp'd and bent with toil,
Drags slowly on;
Offspring of poverty I trow,
Poor tenant of the soil,
Thy work is done.

A slender staff, with balance'd aid,
Sustains his wasted form
And hoary head,
To rest a while; 'till lowly laid,
Perish'd and roots upturn,
The earth his bed.

Haply thy destin'd goal is high,
Too vast a theme it were
Thy further doom,

Unmeet for idle poetry
The sacred veil to tear
From off the tomb.

The gallant vessel's on the main,
Breast high the briny wave
And foaming spray;
The threat'ning tempest howls in vain,
'Till the hoarse breakers rave
To gulp their prey.

Thy slender bark, with humble freight,
Glides even on the ocean
The haven near,

Far from ambition's dizzy height,
Or whirling torrent's force,
Thy fate to steer.

Curtain'd by the horizon wide
See glowing Phœbus dips
His axle red,

To cool in mists of even tide,
Whose paler vestment sips
The dewy bed.

Glist'ning above the purple ray
Are gems of heavenly birth
And beauty rare,

Retown'd in every shepherd's bay
That loves to crown with milk
His daily care.

Involv'd in twilight's doubtful hue,
The mingl'd masses seen
In denser shade,
Oft to the fancy's hurried view
Embodied phantoms seem,
That quickly fade.

'Till Cynthia, with her borrow'd light,
Breaks from Eodymion's bed,
To trim her lamp,
Quench'd by the charter veil of night,
Whose ebon shrouds are spread
In vapours damp.

Now, homeward to the shelter'd cot,
To scan the valued lore
Of sacred light;

Of poverty to ease the lot,
And tend the cank'ring sore
Of hapless wight.

R. R.

LINES

On Mr. CHANTREY, while on a visit to Mr. COKE at Holkham, having killed a brace of Pheasants, at one shot, being the first he ever fired, and which event he has celebrated by presenting his host with a carving in marble of the birds.

CHANTREY, by genius prompted to excel,
When first the fatal tube he tried,
Sad victims to his new-found skill,
Two beauteous Pheasants died.

Repenting quick the cruel deed,
And urged by pity to atone,
He claims his magic chisel's aid,
And turns them into stone.

Thus sacred justice is appeased;
Each bird in breathing marble lives,
While the immortal fame they gain
The sculptor shares and gives.

Russell Square, Sept.

W. T.

ENIGMA.

IN hospital, court, and in province I dwell,
But never was seen in a city or cell.
I was born with the east, I reside in the
ground,

Yet in mine or in garden I never was found.
Though excluded from rivers I live in the
ocean,

And forbidden to rest I am always in motion.
Without me no monarch's possess'd of a
throne,

And my name will endure, for 'tis written
in stone.

Affection and friendship are foreign to me,
Yet from malice and hatred I ever was free.
You may trace me alike in the lion and dove,
In gold and in poverty, odium and love.

Thus, with powers so various my nature is
fraught,

Yet my person, alas! is the picture of
nought.

O.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 22.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the POOR RELIEF Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. His Grace explained that the object of the bill was to enable overseers to enclose commons, to the extent of fifty acres, with the consent of the lord of the manor, and to lease them out to the poor. His Grace added, that he did not hope that this measure would cure all the evils of the Poor Laws, but at least it would prove to that class of the labouring poor, that the Legislature was not inattentive to the improvement of their condition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 23.

Mr. J. Campbell brought in several bills connected with LAW REFORM, viz. a bill for the amendment of the law of inheritance; a bill for the amendment of the law relating to dower; a bill for the limitation of actual suits relative to real property; and a bill for the amendment of the laws relating to estates of tenancy by courtesy in England. They were severally read the first time; to be read the second time on the 30th of August.

Aug. 24, 25, 26. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, and the chairman having read the 21st clause, relative to the qualification required for voters in borough towns, several amendments were ineffectually proposed. After some discussion it was finally agreed, that the right of voting in boroughs should be enjoyed by occupiers of houses, &c. assessed to house duty, the poor's rate, &c., at 10*l.*, or rented at 10*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* It was agreed that joint tenants should be entitled to vote, providing their share of the rent was sufficiently large to entitle them to be rated at 10*l.* It was distinctly stated by Lord Althorp, that it was intended to exclude from voting all those tenants whose landlords compounded for the payment of the parish rates.

Aug. 29. Mr. Sadler brought forward a motion for introducing a system of POOR LAWS into IRELAND. The subject, he said, stood clear from all political feelings, and was one in which the wishes of all were identified. After alluding, in strong terms, to the shameful and inhuman neglect with which the poor of Ireland had been treated, and noticing ab-

senteeism as one of the great grievances of which the country had a right to complain, he entered into an historical review of the condition of Ireland, and maintained that the application of Poor Laws to that country was not, as had been contended, impracticable. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* maintained, that the trial of the experiment would create expectations which could never be realised. Immediate relief might be afforded by it, but the ultimate effect would be most injurious. He should therefore move the previous question. After a protracted discussion, during which Mr. *Shiel* delivered a luminous speech in support of the motion, Lord Althorp's amendment was carried by a majority of 64 to 52.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 30.

On the motion of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the PLURALITY OF BENEFICES Bill was read a second time. His Grace observed, that the large number of pluralities in this country had long attracted the attention of the real friends of the Church, and a settled opinion prevailed, that it was necessary to alter the existing law on the subject, so as to prevent persons from improperly availing themselves of the dispensations provided by the statute of Henry VIII. In reply to Lord Wynford, the Bishop of *London* said, that the universal opinion that prevailed with respect to pluralities was a sufficient proof that the existing law was not sufficient to effect that object. The present state of the law with respect to benefices arose out of an obsolete enactment, by which a poor clergyman was enabled, if he obtained the Bishop's consent, to hold two or more livings under the nominal value of 8*l.* This was the origin of the system of pluralities, under which two livings, the real value of which was 700*l.* yearly, might be held together.—The Earl of *Harrowby* remarked, that there were at present 2000 parishes deprived of resident incumbents. There could be no doubt that that was a great evil, and he saw no means of diminishing it but by limiting the extent to which pluralities might be granted,

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the 22d clause of the REFORM Bill came under consideration, the object of which was to prevent any except 1000 renters from voting for cities or borow

(reserving the rights of resident freemen created previous to the passing of the Bill).—*Mr. E. Peel* moved, as an amendment, "That the right of voting should be preserved perpetually to freemen." A long discussion ensued, and on a division the original motion was carried by a majority of 79. An amendment was afterwards proposed by *Mr. Wilks*, and acceded to, which continues to the widows and daughters of freemen the right of transferring the vote to the person they may marry.

Sept. 1. On the 23d clause of the REFORM Bill being read, *Lord Althorp* said, that it had been originally intended that the division of counties should be effected by a committee of the Privy Council; but objections having been raised to that mode of proceeding, it had been resolved to place the power in the hands of Commissioners to be nominated by Parliament itself. The Commissioners would likewise have to arrange the limits of the new boroughs, and to add to the old boroughs such proportions of townships and parishes as were required by the bill. The Commissioners would make their report in three months to the Home Secretary of State, who would lay it before both Houses of Parliament, and after it was agreed to, it would be laid before his Majesty for his approbation. The total number of Commissioners had been fixed at 31. After some discussion the clause as amended was agreed to without a division.—On the 24th clause being read, it was moved and carried, "that the Commissioners have power to incorporate with any city or borough any parish adjacent to such city or borough, within the distance of one mile."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Sept. 2.*

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in a bill to extend to the Courts of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction the same remedy against persons having Parliamentary privileges which the Courts of Chancery and Common Law enjoyed at present.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM Bill, when the 25th clause was erased, and another clause, directing the manner in which the reports of the Commissioners for the division of counties should be submitted to Parliament, was agreed to in its stead. The 26th clause, empowering the Commissioners to call for books, papers, &c. was also agreed to. The next proposition was to amend the 27th clause, so as

to place Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, on the same footing as other boroughs. After a long discussion ministers carried the clause by a majority of 73. The 28th clause was agreed to be omitted without any remark; but on the 29th, which provides, that every person whose name shall not be returned by the overseer as entitled to vote, may give notice of his intention to claim the right of voting before a certain period, and have his claim inquired into before the Barrister, another long debate arose, after which the clause was carried without a division; as was also the 30th clause, which relates to overseers preparing lists of voters for counties.

Sept. 3. In a Committee of the House on REFORM, the 31st and 32d Clauses relative to the duties and remuneration of barristers appointed to regulate the voting at elections, after some discussion were agreed to.

Sept. 5. In a Committee of the whole House, a resolution was passed, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to provide for the payment of the Barristers employed in revising the list of voters for counties and boroughs.—In a Committee on the REFORM Bill, the 33d clause, requiring overseers to prepare lists of persons entitled to vote in boroughs, and to publish them on two Sundays, was agreed to, as was clause 34. The new clauses substituted by *Lord Althorp* for clauses 35, 36, and 37, were then agreed to, with an amendment proposed by *Mr. Wilks*, to the 36th, "And shall deliver copies of each of the said notices to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fee of 1s. for each copy." Clauses 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42, were then agreed to, with a few verbal amendments. Clause 43, providing that the sheriffs of divided counties should preside at elections by themselves or deputies, and should fix the time, was then put and carried. On clause 44, providing for the commencement and continuance of polls, at county elections, being read, it was agreed, after some discussion, that the polling should last but two days, *Lord Althorp* observing, in answer to the objection that the time allowed was too limited, that the number of booths which would be provided at all county elections would afford an ample opportunity of polling all the voters in that period.

Sept. 6. In the Committee on the REFORM Bill, the remainder of the clauses, which chiefly appertained to the regulations for voting and conducting the poll at elections, were agreed to.—In the 57th clause, relating to persons

attempting to vote a second time at the same election, the Penalty, at the suggestion of Mr. *Wilks*, was raised from 10*l.* to 50*l.* When the Chairman announced the 60th (and last) clause, a simultaneous cheer burst from the ministerial benches. The clause was put, and the Bill then passed the Committee. Two other clauses were then proposed by Lord *Althorp*, the one enacting that the list of voters should be printed, and sold at a cheap rate in every district; the other, that the Justices of the Peace in the neighbourhood of Shoreham and Cricklade should have the power of dividing those places into districts, so as that the poll should be conveniently taken. Both clauses were agreed to, after some desultory conversation.

Sept. 7. The House having gone into Committee on the REFORM Bill, Lord *Althorp* proposed a clause enacting that five guineas a day, above their expenses, should be paid to the Barristers who were to decide on the claims of voters; agreed to. Lord *J. Russell* then moved that the Chairman do report the Bill with its amendments to the House, which was carried with loud cheers.

The House went into Committee on the WINE DUTIES Bill, when, in answer to a question by Mr. *Hume*, Lord *Althorp* said that the duty on Cape wines would be 2*s.* 9*d.* until 1833, after which period his Lordship was understood to say that it would be 3*s.* After some further discussion, the clause was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when a sum of 8,000,000*l.* was granted on account, from the Consolidated Fund.

Sept. 13, 14. Lord *John Russell*, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the report of the Committee on the REFORM Bill, pointed out a few alterations which it was proposed to make. On the motion of Lord *Althorp* it was agreed, that the counties of Denbigh and Carmarthen should be inserted in the 13th clause (which confers an additional Member on the counties named therein). Parts of the 16th and 44th clauses were ordered to be omitted, as unnecessary. An amendment was agreed to in the 42d clause, whereby an election committee was empowered not only to alter the poll, but to amend the register also. In the 50th clause, it was agreed to insert a provision, to enable returning officers to hire houses for the purpose of taking the poll, instead of erecting booths, if they should so think fit. It was also resolved that Ashton-under-line and Stroud should each send two representatives.

Sept. 15. On the motion of Lord *Althorp*, the REFORM Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, there being only one dissenting voice against it.

Mr. *Hunt* moved "that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the propriety of repealing all laws interfering with the free importation of Corn into the ports of the United Kingdom." After some discussion the House divided; when there appeared— for the motion 195; against it 194.

The WINE DUTIES' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Sept. 16.*

Lord *Tenterden* moved the second reading of a Bill to settle the limitation of Prescription on TITHES. The *Bishop of London* suggested that the Bill should not have any effect for 20 years, or until the creation of a new incumbency. Lord *Tenterden* recommended the Right Rev. Prelate to introduce a clause to that effect. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord *Melbourne* presented a measure for the increased protection of corn-stacks, and other farm produce, against incendiaries. It consists in allowing the use of spring guns, license having been first obtained of the Magistrates. His Lordship observed, that the difficulty of detecting those who fired stacks and farming premises rendered some such security absolutely requisite. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Sept. 19.*

Lord *J. Russell* moved the third reading of the REFORM Bill. On a division there appeared for the third reading 113; against it 58. After Lord *J. Russell* had moved a clause, by way of rider, the Speaker inquired whether there were any amendments to propose in the body of the Bill; when Mr. *Lee* rose to propose an amendment founded upon clause 22, which gave the right of voting to minors, who, had not the Bill existed, would have had the right of voting in cities and boroughs. His proposition was to give to freeholders, being under age, a similar right of voting. The amendment was agreed to. Lord *John Russell* moved that the township of Preston Ford be added to the borough of Whitehaven, which was agreed to. On the Speaker putting the question that the Bill do pass, Sir *James Scarlett* and other Members spoke at

great length in opposition to the Bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

Sept. 20. The House resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the REFORM BILL do pass. Amongst the variety of speakers Mr. Macaulay's defence of the Bill produced a good deal of cheering, and called up Mr. Croker, who spoke for upwards of two hours, denouncing the Bill as an incredible mass of absurdity, injustice, and partiality. Mr. Stanley replied to him. The discussion on the Bill was again adjourned.

Sept. 21. The debate on the question that the REFORM BILL do pass was resumed, on the motion of Col. Sibthorp. Mr. R. Grant forcibly supported the Bill. Sir C. Wetherell warned the House of Peers to take example from France, where concessions had been followed by destruction. The learned gentleman concluded with stating his conviction that the Bill would subvert the Throne, the Monarch, the Church, and ultimately destroy the liberties of the people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer requested the indulgence of the House, while he endeavoured to combat the able arguments used by the opposers of the Bill during the three nights' debates. His Lordship, at great length, defended the

principle of the Bill, and was followed by Sir Robert Peel. Lord J. Russell replied briefly to the arguments against the Bill, and concluded amidst loud cheers. Upon the division, the numbers were—ayes 345; noes 236; majority 109. The Bill was then passed with loud cheers and acclamations.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 22.

The House was crowded with Peers in anticipation of the bringing up of the Reform Bill.

Shortly after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat on the Woolsack, the Deputy Gentleman Usher announced that a message from the Commons was waiting at their Lordships' door. The door was opened, and about 200 Members of the House of Commons entered, headed by Lord John Russell, bringing in the Reform Bill. When they had reached the front of their Lordships' bar, the Lord Chancellor took the Bill and said "This, my Lords, is a Bill entitled an Act to amend the representation of the people in Parliament, which has passed the House of Commons, and to which they pray your Lordships' consent." The Bill, on the motion of Earl Grey, was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 3d of October.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of tumultuous assemblies, and of partial conflicts between the authorities and the populace. The news of the fall of Warsaw has been a topic of indignant declamation in every circle of Parisian society. In the evening of the 16th, several groups were formed in the garden of the Palais Royal, consisting principally of young men, who proceeded towards the Boulevards, singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," and shouting "Guerre aux Russes! Vive la Pologne!" About nine o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs was attacked by a large party, who threw stones at the windows, and tore down a part of the palisades next the Boulevard. Some detachments of the troops having come up, this crowd was dispersed, and the hotel protected from further damage. The appearance of Paris on the 17th was peculiarly ominous; the ministers, Casimir Perier and General Sebastiani, were burnt in effigy; and as evening advanced, vast multitudes of people assembled in the streets, and the national guard was called out, as were also a part of the cavalry of the line. The national guard wore crape round their arms, and every countenance expressed sorrow and regret. In

the Chambers the discussions relative to the Foreign policy of France, and particularly with regard to Poland, were of the most violent character; but the Ministers have been supported by the majority of the Chambers.

BELGIUM.

On the 8th Sept. his Majesty King Leopold opened the Belgian Parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he expressed the delight he felt at the testimonies of regard with which he had been uniformly received by the inhabitants of Belgium. He said, that when the principles of the Constitution had received their full development, that country would be the freest State in Europe; and expressed it to be his determination to use every effort to encourage manufactures and commerce; adding, that negotiations were going on with Holland for a definite arrangement of the pending differences. His Majesty further said, that, in order to show the confidence and gratitude of the Belgians, they had yielded to the desire of France with respect to the demolition of some of the fortresses. Speaking of the recent defeat of the national force, the King said, that it was not owing to a want of individual courage, but to the

absence of the requisite organisation and union of the young army, which, however, would in a very short time be in such a state as to be able, should circumstances require it, to defend with honour and with success the independence and the rights of the country.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection lately broke out in the 4th Portuguese regiment, stationed in Lisbon. The insurgents were eventually subdued, placed in custody, and condemned to death. Upwards of 300 persons were killed and wounded in this affair. On the morning of the 10th of Sept. there were publicly executed one ensign, thirteen sergeants, and four corporals, implicated in the above.

It is said that there are upwards of 26,000 persons confined for political offences. On the 26th of Aug. a memorial was addressed by thirty-two of the most respectable of the English merchants in Lisbon, to Mr. Hoppner the British consul, complaining that several native merchants and shopkeepers, indebted to them for property to a considerable amount, had been arrested, not in the regular course of justice, nor even for crimes alleged—far less proved—against them, but apparently at the caprice of a set of ruffians of the lowest description, supported by the police. These outrages had been carried to a pitch hardly ever equalled in a civilized country, armed men having entered the shops of the customers, assaulting and wounding the owners, and destroying their property, on account of their known friendship to the English. Two English line-of-battle ships lately left Portsmouth for the Tagus, for the protection of British interests.

The French have taken away eight Portuguese vessels of war, which were lying in the Tagus, and carried them to Brest.

POLAND.

Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th Sept. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 8th, after two days bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the intrenchments which had been raised to protect the city. The Polish army, followed by the Diet and the members of the government, retired through Praga, on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered.

It appears that Marshal Paskewitch, after having invested the city, had given to Warsaw fifteen days to surrender. The fatal term was to expire on the 9th Sept. Five days before the expiration of the term, Paskewitch repeated his summons. No answer having been given, and the investment of the city having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish army refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th, the combat commenced with the

utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the fosses of which were filled up by the assailants with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th, the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before; but the Russian General no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw, and retired in the mass, upon the Ploszk road to the fortress of Modlin. As soon as they had quitted the city, the inhabitants opened the gates, and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place.

Previous to the above melancholy event disunion and mob violence had operated to the prejudice of the unfortunate Poles. On the 15th of Aug. an infuriated mob, led by the "Patriotic Club," forced their way into the Castle, and murdered the state prisoners, who were confined there, to the number of twenty-seven. Among these victims were four generals and a Russian lady.

On the 12th of Sept. the head quarters of the Polish army were at Kunow. Hostilities had been suspended, in consequence of a temporary armistice. A proclamation, full of enthusiasm, has been issued to the Poles by General Roziski, president of the government.

AUSTRIA.

The cholera is devastating the Austrian territory; and at Vienna there is a complete panic; the Court and all the nobility have left the capital; Rothschild the banker, and all the principal merchants, have also shut up their establishments and left the place. In Hungary there have been 10,732 deaths; in Galicia, 34,599. The barbarous excesses of the Hungarians exceed all our previous notions of their savage and degraded condition. In consequence of the possession of *chlore* by many noble families in Hungary, the peasants brutally insisted that it was the intention of the landed proprietors and nobles to poison all the streams and rivers—and servants were put to torture and the rack, in order to induce them to take false oaths, and swear that their masters harboured such monstrous designs. In some *comitats* not a noble family is left. The chateaus are destroyed—strangers have been massacred—women and children have been cut in pieces—soldiers have been disarmed, and all the officers inhumanly butchered. Letters from Vienna state, that the same dreadful excesses have been perpetrated in some districts of Russia, especially Novogorod.

TURKEY.

Pera, the suburb of Constantinople, was destroyed on the 2nd Aug. by a conflagration. The residences of the French and English Ambassadors became a prey to the

flames. Every thing was consumed except the Austrian Palace and the Russian Chancery. The loss is immense, and numerous dead bodies have already been taken out of the ruins. Many foreign merchants voluntarily threw themselves into the flames in despair at having lost all their property. The fire broke out in several points at the same time; 18,000 houses have been destroyed, and no less than 60,000 persons rendered houseless.

GREECE.

The discontent with the Government, and especially with the President, Capo d'Istria, which has long prevailed in the Greek Islands, has at length broken out into open revolt. In consequence of a dispute between Admiral Miaulis and the President, the former had taken possession of the whole of the Greek fleet, and conveyed it to Poros. The President employed some Russian men-of-war to go in pursuit of the Greek fleet, and on their entering Poros the

forts opened a fire; but Miaulis, finding the Russians likely to prove victorious, set fire to all the ships, and completely destroyed the whole fleet. The crews made their escape in boats.

A volcano has burst out in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Sicily, creating an island by throwing up ashes, which instantly became hard. From the 20th July to the 3d August it had increased in height to 250 feet, and to 1½ mile in circumference, with every appearance of becoming a permanent fixture on the surface of the globe. On 30th July it was landed upon, and taken possession of, by planting the British flag, by Capt. Senhouse, flag-captain to H. M. S. *St. Vincent*. A letter from Gibraltar states the remarkable fact, that simultaneously with this volcanic eruption off the Sicilian coast, at that distance there was great agitation of the sea, and an unprecedented rise of tide.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some workmen employed in repairing the north-east tower of Lincoln Castle, lately discovered a door, opening from the upper dungeon to the outside of the great eastern wall of the castle. The recess within which it was placed was blocked up on the inside with rough stones, many of which appear to have been rudely hewn into rounded forms, for the purpose of being thrown out by mortars, or some other military engines. The door is so narrow as only to admit of one person at a time, and is fomed of massive planks of oak. Another door is placed on the opposite side to this, but the recess remains at present blocked up with stones. These doors were undoubtedly contrived for use in case of a siege, being placed so as not to be easily approached from the outside, nor exposed to any direct attack.

In preparing the foundation for the classical monument which Lady Baird is about to erect on Tom-a-Chastel, to the memory of Sir David, the workmen discovered the remains of an extensive edifice, intermixed with a blackish mould, in which human bones frequently occur, with stirrups, buckles, and other decayed fragments of ancient armour. In an excavation were found a quantity of black earth, the debris of animal matter; some human bones; a bracelet, and a considerable portion of charcoal; from which it may be concluded, that the individuals whose remains were discovered had perished during a conflagration of the castle. The tradition of the country is, that three ladies had been burnt to death. Tom-a-Chastel, on the summit of which

the monument is to be placed, overlooks the whole of the Strath, and is even visible from Dundee.

Aug. 17. Ardinglass House, near Cairndow, Argyleshire, the splendid seat of Mr. Callender, of Creigforth, was burned to the ground, along with most of the furniture that was in the house. The library, however, is said to be all saved.

Aug. 26. The Dartmouth Floating Bridge was opened to the public. It is impelled across the river upon chains, and being of great size and accommodation, and employed upon a river of great breadth, depth, and rapidity of stream, the power used to impel it on the chains is steam. It conveyed across the river, from its eastern to its western shore, a distance of 1650 feet, upwards of 60 carriages, with their horses attached, 200 horses, and five or 600 foot passengers, between the hours of one and five o'clock, on the day of opening. The bridge and roads were designed by Mr. Rendell the engineer, in the latter part of the year 1829. The Act authorising their construction received the Royal assent on 30th June, 1830. The works commenced in March last.

Sept. 14. Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Northumberland, &c. laid the foundation-stone of a new Chapel of Ease, at East Cowes, to Whippingham Church.

The Reform Bill.—Numerous Meetings have taken place for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill. On the 19th a meeting of the Livery of London took place; and on the 23d a

meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of London, was holden at the Egyptian Hall, in the Mansion House, when resolutions were passed, expressing their cordial concurrence in the Reform Bill; and a Petition was voted to the House of Peers, praying them to complete that memorable improvement, which ennobles the present reign, by speedily passing that great measure. Meetings for a similar object have taken place in almost every part of the kingdom.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 1. In closing the Court of Chancery this day, the Lord Chancellor stated, that since he came to the seals there had been 120 appeals lodged, of which he had decided 108, and the average of these had occupied in hearing about eight hours each. His Lordship observed, that every case of difficulty had found its way from the Vice-Chancellor's Court to this. "I am not prepared," said his Lordship, "at once to recommend the abolition of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, but I hope to make an arrangement that will do away with much litigation and expense. I shall propose that all cases of difficulty set down to be heard by the Vice-Chancellor shall be transferred to this Court; and then I will obtain the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor to sit with me: and I think it must be more satisfactory to the suitors to have a decision of three Judges."

Sept. 15. The ceremonial and procession for laying the foundation-stone of the Charing-Cross Hospital took place. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex performed the ceremony.

Sept. 22. The *Thunderer*, of 84 guns, was launched at Woolwich, in presence of their Majesties, and several other members of the royal family. This vessel is built on Sir Robert Seppings's plan of the round stern, and also many other recent improvements in her construction. She is 120 feet in length in her keel, 50 feet in the beam, and 22 feet depth in the hold. She registers 2,380 tons. After the vessel was moored in the new basin (which was now first opened as an addition to the dock), the royal party sat down to a cold collation on board the Royal Sovereign, of which several of the distinguished naval officers present also partook. A scene of more splendour and gaiety has rarely been witnessed than on the present occasion.

The new Game Bill fixes the annual licence duty for dealing in game at 2*l.*, and for killing game at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; for laying snares or shooting game on Sunday or Christmas day, it inflicts a fine of 5*l.*; and for laying poison to destroy game in any open or enclosed ground, or any highway, a fine of 10*l.*; and the same penalty for killing teal, wild ducks, or widgeons, in close time (1st June to the 1st October). Persons having game in their possession for sale eleven days after the last day of the season, are to forfeit 1*l.* for each offence; and no keeper, coachman, guard, carrier, or higgler, is to be entitled to a licence for the sale of game.

By a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, Clergymen of all denominations are tolerated in preaching in the open air, where they please, provided they do not interrupt a public thoroughfare.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 22. Capt. W. H. Hartman, 9th Foot, to be Major in the army.

July 29. Fife Militia, J. T. Hope, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 13. Northumb. Cavalry, Capt. Dixon Dixon, to be Major.

Aug. 15. S. Hancock, esq. to be an Esq. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Aug. 17. Knighted, Dr. Rd. Dobson, Surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

Aug. 23. 94th Foot, Capt. C. Gascoyne, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Geo. Stewart, to be Major in the army.

Aug. 29. West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Lord Porchester, to be Lieut.-Col.—Charles J. K. Tynte, esq. to be Major.—1st Tower Hamlets Militia, George Earl of Munster, to be Colonel.

Aug. 30. 3d Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. H. S. Blane, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Capt. M. Sherer, to be Major.

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Aug. 31. Knighted, Capt. J. Hill, R. N.

Sept. 1. Ross and Caithness Militia, Maj. the Hon. James Sinclair, to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 2. Fife Militia, John Dalzell, esq. to be Major.

Sept. 5. To be Extra Naval Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, Captains Lord Radstock, Hon. G. Cadogan, Sir J. Phillimore, Wm. Bowles, H. Parker, J. W. D. Dundas, H. Hope, Sir S. J. Brooke Pechell, Bart.

Sept. 6. 20th Foot, Maj. T. Champ, to be Major.

Sept. 7. To be Peers of the United Kingdom: Arch. Earl of Cassilis, K. T. as Marquess of the isle of Ailsa, co. Ayr; John Earl of Brendalbane, as Earl of Ormelie and Marquess of Breadalbane; Robert Earl Grosvenor, as Marquess of Westminster; Lord George A. H. Cavendish, as Baron Cavendish, of Keighley, co. York, and Earl of Burlington; Robert Dundas Visc. Duncan, as Earl of Camperdown, of Lundie, co. Forfar,

and Glencagles, co. Perth; Thomas-Wm. Vise. Anson, as Earl of Lichfield, co. Staff.

To be an Earl of Ireland: Thomas Vise. Northland, as Earl of Ranfurly, of Dunganon, co. Tyrone.

To be Barons of the United Kingdom: Thomas Marq. of Headfort, as Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis, or Kells, co. Meath; John-Chambre Earl of Meath, K. P. as Baron Chaworth, of Eaton-hall, co. Hereford; George Earl of Dunmore, as Baron Dunmore, in the Forest of Athole, co. Perth; Gen. George-James Earl Ludlow, G. C. B. as Baron Ludlow; Robert-Montgomerie Lord Belhaven and Stenton, as Baron Hamilton, of Wishaw, co. Lanark; Gen. John-Francis Lord Howden, G. C. B. as Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, co. York; the Hon. Wm. Maule, as Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar; the Hon. George Cadogan, as Baron Oakley, of Caversham, co. Oxford; Sir George Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. as Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, co. Devon; Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. as Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop; Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. as Baron Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint; William-Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq. as Baron Segrave, of Berkeley Castle, co. Gloucester; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester, as Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Donegal; Wm.-Lewis Hughes, esq. as Baron Dinorben, of Kenmell-park, co. Denbigh.

Sept. 10. North Lincoln Militia, Wm. Edw. Tomline, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 12. To be Barons of the United Kingdom: Valentine Browne, Lord Cloncurry, as Baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry, co. Kildare; Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Vice-Adm. of Great Britain, Bart. and G. C. B. as Baron de Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey.

Sept. 12. William Dent Hedley, of Short Flatt, in the parish of Bolam, Northumberland, esq. son of Matthew Hedley, and grandson of William Hedley, of Newcastle, by Ann Dent, who was the aunt of William Dent, of Short Flatt, esq. to take the name of Dent only, in compliance with the will of William Dent, esq.

Sept. 13. Brevet: Major J. Hingston, to have the rank of Lieut.-Col. at Sierra Leone only.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, Major-Gen. L. Grant, and Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Christie, to be Knight Commanders of the Royal Order of the Guelph.—Royal Reg. Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major John Chester, to be Lieut.-Col.

Gen. Sir H. G. Grey, Gen. Sir R. C. Ferguson, Gen. Sir H. Warde, Adm. Sir T. Williams, Adm. Sir Wm. Hargood, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Lumley, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart. and Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. Sam. V. Hinde, Major-Gen. John W. Guise, Major-Gen. Jas. Bathurst,

Major-Gen. James S. Baras, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Laurie, Bart. Major-Gen. J. Macdonald, Major-Gen. Alex. Woodford, Major-Gen. Fred. C. Ponsonby, Rear-Adm. Geo. Scott, Rear-Adm. Tho. Dundas, Rear-Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., Major-Generals Sir John Buchan, Sir Hugh Gough, Chas. Ashworth, Chas. Bruce, John F. Fitzgerald, John Ross, Dugald L. Gilmour, Wm. Macbean, and Sir Geo. Elder, to be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.—Marquess of Queensberry to be a Lord of the Bedchamber.

Sept. 15. To be Baronets: Lieut.-Gen. John Slade; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Anson, of Birch-hall, co. Lancaster, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenbervie, co. Kincardine; Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, of Brighthelmston, co. Sussex, K. C. B.; Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. and Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick; Augustus John Foster, of Stone-house, Louth, esq. his Majesty's Minister to Sardinia; Sir James M'Grigor, of Campden-hill, Middlesex, M. D. Director-gen. of the Army Medical Department; Robert Way Harty, of Prospect-house, Roebuck, co. Dublin, esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin; Col. John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer-hall, Norfolk; Robert Greenhill Russell, of Chequers-court, Bucks, esq.; William Chaynor, of Croft, co. York, and Wotton-castle, Durham, esq.; William Wrixon Bacher, of Ballygublin, co. Cork, esq.; Joseph Birch, of the Hazles, co. Lancaster, esq.; Rob. Campbell, of Carrick Buoy, co. Donegal, esq.; Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton-house, co. Cumberland, esq.; John Nugent Humble, of Clonckurran, co. Waterford, esq.; James Martin Lloyd, of Lancing, co. Sussex, esq.; James Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, co. Mid-Lothian, esq.; Joseph Barrington, of Limerick, esq.; Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Burton, or Monk Bretton, co. York, esq.; John Colman Rashleigh, of Prideaux, co. Cornwall, esq.; J. — Campbell, of Balcaldine, co. Argyll, esq.; Percy Fitzgerald Nugent, of Douvre, co. Westmeath, esq.; John James Garbett Walsham, of Knill-court, co. Hereford, esq.; William Heygate, of Southend, Essex, esq. Alderman of London; Thomas M'Kenny, esq. Alderman of Dublin; Henry Meux, of Theobalds-park, Herts. esq.; Charles Mansfield Clarke, of Dunham-judge, Norfolk, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Sept. 13. Knighted: Lieut.-Col. Fred. Smith, Commanding Engineer of the London District, K.H.; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Anderson, C.B. K.T.S.; Thomas Brancher, esq. Mayor of Liverpool; Robert Gill, esq. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Henry Cipriani, esq. Senior Exon of the same; Henry Hinrich, esq. Lieutenant of the Gentlemen Pensioners; Richard Burton, esq. Senior Member of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; Major-Gen. Amos

1851.]

Promotions and Preferments.—Births.

Godall R. Norcott, C.B., K.C.H.; Major Francis Bond Head, of Sutton, co. Surrey; Nell Douglas, esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonel of 79th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, C.B., K.C.H.; William-Howe Mulcaster, esq. Post-Captain R.N., C.B., K.T.S., and K.C.H.

Sept. 16. Knighted, by patent, George Magrath, M.D. surgeon R.N.

Sept. 21. Knighted: Col. Michael Mac Creagh, K.C.H.; Col. Robert Dick, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, C.B., K.M.T.; and John Soane, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, esq., architect.

Sept. 23. Brevet: To be Lieut.-Col.: Major Hon. Wm. L. L. Fitzgerald de Roos.

To be Majors: Capt. John Hall, 1st Life Guards; Capt. Arthur Sullivan, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. Lord Charles Wellesey, 1st Foot Guards.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Armagh—Sir John W. Head Brydges.

Carmarthen—John Jones, esq.

Dublin—Fred. Shaw, esq.

—Lord Visc. Ingestre.

Derby (co.)—Lord Cavendish.

Meath—Henry Grattan, esq.

Ross—Wm. Wigram, esq.

Sutherlandshire—Roderick M'Leod, esq.

Wallingford—Thos. Chas. Leigh, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Dr. R. J. Carr, Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. Dr. E. Maltby, Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. Dr. Bissett, Alp. of Dublin.

Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry.

Rev. Dr. J. Torrens, Bishop of Killaloe.

Rev. R. Maude, Archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. Dr. E. Goudenough, Dean of Wells.

Bishop of Lichfield, Preb. of Westm.

Rev. S. Smith, Canon of St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. T. H. Horne, Preb. of St. Paul's Cath.

Rev. T. Garnier, Preb. of Winchester.

Rev. F. T. Attwood, St. Mary R. and St. James V. Great Grimsby, Linc.

Rev. R. Bligh, Cockfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Clarkson, St. Mary's Mellor P. C.

Rev. F. Cobbold, St. Mary Tower P. C. Ipswich.

Rev. C. Collins, Frimstead and Milstead R. Kent.

Rev. M. Coyle, Blockley V. Wore.

Rev. G. Croly, N. Farnbridge R. Essex.

Rev. Richard Day, Wenhaston V. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Fisher, Corpusty P. C. Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Hill, Kirtling V. Cambridge.

Rev. W. Homan, Moderency R. Tipperary.

Rev. E. Houlditch, St. Leonard's R. Exeter.

Rev. E. J. Howman, Beswell R. Norfolk.

Rev. L. H. Irving, Abercorn Ch. Linlithgow.

Rev. D. Matheson, Knox Ch. Ross.

Rev. C. Mathews, Woolhope-and-Fownhope V. co. Hereford.

Rev. F. Maude, Longridge Ch. Lancashire.

Rev. R. Neville, Cloppriest, co. Cork.

Rev. W. L. Nichols, Stockbridge C. Hants.

Rev. C. Otway, Mousea R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. H. Owen, Wilby R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Pitt, Rendcombe R. Glouc.

Rev. S. Ricardo, Chelsworth R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. J. Sheeles, Kirby Underwood R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. S. Smith, Ham R. Wilts.

Rev. E. Stanley, Workington R. Cumberl.

Rev. C. Stannard, Great Snoring R. Norf.

Rev. G. Ware, Winsham V. Somerset.

Rev. W. H. Wyatt, Shepton P. C. Nottingham.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. M. J. Lloyd, to Lord Templemore.

Rev. W. Warburton, to Lord Lieut. of Irel.

Rev. J. W. Wenn, to Duke of Hamilton.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. G. Thompson, Head Master of Wisbech Gram. School, Camb.

BIRTHS.

June 22. At Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Col. Hall, of Wimbledon, a son.

July 3. At Wendover, the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.—9. At Breadal Rectory, co. Derby, the wife of the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, a son.—12. At Weston Underwood, co. Derby, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, a son.—25. In Grosvenor-st. the Countess of Kinnoul, a son.—28. In Wilton-crescent, Lady Catherine Bulkeley, a son.—On Richmond-hill, the wife of B. J. L. Praed, esq. a son.

Aug. 18. At Great Mylees, the Viscountess Chetwynd, a dau.—13. At Betchworth-castle, near Dorking, the wife of D. Barclay, esq. a son.—16. At Litchurch, Derby, the wife of Wm. Orton, esq. a son and dau.—17. At Wraxting Park, co. Camb. the wife of the Rev. Wm. Acton, a son.—19. At Brighton, the wife of Col. Payne, a

son.—19. In the Regent's Park, the lady of Sir J. B. Johnstone, M.P. a dau.—20. At Addlestrop, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Twisleton, a son.—At Salisbury, the Hon. Mrs. Pare, wife of the Rev. Mr. Pare, of Cranbourne, co. Dorset, a dau.—21. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng, a son.—At Clarence Cottage, Swanwich, the wife of Capt. Geo. Biset, R.N. a son and heir.—22. At Dale Castle, co. Pembroke, the wife of J. P. A. Lloyd Phipps, esq. a dau.—24. At the Vicarage House, Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. W. Borsdail, a dau.—25. At the Rectory, West Cholderton, the wife of the Rev. Walter Blunt, a dau.—26. At the Rosery, Barnes Common, the wife of T. Crofton Croker, esq. a son.—28. In Hanover-sq. the wife of Dr. Locock, a son.—29. At Lyme Regis, the wife of Capt. Rich. Spencer, R.N. a

son.—31. At the Vicarage, Sonning, the wife of the Rev. G. Ernest Howman, a dau.—In Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq. the Lady Augusta Baring, a son.

Sept. 1. At Kilve Court, Som. the wife of F. F. Luttrell, esq. a son.—At Woodstock, Mrs. Mavor, a dau.—8. In Stanhope-st. the Lady Lilford, a dau.—9. At Montagu House, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a son and heir.—12. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the seat of her father, E. J. Curteis, esq. late M.P. for the county, the wife of

Howard Elphinstone, esq. a son.—17. At Woodleigh Rectory, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Edmonds, a son.—15. At Mansell House, Somerset, the lady of Lt.-Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart. a son.—19. At Urchfont Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Ed. Wilton, a dau.—20. The wife of Captain W. H. Warrington, 3d Drag. Guards, a dau.—At Dorchester, the wife of Col. Halyburton, a son.—22. At the Elms, near Lymington, the wife of Major Pringle Taylor, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July. At Barbadoes, Hampden Clement, esq. to Philippa, the eldest dau. of Sir R. A. Alleyne, Bart.

Aug. 13. At Milton, near Gravesend, Sir G. Noel, Bart. to Miss I. E. Raymond.—16. At Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, the Rev. Joseph Ware, to Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Tho. Westmoreland.—16. At Greenwich, Robt. Maule Gillies, esq. to Catherine, second dau. of the late Capt. P. Beaver, R.N.—22. At Bedale, Yorkshire, Capt. Arth. Lysaght, R.N. to Eliz. Dorothy, eldest dau. of H. Percy Pullen, esq. of Crakehall.—At Melcombe Regis, the Rev. A. S. Atcheson, to Ellen, dau. of Mrs. Ann Bradley.—23. At Cirencester, Edw. Bullock, esq. to Catherine, dau. of Joseph Cripps, esq. M.P.—At Headington, Oxford, John Wilson, esq. Capt. R.M. to Eliz. elder dau. of Sir Joseph Lock, of Oxford.—24. At Holloway, H. Chitty, esq. second son of J. Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late W. Urquhart, esq. of Brecknock-crescent.—25. At North Ferriby, co. York, the Rev. C. Rose, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Thos. Hewelden, esq.—At Bathwick, co. Somerset, Geo. Aug. Brograve-Rye, esq. grandson of the late Sir Berney Brograve, to Mary, dau. of the late John Hawker, esq. of Dudbridge.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Chas. Tracey Leigh, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, esq. of Penrhyn-castle, N. Wales.—27. At Hornsey, R. Burnett Brander, esq. to Sarah, dau. of H. St John, esq. granddau. of the late Dean of Worcester.—29. At St. Pancras Church, T. D. Hawker, esq. of Stratton, Cornwall, to Rosa Maria, fifth dau. of the late Col. T. Edwards, E.I.C.—At Weymouth, Thos. Levett, esq. son of J. Levett, esq. of Wicknor Park, Staffordshire, to Margaret, eldest dau. of D. Monro, esq. of Bath.—30. At St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, to Agnes, second dau. of the late J. Gilmour, esq. E. I. C.—At Hanwell, Middlesex, Wm. Johnson, esq. of Eaton-place, Belgrave-sq. to Sarah, only dau. of C. Turner, esq. of Hanwell Park.—31. At Brighton,

the Rev. T. A. Holland, vicar of Oving, near Chichester, to Madelena, second dau. of Major Philip Stewart.—At Bath, Wm. Ross, esq. of Stranraer, N. B. Major 23rd Fusil. to Mary, only dau. of John Parks, esq.

Lately. At Bishop's Lydiard, Somersetshire, Capt. Hugh FitzRoy, Grenadier Guards, to Lady Sarah Lethbridge, second dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.—At Pinner, Middlesex, the Rev. J. H. Bright, to Kath. Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. Mant, and grand-dau. to Sir Geo. Dallas, Bart.—At Hampton Court, the Rev. H. Fowle, to Mary Amelia, youngest dau. of Wm. Everett, esq. of Hill House.

Sept. 1. At St. James's, Westminster, Capt. H. J. Hatton, R.N. to Josephine Louise, dau. of the late M. Lawley, of Rouen.—At Camberwell, R. Hodder, esq. Dep. Assistant Commissary-gen., to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Pryce.—Edmund Filmer, esq. to Helen, daughter of D. Monro, esq. both of Bath.—3. At Streatham, Mr. Rich. Stevens, of Acre-lane, Brixton, to Fanny, second dau. of R. Norton, esq.—At Henley, the Rev. T. A. Powys, to Ann, dau. of W. Young, esq.—6. At Leeds, H. Butcher, esq. of Walsingham, Norfolk, surgeon, to Anna Eliz. third dau. of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds.—At Wakefield, the Rev. S. Hall, Rector of Middleton Cheney, to Anne, dau. of the late J. Holdsworth, esq.—At Ramsgate, H. Collins, esq. barrister-at-law, to Anne Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Scott, of Watton Green, Norfolk.—At Brixton, W. C. King, esq. of Blackheath-park, to Margaret, dau. of Evan Roberts, of Grove-house, esq.—7. At Lambeth, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart. of Balaskie, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. Torrens.—8. At Manchester, John Bill, esq. jun. of Farley-hall, Staffordshire, barrister-at-law, to Miss Humphrys, of Manchester.—At Ellenbridge, the Rev. J. Amphlett, son of the Rev. Dr. Amphlett, to Anne, dau. of the late Geo. Penrice, esq. of Elmbridge, Worcestershire.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE HON. JAMES MUNROE.

July 4. At New York, aged 72, the Honourable James Munroe, of Virginia, late President of the United States.

He was born on Munroe's Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in Sept. 1758; was an officer in the revolutionary war; and afterwards, in succession, Member of Congress, Governor of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary to France and Great Britain, Secretary at War, and for eight years President of the United States. He alone, since Washington, was so elevated without opposition; and he was, without exception, the most popular chief magistrate the Americans have ever had. After having dispensed the patronage of the government for twice the constitutional term, he retired to the ranks of private life in honourable poverty; and having been induced by broken health and domestic afflictions, to leave Virginia for New York, died in the bosom of a daughter's family in that city. It is very extraordinary that this is the third instance of a President of the United States dying on the anniversary of their independence,—the previous instances being Adams and Jefferson.

RIGHT HON. C. B. BATHURST.

Aug. 20. At his seat, Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, the Rt. Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, D.C.L. a Privy Councillor, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

He was the eldest son of Charles Bragge, of Cleve Hall in Gloucestershire, esq. by Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lydney, esq. F.R.S. and successively M.P. for Cirencester, Gloucester, and Monmouth; nephew to Allen first Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Bragge was educated at Winchester, under Dr. Warton, and then elected to a Fellowship at New College, Oxford, as founder's kin. He took the degree of B.C.L. Dec. 17, 1785; and was created D.C.L. June 16, 1814. Having been called to the bar, he was for many years a leading counsel at the quarter-sessions at Gloucester, where his talents and eloquence were much admired. His cousin Earl Bathurst, whilst Lord Chancellor, presented him with the office of Clerk of the Presentations. At the general election of 1796 he was elected M.P. for Bristol; and on the 14th of December

that year, when Mr. Fox moved a vote of censure on the ministry, Mr. Bragge moved the amendment, which was carried on division by a majority of 104. He was one of the secret committee of fifteen, nominated Nov. 15, 1797, to examine into the situation of the Bank of England, and afterwards brought up the report as Chairman. In 1799 we find him acting as Chairman of the Committee of Supply.

In 1801, on the formation of the ministry headed by Mr. Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth), whose sister Mr. Bragge had married in 1788, he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of the Hon. Dudley Ryder (now Earl of Harrowby), and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was re-chosen for Bristol at the general election of 1802. In June 1803, he resigned that office in favour of Mr. Tierney, who was considered a great acquisition to the ministry. On the 12th of August following a new writ was ordered for Bristol, Mr. Bragge having accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; he was re-elected, after having, during the vacancy, received the appointment of Secretary of War, the business of which department he executed until Mr. Pitt's return to power in May 1804. In the following month he divided against the Additional Force Bill, which was the first efficient measure of the new Administration; but in April 1805 he voted in favour of Mr. Pitt's amendment relative to Lord Melville, in the measure of whose impeachment he concurred.

On the death of Anne widow of his brother-in-law Pool Bathurst, esq. May 5, 1804, Mr. Bragge succeeded to Lydney, and the other estates of that branch of the family of Bathurst, and on the 24th of October following, received the royal license to assume the name.

After the dissolution of Parliament in 1806, Mr. Bathurst was appointed Master of the Mint; which office he retained until 1810, when he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Earl Bathurst. On the 22d of June, 1812, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which office he continued to Jan. 1823. He was re-elected for Bristol in 1806 and 1807, in 1812 for Rodmin, and in 1818 for Harwich. He had a pension of 350*l.* charged on the Civil List, granted him in 1826; and his widow enjoys 1000*l.* per annum, granted

her at three several times, 600*l.* in 1823, 300*l.* in 1825, and 100*l.* in 1829.

Mr. Bathurst married Aug. 1, 1788, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Anthony Addington, M.D. and had a numerous family.

SIR T. G. CULLUM, BART.

Sept. 8. At his house in Bury St. Edmund's, in his 90th year, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the seventh Baronet, of Hawsted and Hardwick House, in Suffolk, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county, a Capital Burgess for Bury, F.R., A. and L.SS.

Sir Thomas was born Nov. 30, 1741, the second son of Sir John the fifth Baronet, by his second wife Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Gery, of Ealing in Middlesex, Knt., a Master in Chancery. He was educated at the Charter-house, where he entered in 1752; and afterwards adopted the medical profession. On the death of Samuel Horsey, esq. in 1771, he was appointed the King at Arms attached to the order of the Bath. This office he resigned, about the year 1800, to his younger son. On the death of his brother, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, F.R.S. and S.A. Oct. 9th, 1785, he succeeded to the family title, the oldest Baronetcy existing in the county of Suffolk. From this period, blessed with a handsome competence, he dedicated his leisure to literary and scientific pursuits, particularly botany, heraldry, and antiquities. Among his earliest and intimate friends were Dr. Goodenough (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle), the Rev. Mr. Laurens, Master of Bury school, a distinguished botanist; and the late Sir James Edward Smith, Pres. L.S. who paid him this elegant compliment in his dedication of the English Flora in 1824: "To Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. whose knowledge and love of natural science entitle him to the respect of all who follow the same pursuit, this work is inscribed in grateful and affectionate remembrance by the Author." Sir Thomas Cullum constantly paid a visit to London in the spring, and took great delight in attending the learned societies, and meeting, in other ways, his literary acquaintances. Accompanied by his late amiable lady, from whom he was seldom separated, he for a long series of years made an annual tour in various parts of England, and he has left several notebooks filled with the remarks made in those journeys, particularly relative to the churches he visited. He published in 1813 a new edition of his brother's *History of Hawsted*; but we believe never printed any thing with

his own name. His true politeness, kindness, and hospitality, and the intelligence and animation of his conversation, made him one of the most delightful old men that ever lived.

Sir Thomas Cullum married, Sept. 1, 1774, Mary, daughter of Robert Hanson, of Normanton in Yorkshire, esq. and heiress to her brother, Sir Levett Hanson, Knt. of St. Joachim, author of "An Historical Account of Orders of Knighthood," of whom a brief notice will be found in our vol. LXXIV. i. 518. They had two sons and one daughter: 1. the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the only survivor, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, and is Rector of Knoddisball in Suffolk; he married in 1805 Mary-Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Eggers, of Woodford in Essex, esq. and has an only daughter; 2. John Palmer Cullum, esq. Bath King of Arms, who died in 1829 (see our vol. XCIX. ii. 284); 3. Susanna, who died in 1803, at the age of fifteen. Sir Thomas lost his affectionate wife and faithful companion, who partook of all his tastes and pursuits, within a few days of a twelvemonth before his death, at the age of eighty-five. He had lately lost several other relations at a very advanced age. His sister, Mrs. Vernon, sister-in-law to Francis Earl of Shipbrook, and mother of the present Lady Harland, died in 1826, aged 83; and his sister, Mrs. Palmer, of Bury, died in 1829, aged 93.

The remains of Sir T. G. Cullum were interred with those of his ancestors at Hawsted, on 13th Sept. the anniversary of the death of his wife in the preceding year.

REAR-ADM. WALKER, C.B.

July 13. While on a visit to his son commanding the Coast Guard at Blatchington, near Seaford, aged 67, James Walker, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, C.B. and K.T.S.

This brave and distinguished officer was the son of James Walker, of Innerdovet, in Fife, esq. by Lady Mary Walker, third and youngest daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven and Melville, and great-aunt to the present Earl. He entered the navy about 1776 as Midshipman in the Southampton frigate, in which he served for five years, principally on the Jamaica station, and in the grand fleet under Sir Charles Hardy. In Aug. 1780, he had a narrow escape, being sent to assist in removing the prisoners from a captured privateer, which sunk, and it was some time before he was rescued from the waves. In 1781 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Princess*

Royal, but almost immediately exchanged into the *Torbay* 74, in which he served under Sir Samuel Hood in the operations at St. Christopher's, and the memorable engagement with the *Count de Grasse*.

After the peace of 1783 Lieut. Walker spent some years in France, Italy, and Germany; and in 1788, when a war broke out between Russia and Turkey, was offered the command of a Russian ship, but could not obtain leave to accept it. He was subsequently appointed in succession to the *Champion*, *Winchelsea*, *Boyne*, and *Niger*. The last was one of the repeating frigates to Earl Howe's fleet in the battle of June 1, 1794, and Mr. Walker was advanced to the rank of Commander for his conduct as Lieutenant and signal officer on that glorious day.

Immediately after this promotion, he went as a volunteer with his late Captain, the Hon. A. K. Legge, and his old messmates of the *Niger*, in the *Latona*. At the beginning of 1795 he was appointed to the *Terror* bomb; and in June following assumed the temporary command of the *Trusty* 50. In this vessel he was sent to convoy five East Indiamen to a latitude in which they might be safely left; which having done, he heard on his return of a large fleet of merchantmen, which had been for some time lying at Cadiz in want of convoy, and under heavy demurrage. Conceiving he could not be more beneficially employed than in protecting the commerce of his country, Capt. Walker assumed (in contravention to his orders, which were to return to Spithead) to take charge of these vessels, which he conducted in perfect safety to England. Two memorials of the Spanish merchants residing in London, represented to the Admiralty that "the value of the fleet amounted to upwards of a million sterling, which but for his active exertions would have been left in great danger, at a most critical time, when the Spaniards were negotiating a peace with France." The Spanish authorities, however, having resented his having assisted the merchants in removing their property, it was deemed right to bring Capt. Walker to a Court Martial on his return to Plymouth, and it being found that he had acted without orders, he was broke. At the same time it was no small consolation to his feelings to know that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty appreciated the motives by which he had been actuated, and interested themselves in his favour. About eight months after, the Spanish ambassador received orders from his government to request the whole transaction

might be forgotten, and Mr. Walker was restored to his rank of Commander in March 1797.

In the summer of 1797, while the mutiny raged at the *Nore*, Capt. Walker suggested a plan for attacking the *Sandwich* with the smasher guns invented by his relative, Gen. Melville, and volunteered to conduct the enterprise. It so happened that a plan exactly similar had been adopted by the Board of Admiralty not an hour before, and Capt. Walker was immediately appointed to the command of a division of gun-boats, fitted at Woolwich; but before he arrived at Gravesend the mutineers had been induced to surrender. He was then ordered to act as Captain of the *Garland* frigate, and to escort the trade bound to the Baltic as far as Elsinour. On his return from that service he removed into the *Monmouth* 64, employed in the North Sea. In Lord Duncan's memorable battle of the 11th of October 1797, the *Monmouth* was closely engaged for an hour and a half with the *Delft* and *Alkmaar* ships of the line, and compelled them both to surrender. The latter was taken in tow immediately after the action, and notwithstanding the heavy gale that ensued, Capt. Walker did not quit her until, after an anxious period of five days, he had the satisfaction of anchoring her safely in Yarmouth Roads. He was immediately confirmed in the rank of Post Captain, and the command of the *Monmouth*; and received the naval gold medal, and the thanks of Parliament. On the 19th December following, he assisted in the ceremony of depositing in St. Paul's the colours captured in the recent naval victories.

Capt. Walker subsequently commanded, in succession, the *Veteran* 64, *Brankel* 56, *Prince George* 98, *Prince* of the same force, and *Isis* 50. The last was one of Lord Nelson's division in the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801; and was most warmly engaged for four hours and a half with two of the enemy's heaviest block-ships, and a battery of 14 guns. Its loss in this sanguinary battle amounted to 9 officers and 103 men killed and wounded.

In the ensuing summer Capt. Walker obtained the command of the *Tartar* frigate, and was ordered to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the Jamaica station; where he received a commission from the Admiralty, appointing him to the *Vanguard* 74. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803 he was employed in the blockade of St. Domingo, and while on that service captured the *Creole* 44, having on board the French General Morgau and 530 troops, and the Du-

quesno 74; the latter after a chase of twenty hours, and a running fight of an hour and a half. Shortly after his return the town of St. Marc surrendered, after a blockade of fourteen weeks; as also did the garrison of Cape Fraunce, when the dominion of the French was at an end. Capt. Walker returned to England with only 160 men, although nearly that number of French prisoners were embarked on board his ship, a circumstance which rendered the utmost vigilance necessary.

He was subsequently appointed to the *Thalia* frigate, and sent to the East Indies; and afterwards to the *Bedford* 74, one of the squadron sent by Sir W. Sidney Smith to escort the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro. On his arrival there, the Prince Regent, in consideration of Capt. Walker's unremitting attention to the Portuguese fleet during a long and tempestuous voyage, signified his intention of conferring upon him the order of St. Bento d'Avis; but, some objections having been stated by his spiritual advisers on account of Capt. Walker's religion, his Royal Highness determined to revive the military order of the Tower and Sword, of which he created him a Knight Commander—an honour subsequently conferred on many British officers. The *Bedford* was afterwards employed in the blockade of Flushing, and other services, until Sept. 1814, when Capt. Walker received orders to assume the command of a squadron, on board of which was embarked the advanced guard of the army sent against New Orleans. During the course of that unsuccessful attack, in which Adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane and Rear-Adms. Malcolm and Codrington assisted, Capt. Walker was left in charge of the line-of-battle ships, which, on account of the shallow water, could not approach within 100 miles of the scene of action.

In 1814 Capt. Walker was selected to accompany the Duke of Clarence to Boulogne, for the purpose of bringing to England the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. After the peace he commanded the *Albion*, *Queen*, and *Northumberland*, third-rates; the last of which he paid off Sept. 10, 1818, and thus closed a continued service of twenty-one years as a Post Captain. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the extension of that honourable order in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, the promotion on that memorable occasion ending with him.

Rear-Adm. Walker was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of

the Right Hon. General Sir John Irvine, K.B.; his second, and widow, was a daughter of Arnoldus Jones Skelton, of Braithwaite Hall, in Cumberland, esq., first cousin to the Marquis Cornwallis, and M.P. for Eye. His eldest son, Melville, is an officer of dragoons; his second, Frederick, a Lieutenant R.N.; and his third, Thomas, died in that rank in 1829.

CAPT. SIR MURRAY MAXWELL.

June 26. Sir Murray Maxwell, Knight, and C.B., a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and F.R.S.; first cousin to Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, co. Lanark, Bart. and to Jane late Duchess of Gordon.

This distinguished officer was a son of Alexander Maxwell, esq., merchant at Leith (third son of Sir William Maxwell, the fourth Baronet), by Mary, daughter of Hugh Clerk, esq. Sir Murray was one of nine brothers, six of whom devoted themselves to the service of their country. His eldest brother, Gen. William Maxwell, is now her presumptive to the Baronetcy. One of his brothers, Keith, died a Post-Captain R.N.; and another, John, who survives, attained that rank in 1810.

Sir Murray commenced his naval career under the auspices of Sir Samuel Hood; obtained his first commission as a Lieutenant in 1796, and was promoted to the command of the *Cyane* sloop of war, at the Leeward Islands, in Dec. 1802. The *Cyane* formed part of Comm. Hood's squadron at the reduction of St. Lucia, in June 1803; and Capt. Maxwell was immediately after appointed to the *Centaur*, a third rate, bearing the broad pendant of his patron, with whom he also served at the capture of Tobago, Demerara, and Essequibo, in the following autumn. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, Aug. 4, 1803.

Capt. Maxwell was subsequently employed in the blockade of Martinique, and in Apr. 1804 he accompanied Comm. Hood and the late Major-General Sir Charles Green (of whom a memoir will be given in our next number) on the expedition against Surinam. On their first arrival, Capt. Maxwell and the Major-General's aide-de-camp were sent with the summons to the Dutch governor, who refused to capitulate; and the Captain afterwards, with thirty seamen, joined the first landing party, which, after a laborious march of five hours, stormed and carried forts Frederici and Leyden. He afterwards, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Shipley, of the Engineers, negotiated the capitulation of the colony. It was stated by Gen. Green, in

his official report, that "Capt. Maxwell, of the *Centaur*, having been more particularly attached to the troops under my immediate command on shore, I am bound to notice his spirited and exemplary behaviour."

Capt. Maxwell returned to England with the Commodore's dispatches in June 1804; and he subsequently proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he exchanged to the *Galatea* frigate in the summer of 1805. His next appointment was to the *Alceste* 46, in which, having the *Mercury* 28, and *Grasshopper* brig under his orders, he greatly distinguished himself in an attack on a Spanish fleet near Cadiz, taking seven *tarantass*, laden with timber, in defiance of a flotilla of gun-boats (two of which were destroyed), the batteries of Rota, and the contiguity of eleven French and Spanish line-of-battle ships, then lying ready for sea.

Capt. M. was for the next two years actively employed on the coast of Italy; was in the autumn of 1810 attached to the in-shore squadron off Toulon; and in the spring of 1811, when cruising on the coast of Istria, under the orders of Capt. (the late Sir James) Brisbane, in the *Belle Poule*, assisted in the destruction of a French 18-gun brig in the small harbour of Parenza. Towards the close of the same year, having the *Active* and *Unité* under his orders in the Adriatic, Capt. Maxwell gave chase to three French frigates. One, the *Persanne* 26, having separated, was pursued and captured by Capt. Chamberlayne of the *Unité*: the others having been brought to action by the *Alceste* and *Active*, an engagement took place, which lasted for two hours and twenty minutes. The French commodore, from the crippled state of the *Alceste*, was then enabled to make off; but the remaining frigate surrendered, and was found to be the *Pomone* of 44 guns and 322 men; and containing 42 iron guns, nine of brass, and 220 iron carriages. She was one of the largest class of French frigates, and had been built by the citizens of Genoa as a present for Jerome Buonaparte.

On the 2d of July 1813, Capt. Maxwell had the misfortune to be wrecked in the *Dædalus* frigate, on a shoal near Ceylon, whilst conveying a fleet of Indian men to Madras.

In Oct. 1815 he was re-appointed to the *Alceste*, at the particular request of Lord Amherst, who was about to proceed on his celebrated embassy to China. The *Alceste* sailed from Spithead Feb. 9, 1816; and landed Lord Amherst on the 9th Aug. at the mouth of the *Peltho* river. As it was

certain that it would be several months before his Lordship could return from Peking to Canton, it was determined that the interval should be employed in surveying the coasts of that part of the globe. In the course of this cruise, in which he was assisted by his consort, the *Lyra* brig and General Hewitt East Indianman, very considerable accessions were made to the knowledge of the hydrographer. In particular, the mainland of Corea was found more than a hundred miles to the eastward of the spot laid down in the charts. Capt. Basil Hall, who commanded the *Lyra*, published on his return a very interesting narrative of the "Voyage to Corea and the Island of Loo-Choo." The volume is dedicated to Sir Murray Maxwell, "to whose ability in conducting the voyage, zeal in giving encouragement to every inquiry, sagacity in discovering the disposition of the natives, and address in gaining their confidence and good will," Capt. Hall attributes "whatever may be found interesting" in his pages.

On returning from the voyage at the beginning of November, Capt. Maxwell immediately applied for a pass to carry the *Alceste* up the Tigris, to a secure anchorage, where she might undergo some necessary repairs. Evasion after evasion, accompanied by insulting messages, were the only proofs that he obtained that his application had been received. He therefore determined to proceed without further parley, but had scarcely approached the narrow part of the river, when an inferior mandarin came on board, and desired the ship should be immediately anchored, or the batteries would fire and sink her. Fully satisfied that the submission of others had only added to the arrogance and fostered the insolence of the Chinese, Capt. Maxwell detained the mandarin prisoner, and gave orders that the *Alceste* should be steered close under the principal fort of the Bocca. On her approach the batteries, and about eighteen war-junks, endeavoured to make good the threat, by opening a heavy though ill-directed fire. The return of a single shot silenced the flotilla; and one broadside, poured in with three hearty cheers, proved quite sufficient for the more formidable opponent. The other batteries being soon after quieted, the *Alceste* proceeded without further molestation to the second bar, and subsequently to Whampoa, where she remained until the arrival of Lord Amherst, in Jan. 1817. The effects of Capt. Maxwell's conduct were evinced by the arrival of all kinds of supplies, and every expression of wel-

come and politeness; and it was publicly announced that the affair at the Bocca Tigris was nothing more than a ching-chinning, or salute, although the first account was that forty-seven of the Chinese warriors had been killed, and many wounded!

Lord Amherst having embarked at Whampoa on the 21st Jan. 1817, the *Alceste* had proceeded as far as the Straits of Gaspar, every circumstance promising a speedy passage into the Java sea, when, on the 18th of Feb. she struck on a sunken and unknown rock, three miles distant from Pulo Leat. A landing having been effected on that barren island, it was judged expedient that Lord Amherst and his suite should proceed immediately to Batavia, a distance of 500 miles. This was happily effected, by his Lordship and a company of forty-six individuals, in the barge and a cutter, after a passage of four nights and three days, in which great privations were suffered from the scarcity of provisions and water. On the following morning the Company's cruiser *Ternate* was dispatched to Capt. Maxwell and the remaining crew; but, in consequence of contrary currents, she was not able to join them until a fortnight had elapsed from the time they were first left by Lord Amherst. In the mean time their situation had attracted the notice of the Malay proas, or pirate boats, who had obliged Lieut. Hickman and his detachment to quit the wreck, and had burnt it to the water's edge; and now completely blockaded the shipwrecked crew. Before the approach of the *Ternate*, this swarm of hornets had increased to no less than sixty in number, each containing from eight to twelve men; but immediately on the appearance of that vessel, they took to a precipitate flight. For some days Capt. Maxwell had been actively employed in fortifying a hill, and providing his party with ammunition; and so well had they prepared themselves, that at length an attack was rather wished than dreaded. Mr. Ellis, the third Commissioner of the Embassy, who had returned from Batavia to rejoin his naval friends, says, in his published "Journal," "My expectations of the security of the position were more than realized when I ascended the hill; and many an assailant must have fallen before an entrance could have been effected. Participation of privation, and equal distribution of comfort, had lightened the weight of suffering to all; and I found the universal sentiment to be an enthusiastic admiration of the temper, energy, and arrangements of Capt. Maxwell. No

man ever gained more in the estimation of his comrades by gallantry in action, than he had done by his conduct on this trying occasion; his look was confidence, and his orders were felt to be security."

The *Ternate* sailed on the 7th of April with the rescued crew, and reached Batavia on the 9th; and three days after, the embassy and crew of the *Alceste* sailed together for England in the ship *Cæsar*, and arrived in Simon's Bay, after a voyage of 45 days. On his passage home Capt. Maxwell had an interview with Napoleon Buonaparte, who remembered that he had commanded at the capture of *la Pomone*, and said to him, "Vous étiez très méchant.—Eh bien? your government must not blame you for the loss of the *Alceste*, for you have taken one of my frigates." That his government had no cause to censure him, was very honourably decided by a Court Martial held at Portsmouth in Aug. 1817, which adjudged him to be "most fully acquitted," at the same time declaring that "his coolness, self-collection, and exertions, were highly conspicuous."

Capt. Maxwell was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood May 27, 1818. At the general election in the same year he was the last Admiralty candidate that has ventured to compete with the popular interest in the city of Westminster; and sustained severe personal injury from the vile rabble with which the hustings in Covent Garden is on such occasions surrounded. On the 20th May, 1819, the East India Company presented him with the sum of 1500*l.* for the services rendered by him to the embassy, and as a remuneration for the loss he sustained on his return from China. He was appointed to the *Bulwark*, a third-rate, bearing the flag of Sir Benj. Hallowell, at Chatham, in June 1821; was removed to the Briton frigate on the 28th Nov. 1822, and afterwards employed on the South American station. He had been recently appointed, on the 11th of May, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and was preparing to take his departure, when a very short illness terminated his life.

ANDREW STRAHAN, Esq.

Aug. 25. At his house in New-street, near Fleet-street, in the eighty-third year of his age, Andrew Strahan, esq. Printer to his Majesty.

This estimable character was the third son of William Strahan, esq. many years his Majesty's printer, who died July 9, 1785. The memory of the latter was

honoured by Henry Mackenzie, esq. in the periodical paper called the *Lounger*, and much of what was advanced by that elegant writer may, with great propriety and strict justice, be transferred to the subject of the present memoir. It is acknowledged by all who knew him that he inherited his father's professional eminence, his political attachments, his consistency of public conduct, and his private virtues, and by these secured a reputation which will not be soon forgotten. Like his father, too, he acquired great literary property and influence in the learned world, by purchasing the copyrights of the most celebrated authors of his time; frequently in connexion with his friend, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given, as both by father and son, to the labours of literary men. Among the most distinguished authors who profited by their liberality, we may mention Johnson, whose frequent expression was, that "they had raised the price of literature," Hume, Warburton, Hurd, Blackstone, Burn, Robertson, Henry, Gibbon, &c. &c.

By continuing this encouragement of genius, Mr. Andrew Strahan soon attained the very highest rank of his profession, and became equally eminent for the correctness of his typography and for the liberality of his dealings; and the numerous works to which his name appears, and which were executed specially under his own eye, and that of his judicious assistants, are still highly esteemed by collectors. In all might be seen perfect integrity and unabating diligence.

Dr. Johnson remarks, that "the necessity of complying with times and of sparing persons is the great impediment to biography." In the present sketch no such impediment occurs. A man of observation who has reached Mr. Strahan's age, must necessarily have witnessed times different from the present, and have formed plans of happiness and prosperity not now so easily obtained, nor so generally followed. It has been justly observed, that "his character as a man may be best appreciated from the respect and affection with which he was treated by his numerous friends, and the veneration with which he was received by his younger contemporaries. If among either a point of difference arose, his judgment was applied for; if a difficulty occurred, his advice was asked; if assistance was needed, his purse was known to be open; and none who sought aid in either form had ever reason to regret adopting

the suggestions, pursuing the counsel, or asking the support of this excellent man." The same writer remarks, that "unostentatious in his mode of living, and attached to the last to the residence in which he was born and died, he was enabled to devote a considerable part of his income to the assistance of friends who required a temporary help, and to the relief of the necessitous, many of whom will now record instances of his bounty which was bestowed on a condition that the dispenser of it should be concealed."

That Mr. Strahan should be attached to the house in which he was born and died is not remarkable. It was consistent with the plan of life in which he had been educated. The house was in truth classic ground—not a room in it that was not dear to his remembrance. In that hospitable mansion he had, from his earliest years, enjoyed the conversation of the eminent literary characters above mentioned, and it was there that he entertained their successors up to the present period. Some years, indeed, before his death, he had purchased a house and grounds at Ashted, Surrey, to which he retired in the summer months when his health permitted, and in which he took great pleasure; but this retirement was seldom of long duration, as the enlargement of his business and premises (the latter the most extensive in London) required his frequent attention. His life, indeed, was more laborious, and required greater strength of mind than can be readily conceived by those who have not attained the same eminence, and whose opinions have not been in equal demand by their contemporaries.

From the age to which he had arrived, and the company to which he had been accustomed, joined to the happiest powers of memory and recollection, his conversation was replete with literary anecdote, which he related in a manner that had all the charms of good humour, and all the security of the strictest veracity. In the latter quality he was a genuine pupil of Dr. Johnson. Whatever he related might be depended on. Nearly forty years ago, the writer of the present article, happening to relate an incident with some mistake in names as well as date, next morning received from Mr. Strahan a kind letter, rectifying his mistakes, and placing the little narrative on authentic proofs.

In all his intercourse with his friends and professional brethren, he evinced an uncommon vigour of mind, which, indeed, he retained to the last. Long experience always directed him to that which was most salutary. In cases of professional difficulty, no man could see

his way more clearly. It was wise, therefore, as well as common, for his brethren to solicit his advice, which, whether himself interested or not, was always given with ready kindness, and never without effect. The peculiarities of his temper were of the most amiable kind, and of the numerous friends and connections who have outlived him, there are none who have not a pensive recollection of many instances of his kindness.

Benevolence was a striking feature in his character. In 1822 he presented 1000*l.* 3 per cents. to the Literary Fund. It has already transpired in the public journals that he bequeathed by his will 1000*l.* each to six other charitable institutions, but these form but a part of the large sums periodically bestowed, although, as already noticed, with a secrecy which is not often observed in such transactions, and which was not violated by him even when, in some few cases, he had not met with the most grateful return. Much was given to those who had been the companions of his early life, and to many he contributed that assistance which afterwards rendered them independent.

During Mr. Strahan's long and active life, he filled various offices and relations, and in all his conduct was exemplary, although his career was not without difficulties and vicissitudes. In 1797 he was elected representative for Newport in Hampshire, in 1802 and 1806 for Wareham, in 1807 for Carlou, in 1812 for Aldeburgh, and sat in Parliament until 1818, when he retired from public life in consequence of his advanced age (71). In 1804 he was elected on the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company; but, as he was beginning to experience some of the infirmities of age, he declined the honourable degrees of office. In 1815, Mr. Strahan informed the Company, "that being desirous of treading in the steps of his respected father, (who had bequeathed 1000*l.* for the benefit of poor printers), he had transferred to the Company 1225*l.* four per cents. for the same charitable uses." He also presented to the Company a portrait of his father, an excellent likeness, copied by Sir William Beechey from an original by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Their court room is also decorated by a portrait of himself, by the late Wm. Owen, Esq. R.A. placed there at the expense of the Company about the time he became a benefactor.

It was not until February last that Mr. Strahan showed symptoms of decay. He had for some years become very corpulent, and seldom went abroad but in his carriage. But after the period mentioned, his health visibly declined; yet

such were the changes in his disorder, that his friends were frequently flattered by its favourable appearances. He was often enabled to take an airing in his carriage, and was much interested in the wonderful changes which have taken place in the western parts of the metropolis, as well as in its environs. A very few days before his death he was able to take one of these pleasant rides, and it was only the day before that event that symptoms of dissolution were visible. Yet up to the last, his mind seemed to retain its powers, and except in some moments of lethargy, he conversed with his usual acuteness on any subject that happened to occur. He was interred at Ashsted, on Friday Sept. 2.

JOHN MACKIE, M.D.

Dr. John Mackie was born at Dunfermline, in Fife, in the year 1748, and was descended from a very ancient Highland family, who possessed the lands of Creigh, Spanzedell, and Polrossie, in Sutherland, so far back as the year 1427.* But the highly-gifted subject of this brief memoir was not a person who stood in need of this sort of illustration, or indeed who was desirous of borrowing merit from the dead. Being intended at an early age for the medical profession, he was placed under the care of Dr. John Stedman, and accompanied him to the University of Edinburgh in 1763. Here, by extraordinary diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and an unusual aptitude for acquiring every sort of information, he soon became a favourite pupil in the classes of Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and Black; and we have the authority of his schoolfellow and college companion, the late Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood (himself one of the most universally-respected men of his time), for saying, that both at school and college young Mackie was the most remarkably popular youth he had ever known.

Dr. Mackie first settled in practice at Huntingdon, and afterwards at Southampton, where he remained above twenty years, although tempted in the course of that period, by strong solicitations, to move both to Bath and to London. It has been well observed by Paley, that, if a metropolitan residence presents more attraction to a man of talent than a provincial town, he is often rewarded

* Donald M'Kie, or M'Kay, the immediate ancestor of this branch of the family, who signalized himself at the battle of Tullamharigh A.D. 1406, was the third son of Neil, eighth Baron of Farre, in Strathnaver, brother to Angus the ancestor of Lord Reay.

for resisting them, by the closer friendships which local circumstances throw in his way, by a greater degree of independence, and by the consciousness of being the means of improving the tone of the little circle around him. Of these advantages Dr. Mackie was perfectly sensible, and he was confirmed in them by a conversation with Dr. Baillie about the year 1804. On casually complimenting that illustrious physician, during a medical consultation, on the pre-eminence to which he had attained, Dr. Baillie replied, in an impressive manner, "Dr. Mackie, *you* are the object of my envy: *you* have a full practice in the country; *you* are actively employed, without being harassed; *you* enjoy pure air, the society of friends, and intervals of leisure, which *I* can scarcely ever command; and *you* talk of retiring from business in a few years, whilst *I* feel that *I* shall die in harness."*

On a calm retrospection of his life, Dr. Mackie was indeed accustomed to consider this as the happiest period of it; for, besides the satisfaction of having extended the sphere of his practice over an immense surface, being often called into the neighbouring counties of Wilts, Dorset, Sussex, Surrey, and even beyond Henley-upon-Thames, he had the pleasure of knowing that none of his numerous competitors ever spoke of him with any other feeling than that of cordial esteem. Few men, in the course of a long professional career, have encountered less personal enmity, or conciliated more valuable and lasting friendships. To him we may apply the words of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, speaking of Warren, "*Nemo eo semel usus est medico, quin socium voluerit, et amicum.*"

In that quality, which ought to be the brightest ornament of a British physician, in disinterestedness, he was pre-eminent. His attention being devoted to the higher objects of his profession, he could not stoop to petty gains; and he had so much of that liberality, which belongs to a truly philosophic mind, that he is believed to have refused half as many fees as he received.

Few practitioners had a better knowledge of the treatment of consumption. Patients in that disease were sent to him from the metropolis, and from the northern counties; and he was in frequent correspondence and consultation with the first names of the profession—Sir Lucas Pepys, Sir Richard and John

Jebb, Lettsom, Fothergill, Pitcairn, Saunders, Denman, Reynolds, Pemberton, Farquhar, Fraser, Baillie, Halford, Knighton, Bain (of London), Andrew Duncan, sen. (of Edinburgh), Percival, the younger (of Dublin), Wall (of Oxford), Pennington (of Cambridge), Falconer (of Bath), Raitt (of Huntingdon), Moncrieffe (of Bristol), Carrick (of Clifton), Fowler (of Salisbury), Robertson Barclay (of Cavill), and John Storer (of Nottingham). To all of these persons he was more or less personally known; but with the two latter estimable men he maintained an uninterrupted friendship, and epistolary intercourse, for more than half a century.

Whilst in full business, Dr. Mackie contrived to read a great deal, and, as it were, to make time to peruse the most remarkable publications of the day; but this was not done without detriment to his eyes, by reading constantly with open curtains at earliest dawn, and afterwards in the day-time, during his rapid journeys in his carriage. We may here mention, that his favourite English author was Young, and his favourite Latin classic Horace. An edition of each of these writers was always to be found in the pockets of his post-chaise. We have sometimes seen there an odd volume of Guy Patin, and some of the witty productions of Dr. Gregory.

His hand-writing, like all his other accomplishments, was elegant, and very different from the slovenly scrawl of many eminent physicians, who appear to esteem too lightly the habit of distinct writing—a habit which, it may be remarked, not only gives pleasure in the intercourse of friendship, but which may extend life itself, by promoting accuracy in the compounding of medicines.

Though educated under his maternal uncle, Andrew Donaldson,* whose religious opinions were peculiar; and though attached to a profession which has been too frequently accused of a leaning towards scepticism, it is gratifying to know that Dr. Mackie always acknowledged his belief in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and that he was firmly attached to the Church of England. He may be said to have been passionately fond of pulpit eloquence, an attentive listener to, and more than once in his life a composer of sermons. Even when fully occupied, he was a regular attendant on the ministry of his worthy rector, Dr. Richard Mant (father

* This melancholy anticipation was realized, Dr. Baillie having been cut off in the sixty-second year of his age (in 1823).

* An etching of this extraordinary character exists, though very rare, by Kay, in which he is represented with a flowing beard, reading a Hebrew Bible, on a bookseller's counter.

of the present Bishop of Down and Connor), constantly and cordially co-operating with him in his benevolent exertions for the good of his extensive parish of All Saints. With party politics he never interfered; and though a supporter of Mr. Pitt's measures, during the period of the French revolution, he always abstained from voting in the memorable election contests at Southampton.

In the year 1814, at the conclusion of the general peace, Dr. Mackie resolved to obey the judicious precept of Horace, "solve senescentem," and prepared to quit a profession to which he had devoted forty of the best years of his life with singular assiduity and success. He left Southampton, not without some painful struggles, on the 27th of September; and many will still remember the affecting parting with his friends on that day. In walking from his own residence above the Bar to the Quay, opposite the Custom-house, where he embarked for Havre, on board the *Chesterfield*, Capt. Wood, he was detained more than three hours, receiving as he went along the affectionate farewells of his patients, and of many inhabitants and visitors, to whom he was before unknown. This scene of melancholy gratification was only relieved by a *bon-mot* of his friend, Mr. Jekyll, then residing at Paultons, "Oh! Doctor, you are only going to pay a visit to the *Cyclades* (sick ladies): we shall soon have you back again amongst us." This remark was not only humorous, but in some degree prophetic, for Dr. Mackie had no sooner arrived in Paris than Mrs. Fitzherbert requested his advice; and a few days after he reached Marseilles, Lord Winchelsea called on him to desire his attendance on his sister, Mrs. Fielding. With both these requests he cheerfully complied, observing to the last-mentioned nobleman, that when he quitted England he meant to leave behind him the practice of physic, but that his leisure and experience should always be at the service of his countrymen. Some years afterwards, when on the verge of seventy, heedless of fatigue or inconvenience, he made two long and arduous journeys in Italy—the one over the Apennines, by night, from Florence to Bologna; the other from Rome to Naples, through a country at that moment infested with robbers, expressly to visit Lord Hinchinbroke and Lady Glenbervie, who were dangerously ill.

But if Dr. Mackie, when abroad, had abundant exercise amongst his countrymen for his professional talents, they were by no means suffered to lie dormant amongst foreigners. At Rome

(where he was called, by way of eminence, "il celebre Medico Inglese") he was consulted by the Queen of Spain, the Prince Poniatowski, and Louis Buonaparte;* at Geneva, by the celebrated jurisconsult, Etienne Dumont, and by Mons. de Roeca, the second husband of Madame de Stael.

Let it not be supposed, because we have necessarily introduced into this memoir the names of a few great and opulent individuals, that Dr. Mackie confined his attention solely to them; for it may be safely stated, that no English physician on the Continent held his talents and knowledge more universally at the command of his poorer fellow-countrymen. Comparatively speaking, there are but few indigent travellers, residing in, or passing through the great cities of Europe. Some, however, especially in the sea-ports, are often to be met with; and these, whenever they applied to him, were sure to find relief from his purse, if they did not derive benefit from his prescriptions.

From many of the French emigrants, to whom, during the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, he had been kind at Southampton, attending their sick beds gratuitously, sending them provisions from his kitchen, and emptying his wardrobe, to supply their immediate wants, he received the most gratifying civilities during his travels in France. It has been too much the custom in England to denounce this class of men as heartless and ungrateful, forgetting, or unwilling to acknowledge, that series of kindnesses, which preserved them from starvation and massacre. A writer of travels has gone so far as to state, that a glass of *eau sucrée* was the extent of their practical hospitality to their English friends. This colouring Dr. Mackie was enabled to declare to be false, from his own repeated experience; and he has been heard to say, that gratitude, hospitality, and complaisance, were never more beautifully combined, than in the entertainments given to him by Monsieur des Moulins, at Bordeaux; M. Sèvele Cazotte, at Versailles; M. le Marechal de Viomenil, at Paris; M. le Marquess d'Alberas, at Marseilles; and Monsieur de Monblanc (well known in the University of Oxford as an able teacher of the French and Italian languages during the Revolution), now Archbishop of Tours.

* Having refused pecuniary remuneration for his attendance, the ex-king presented him with two views of Tivoli, by Granet, an artist since known to the British public by his interior of a convent, purchased for George the Fourth.

Dr. Mackie passed the greater part of ten years on the Continent, sojourning chiefly at Spa, Brussels, Baden, Vichy, Tours, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Lausanne, Geneva, and Vevey. At the latter place he printed (for private distribution only) an essay, entitled, "A Sketch of a new Theory of Man;" which was immediately translated into French by M. le Ministre Monneron, of Oron, in the canton de Vaud. This little work, to those who enjoyed the acquaintance of its author, will always remain valuable, as reflecting an image of his mind, and reviving his favourite notions in their recollection, together with his easy and elegant method of conveying them.

It is to be lamented, that the subject of our memoir had so little of the prevalent passion for authorship, and that he never was a candidate for literary fame. During the course of his practice, he considered it indeed to be his duty to publish several remarkable medical cases. One of these, on Tetanus, has been transferred to the pages of the *Encyclopedia*, and was lately quoted from the chair of the Professor of Medicine at the London University. But he could not be prevailed on to give to the world a series of Letters on Education, written to his son during the first year of his residence at Oxford; nor some Observations on Regimen, addressed to a foreign physician: the latter subject being one to which he was well known to have paid particular attention.

There is another subject, on which, on his retirement from the world, he was recommended by the late Mr. Townsend to employ his pen, namely, the Biography of his contemporaries. For a work of this sort he was admirably qualified, having a memory stored with anecdote, and having been personally known to so many distinguished men. From the peculiar advantage of Dr. Stedman's early introductions—from his intimacy with the noble families of Hinchinbroke and Broadlands, where literary characters used to assemble at certain periods of the year—from his residence at a place of fashionable resort, like Southampton—and from his long *sejour* in several of the capitals of Europe—it is not surprising that a person of popular manners, and fascinating conversation, living almost to a Nestorian age, and having seen nearly three generations, should have formed a very numerous acquaintance. A list now before us shows Dr. Mackie to have been known to the following celebrated persons, in addition to those eminent men of his own profession whom we have already enumerated:

ed:—Hume, Robertson, Blair, Johnson, Boswell, Langton, Horne Tooke, Antisejanus Scott, Lord Buchan, Basil Montagu, Sir Joseph Banks, Omai, Dr. Solander, Captain Cooke, Lord Rodney, Howard the philanthropist, Sir H. Englefield, the first Earl of Malmesbury, Count Rumford, Lord Glenbervie, Mitford the historian, Dugald Stewart, Andrew Dalzell, Dr. Wolcott, Archbishop Magee, Bishop Tomline, John Eardley Wilmot, Thomas Bowdler, Frederic North, Mrs. Eliz. Carter, Miss L. M. Hawkins, Mrs. Barbauld, J. G. le Maistre, de Sismondi, Berthollet, Thorvaldsen, Fabbioni, Akerblad, Acerbe, Simond, Canova, &c. Of these eminent individuals, in his latter days, he used to converse with unusual animation; and it was like lifting up the curtain of the past, to hear this venerable octogenarian talking of the master-spirits of his time. Nor was there any of that moroseness about him, in speaking of by-gone times, for which Horace Walpole, and many of the literati of the last century, seemed inclined to plead a sort of privilege. Miss Hawkins, in her *Memoirs*, speaks of him as one of the most agreeable conversationists she had ever known, bringing to bear on all subjects the resources of a ready, acute, and luminous mind.

On his return from the Continent, Dr. M. was applied to by Sir Walter Farquhar to take charge of several invalids, who were about to repair thither for the sake of health, but a feeling consciousness of impaired powers, which none but himself perceived, and which is peculiar to men of a strong character, induced him to decline some flattering and profitable offers. He fixed on Bath, that delightful cradle of old age, as a residence for several winters; but a severe domestic calamity (the premature death of his son-in-law, in 1827), which he felt with all the keen sensibility of youth, brought him to Chichester, where he breathed his last, on the 29th of January, 1831, after a residence of three years. He was nearly eighty when he came to settle at that place. Age had already dimmed, though not obacured, the brightness of his faculties, and weakened his power, but not his inclination to do good. Although he could not, as formerly, attract by the force of his eloquence, or inspire gratitude by his skill and tenderness in alleviating disease, yet the charm of unaffected kindness and cheerful piety operated equally on young and old, high and low, who were brought within his sphere, and inspired those with warm attachment who knew him only in the vale of years. His fa-

mily had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing him valued and beloved, at a period when many are thought useless members of society; thus proving, that neither youth, nor vigour, nor eloquence, nor science, nor even usefulness, are necessary to conciliate love. Benevolence, a total forgetfulness of self, and consideration for others, will invest age and infirmity with the powers of pleasing, and will ensure happiness to the possessor of such a disposition. Instead of the tardy and reluctant services of unwilling attendants, he engaged the devoted attention of all who approached him; and if he often expressed great partiality for the inhabitants of Chichester, they returned his affection with every possible mark of kindness and regard. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his decease; and his death, which was without a struggle, cannot be better described than in the words of Suetonius:—"Sortitus exitum facilem, et qualem semper optaverat, nam fere quoties audisset cito ac nullo cruciatu defunctum quempiam, sibi et suis *subarctior* similem (hoc enim verbo uti solebat) precabatur." His abstemious habits, and natural activity, joined to a fine constitution, had enabled him to enjoy a most extraordinary length of uninterrupted health; for, except a slight attack on his lungs, which he parried by drinking the goat's milk at Amibrie, in the Highlands, in 1790, he was never confined by sickness to bed forty-eight hours in his life. To his extreme temperance also may fairly be attributed, under Providence, much of the comfort and tranquillity of his old age, his total freedom from pain or irritability, and the inexpressible blessing of preserving his judgment unclouded, and his memory unimpaired, to the close of life.

His remains were interred, by his own express desire, in the most private manner, in the village church-yard of West Hampnett, near Chichester. The mourners were—his son, the Rev. John William Mackie, his nephew, the Rev. George Porcher, of Oakwood, and his friend, Dr. Forbes, who had watched his gradual decline with unremitting kindness and assiduity. The funeral service was performed by the worthy Vicar, the Rev. Cecil Greene, who alluded to his loss, in a very feeling manner, in a sermon preached on the subsequent Sunday. The Rev. Chas. Hardy also preached a funeral sermon at the Sub-deanery Church in Chichester, taking for his text, "Let me die the death of the righteous." This sermon was much admired for its simplicity and truth.

Dr. Mackie was married to Dorothea-Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Des Champs (de Marsilly), Rector of Pillesden, Dorset, and Chaplain to the Queen of Prussia. This lady was allied to some of the most illustrious Protestant families in France. Her maternal ancestor, Daniel Chamier, the intrepid leader of that virtuous and persecuted body, boldly advocated their cause in several interviews with Henry the Fourth, and was subsequently fixed on to draw up the famous Edict of Nantes, the revocation of which, in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, was so disastrous to France, and so beneficial to England, Holland, and Germany.

Mrs. Mackie was much admired for the brilliancy of her wit, which is hereditary in the Chamier family, as well as for her other accomplishments; and having been educated chiefly amongst foreigners, became deeply versed in French literature. She may be said to have been the first to give to her fair countrywomen a picture of Madame de Sevigné in an English dress, by a spirited translation, which she published in 1802 (see our Review of it in vol. LXXII. 1215).

By this marriage, which proved in every respect a most happy one, as Mrs. Mackie was not only an affectionate and exemplary wife and mother, but a congenial friend and companion, he left one son, now Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one daughter, widow of the late lamented John Mackie Leslie, esq. (see Obituary, Nov. 1827.)

A fine portrait of Dr. Mackie was painted in oils by Mr. Barber, of Nottingham, about the year 1808; and another very excellent likeness, in miniature, was taken by a young and promising artist, Mr. John Moore, of Carlisle-street, Soho-square, which was engraved by Freeman, in October, 1830.

THOMAS GREATOREX, Esq. F.R.S.

July 18. At Hampton, aged 73, Thomas Greatorex, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Organist of Westminster Abbey, Conductor of his Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, &c.

Mr. Greatorex was a native of Derbyshire. He came to London in 1772, and became a pupil of Dr. Cooke, organist and master of the boys at Westminster Abbey, under whose tuition so many eminent professors received their education. In 1774, 1775, and 1776, he attended Lord Sandwich's Christmas oratorios at Hinchinbrook, and there derived the greatest advantage, not only from hearing Handel's music performed

with the utmost precision and effect, but also from the friendship and acquaintance of Mr. Bates, who conducted those performances. This was of the greatest advantage in forming the taste, and directing the studies of a young musician. At the establishment of the Ancient Concert, in 1776, Greateorex assisted in the choruses; and he continued a performer there, until he was advised to try a northern air for the re-establishment of his health, and he accepted the situation of organist of the cathedral of Carlisle in 1780. Here, although the emoluments were small, he has been heard to say, that he spent some of the happiest days of his life. He spent two evenings of each week in a select society, in which were included Dr. Percy, the late Bishop of Dromore, then Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Charles Law, the late Bishop of Elphin, and Archdeacon Paley. In 1784 he resigned the situation, and went to Italy, where he studied vocal music, and received instructions in singing for two years from Santarelli, the most celebrated singer of his time at Rome. He also visited all the other principal cities of Italy, and returned to England through Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland, at the end of 1788.

He now established himself in London, and very soon had his time fully occupied as a teacher of singing. In 1793, on the resignation of Mr. Bates, he was, without solicitation, appointed conductor of the Ancient Concert, which post he retained until his death. In 1801 he contributed to the restoration of the Vocal Concert; and in 1819 he succeeded to the situation formerly held by his master, Dr. Cooke (who died in 1793), as organist and master of the boys at Westminster Abbey.*

His publications consisted of a compilation of Psalm Tunes, harmonised by himself, and dedicated by permission to the King; and the arrangements of many musical compositions for the Ancient or Vocal Concert, by adding complete orchestral, vocal, and instrumental parts.

His pursuits were not altogether confined to music; he was no mean mathe-

matician, and was much attached to astronomy, possessing several valuable telescopes. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The funeral of Mr. Greateorex took place at Westminster Abbey on the 25th of July; it was attended by three of his sons and nine particular friends as mourners, besides several eminent professors and amateurs. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Dean ordered the organ to be divested of the coverings erected round it in consequence of the preparations for the coronation, when the members of the choir, and the children of the Chapel Royal, sang Dr. Greene's fine anthem of "Lord, let me know my end." The service was performed by the Dean of Ripon, as Sub-dean, and Dr. Dakins, the Precentor; and the body deposited near that of Dr. Cooke, in the West Cloister.

THE BARON SEGUIER.

May 13. M. Armand-Louis-Maurice Seguier, the French Consul-general in London, a Chevalier of St. Louis, and Commander of the Legion of Honour.

He was of the same family as the celebrated Chancellor, and younger brother to the Premier President of the Cour Royale. He was one of the pages of Louis XVI. and afterwards an officer of dragoons in the army of Condé. On his return to France he was appointed Consul at Patna, and subsequently made prisoner by the English at Pondicherry. He was brought to England, and not released until the treaty of Amiens. He was soon after appointed Consul at Trieste, whence he passed to Illyria, where he held that post until those provinces were evacuated by the French. He received the title of Baron soon after the Restoration; and was by Louis XVIII. appointed Consul-general in London, which honourable office he held to the day of his death. He was in correspondence with most of the distinguished statesmen of the age, concerning the great questions of commerce and industry which are interesting in all countries; and his active and enlightened mind was sure to select the best means of information, and to employ it in the most advantageous manner. His manners afforded a fine specimen of the French nobleman, in whom an extreme urbanity never intruded on the quiet dignity of a gentleman. He was fond of conversation, and was at once argumentative and playful. He wrote several small dramatic pieces, performed at the Theatre des Vaudevilles, which were extremely popular.

* The organists of Westminster Abbey since Dr. Cooke's death have been as follow:—Dr. Sam. Arnold succeeded Dr. Cooke 29th Sept. 1793; Mr. Robert Cooke (Dr. Cooke's son) succeeded Dr. Arnold 7th Dec. 1802; Mr. Ebenezer Williams succeeded Mr. Cooke 1st Oct. 1814; and Mr. Greateorex succeeded Mr. Williams 30th Dec. 1819.

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LONDON DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 27. In his 16th year, Francis, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth. From his earliest years he was remarkable for the clearness and strength of his understanding, and for the vigorous use which he made of his faculties in the acquirement of knowledge; so that, at the early age of 15, he had surpassed other boys of the same age in youthful studies; and approached to the full grown man, not less in general acquirement than in bodily stature. His thirst of knowledge and spirit of emulation were so great, as to require often to be rather repressed than encouraged; since it was feared that the excitement thence arising might prove, as afterwards unhappily was found to be the case, too powerful for his bodily frame, weakened by excessive growth. In the month of March last, he was a candidate for the scholarship founded at Eton school by the Duke of Newcastle; and, after the examination was concluded, it was found that his mind was over-fatigued by the anxiety and exertion attending it. He was, in consequence, desired to abstain from his books altogether, and appeared for a time to improve in health; but his headaches and fever returned, and under these attacks the powers of nature soon gave way. He was all mildness and gentleness in his disposition; tractable and obedient; and entered with no less spirit into all boyish games and amusements, than into his school studies, and the pursuit of knowledge. In addition to this, what is a peculiar consolation to his relatives, the strength and correctness of his religious and moral feelings and habits were such, as is rarely attained by persons of his age.

Aug. 7. In Whitehart-court, Bishops-gate, aged 64, Ann, widow of Mr. Mark Burgess, many years an inhabitant of St. Botolph's, Bishops-gate.

Aug. 15. At the Coach and Horses, in St. Martin's-lane, aged 28, Robert Baldwin, a noted prize-fighter, commonly known as Whiteheaded Bob.

Aug. 26. Aged 47, Sophia, widow of Joseph Baron de Pavaricini.

Aug. 27. S. Dawson, esq. of Pall-mall.

Aug. 28. Aged 70, M. Kemp, esq. of Swinton-st.

Aug. 29. In Downing-st. Alexander Dawson, esq. M.P. for Louth, a victim to the excitement and fatigue of the Reform debates.

Aug. 29. At North Foreland Lodge, aged 63, M. Isacke, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Hackney, aged 73, Thos. Newsom, esq.

Aug. 30. By jumping from a gig at Blackheath, Mrs. Norris, of Camberwell, widow of T. Norris, M.D., and dau. of the late Wm. Taylor, esq. merchant, both of Hull.

Aug. 31. Aged 45, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Heathcote, of the Bengal Establishment.

In Woburn-pl. Nicholas Darlington Kent, esq. of Clifford's Inn, and of Downland House, Hants.

At Wandsworth Common, Wm. Borradaile, esq. father of the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, Vicar of Wandsworth.

Aged 12 months, Henry, only child of Bethell Walrood, esq. M.P.

Sept. 1. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 61, Wm. J. Bethell, esq.

Sept. 2. In Sackville-st. aged 75, her Grace Mary-Isabella Duchess dowager of Rutland; aunt to the Duke of Beaufort and Countess of Burlington. She was born Aug. 3, 1756, the 5th and youngest dau. of Charles 4th Duke of Beaufort by Elizabeth Lady Bottetourt; was married to Charles 4th Duke of Rutland Dec. 26, 1775; and left his widow Oct. 24, 1787, having given birth to the present Duke of Rutland, three other sons, and two daughters. The Duchess was a most beautiful woman, and was for many years a leader of *haut ton*. There are several engraved portraits of her Grace; one is a whole length by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by Green, 1780.

Sept. 4. In Finsbury-sq. in his 30th year, Dr. C. M. Kind.

Sept. 6. Charles-Baring, youngest son of Henry S. Northcote, esq. of Portland-place, and grandson of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.

Sept. 10. In Henrietta-st. in her 90th year, the Right Hon. Anne Countess of Mornington. She was born June 23, 1742, the 2d dau. of Arthur 1st Viscount Dungannon, by Anne, 3d dau. of Edmund-Francis Stafford, esq.; was married to Garrett 1st Earl of Mornington Feb. 6, 1759, and left a widow May 22, 1784, with five sons, four of whom have become Peers of the realm, and two daughters: viz.—1. Richard-Colley, who succeeded as 2nd earl of Mornington, and was in 1799 created Marquess Wellesley; 2. William Lord Maryborough; 3. Lady Anne, married to Chas. Culling Smith, esq.; 4. Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.; 5. Hon. and Rev. Gerald V. Wellesley, D.D.; 6. Lady Mary-Elizabeth, who died in 1794; 7. Henry Lord Cowley.

Sept. 13. At Lower Clapton, aged 88, Susannah, widow of R. Hennell, esq. of Edmonton.

In Sambrook-court, aged 88, Ann, widow of D. Laing, esq. of Ballam-hill.

At Hampstead, aged 35, C. Irving, esq.

Sept. 16. At Blackheath, aged 70, Geo. Ellis, esq. solicitor, of Abingdon-street, and for many years treasurer of the Grey Coat-Hospital, Westminster.

Sept. 17. At Kensington, Carolina, wife of J. Chippendale, esq.

In Mornington-place, aged 82, Willoughby Lacy, esq. formerly patentee of Drury-

lane Theatre, and one of the contemporaries of Garrick.

Sept. 20. Aged 36, Benjamin Spiller, esq. Librarian of the House of Commons. He was the first who held that office, which arose out of the arrangements made by the late Speaker, to secure more ready means of consulting the journals, &c. belonging to the House. He displayed so much patient industry and clearness of head in the formation of catalogues, &c. as to draw forth the particular eulogium of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham and others, on the question of advancing Mr. Spiller's salary to 300*l.* a year.

BERAS—*July*... At Sunninghill, the Rt. Hon. Philippa Baroness Sunderlin. She was the eldest dau. of Godolphin Kooper, esq. of Berkhamstead Castle, Herts, was married in 1778, to Richard Malone, esq. who was created Lord Sunderlin in 1785, and died in 1816, when his title became extinct. They never had any family.

Sept. 3. At Reading, Maria-Anne, wife of Major Cameron, late 87th Reg.

Oct. 7. At Woolhampton Rectory, Eliza, wife of the Rev. L. M. Halton.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 22.* At his residence at High Wycombe, aged 77, James Sutton, esq. formerly of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden.

Lately. At Cholesbury, aged 30, from a wound received whilst shooting, Thos. Lovett, esq. son of Sackville Hatch Lovett, esq. and great-grandson of Col John L. ancestor of Sir Jonathan Lovett, of Liscombe House, Bart. Mr. Lovett was a most accomplished and elegant gentleman. He married in 1830, Caroline, dau. of Wm. Railton, esq. architect, and has left an infant child.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Aug. 19.* At Ely, aged 86, Francis Bagge, esq. for many years High Bailiff, and in the commission of the peace for the isle of Ely, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

Aug. 20. At Moulton, near Newmarket, aged 76, Robert Isaacson, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug. 16.* At Macclesfield, Clement Madeley Newbold, B.A. Fellow and Hulman Exhibitioner of Brasenose coll. Oxf.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Aug. 10.* At Wirkworth, aged 43, Frances, youngest dau. of Chas. Hurt, esq.

DEVON.—*Aug. 25.* At Exeter, Mrs. Frances Tomkins, dau. of the late Rev. Chichester Tomkins, of St. Winnow, Cornwall.

Lately.—At Plymouth, Anne, wife of Capt. Usherwood, R.N. eldest dau. of late Rev. Digory Jose, of Poughill, Cornwall.

Sept. 16. At Exeter, aged 82, William Gater, esq. son of the Rev. Wm. G. Rector of St. Mary Major's, Exeter, and of Lapford.

Sept. 18. At Exmouth, Samuel Bates Ferris, esq. M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c.

DORSET.—*Aug. 22.* At Weymouth, the widow of T. G. Worthington, esq. of Halse, Somerset.

At Weymouth, aged 76, Wm. King Par-

sons, esq. brother of the late Capt. Robert Parsons, of Downing-street.

Sept. 6. At Fordington, aged 80, Ellen, wife of the Rev. D. Clemetson.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 70, John-Russell Rowntree, esq. conveyancer, Durham.

Sept. 13. At Elwick Hall, aged 65, the wife of the Hon. Sir James-Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 23.* At Waltham Abbey, in jumping from a phaeton, aged 25, Capt. Gordon, of the 51st.

At Halsted, aged 58, John Vaizey, esq.
Aug. 24. At Hockley, aged 85, J. Willes, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 22.* At Bristol, aged 69, William Hurle, esq.

At Shurdington, James Blackman, M.D. F.R.S. late of Ramsbury.

Aug. 25. At Gloucester, J. Bill, esq. of Llandrinio hall, Mountg. formerly of Bread-street.

Lately. At Eastington-lodge, aged 29, Mary, wife of Peter Liversage, esq.

Sept. 8. At Bristol, aged 97, Matthew Brickdale, esq. formerly representative in Parliament for that city. He was first returned at the general election of 1768; at the next in 1774 was beaten by the celebrated Burke and Mr. Cruger, and petitioned without success; was re-chosen in 1780, and sat in two Parliaments until the dissolution in 1790.

At Clifton, Martha, widow of W. Broderip, esq.

HANTS.—*Aug. 7.* At Lyndhurst, Mary, widow of Robert Houghton, esq. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Bishop Stoke.

Aug. 28. At Anglesey Villa, aged 48, Mary, wife of Capt. Prevost, R.N.

Lately. At Ropley, aged 59, Wm. Budd, esq.

At the Convent of Nuns, St. Peter's-st. Winchester, aged 90, Rev. Mr. le Marquant.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lt.-Col. Robert Anwyl, half-pay unattached. He was appointed Lieut. 4th foot 1779, Capt. 1804, brevet Major 1813, and Lieut.-Col. 1817. He served in the Peninsula, where in 1812 he was appointed Major of Brigade; and received a medal for the siege of St. Sebastian.

Sept. 2. At Shirley, aged 36, Mr. Robert Knell, a famous book-collector.

Sept. 3. At Portsmouth, in his 20th year, Samuel-John, youngest son of John Foster, esq. of Biggleswade.

At Ryde, John Lind, M.D. many years Senior Physician at Haslar Hospital.

Sept. 4. At Southampton, Oswald Werge, formerly Lieut.-Col. 17th Light Dragoons. He entered the army in 1792 as Cornet in the 17th dragoons, and purchased his Lieutenancy in 1793. In 1795 he accompanied part of his regiment to the West Indies, where he was present at the storming of

Port Royal, and other affairs during the insurrection in Grenada, and remained until the close of 1797. He purchased his troop in 1798. In 1805 he served with his regiment at the storming of Monte Video and attack on Buenos Ayres; in 1808 he returned to England, but in the same year was ordered to the East Indies, where he served for several years. He obtained his Majority in 1808; and in 1817 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 17th dragoons.

At Southampton, aged 66, the widow of Clement Fall, esq. of Jersey.

Sept. 5. At South Wamborough, Wm. Pearse, esq.

Sept. 6. Aged 23, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. J. S. Rashleigh, Rector of Wickham.

HEREFORD.—*Lately*. Catherine, only dau. of late John Fownhope Lechmere, esq. of Fownhope Court.

HERTS.—Sept. 15. At Northaw, Frances, third dau. of late Thomas Le Blanc, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Sept. 7. At Huntingdon, aged 66, Mr. T. Robertson, for many years manager of the Boston Company of comedians; in which company both he and his father were born.

KENT.—Aug. 23. At Upper Halling, William Golding, who in June last completed his 100th year. Up to that time he was in the habit of spending his evenings in a public-house in the village, where he occasionally favoured the company with a song, which he sung with all the spirit and vivacity of youth. He had followed the occupation of a woodreeve.

Sept. 5. At Welling, aged 65, Jane, wife of Rev. Stephen Tucker.

LANCASHIRE.—Aug. 15. At Mortfield, aged 28, James Grundy Cross, esq. M.A. of Downing-college, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

Aug. 16. At Bleasdale, aged 24, by the accidental discharge of one of the barrels of his gun, as he was engaged in loading the other, Richard Entwistle, jun. esq. of Rushulme, B.A. of Brasenose College.

Lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Atherton, of Prescott. She has by her will given to the vicar and steward of Prescott (for the time being) 500*l.* in trust, for "old men and widows, being decayed housekeepers of Prescott." To the grammar school in that town 500*l.*; to the Public Infirmary at Liverpool 1,000*l.*; to the Asylum for the Blind, Liverpool, 500*l.*; to the Blue Coat Hospital, Liverpool, 500*l.*; to the Warrington Meeting, or Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans, 500*l.*; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; to the Dispensary at Ormskirk, 100*l.*; and to the poor of the respective parishes of Ormskirk, Scarisbrick, Skelmersdale, and Bickerstaff, 10*l.* each. The will was proved by the oaths of the Rev. Gilbert Forde and William Shaw, the executors. The personal estate (within the province of Canterbury) of the testatrix was sworn under 30,000*l.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Aug. 16. Aged 86, Robert Stuart Hurst Whitworth, esq. of Stamford, only son of the late Robert Hurst, esq. and nephew of the late Rev. William Whitworth, Archdeacon of Sarum, in conformity with whose will he took the additional name of Whitworth.

Aug. 17. At Suttarton, aged 71, Mr. John Wheeldon.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 4. At Hampton, Edward B. Sugden, esq. the eldest surviving son of Sir E. B. Sugden.

Sept. 9. Aged 84, at Harrow, Martha, wife of the Rev. S. Evans.

Sept. 16. At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Rowland Cotton, widow of Adm. Cotton.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 9. At Shelfanger Hall, aged 59, Mr. Richard Ellis, who with his progenitors have been in the occupation of that extensive domain, the property of the Duke of Norfolk, a century and a half.

Aug. 10. At Norwich, in his 22d year, B. W. Bloom, Esq. of Caius college, Cambridge, nephew of the Rev. Mr. Walker of Bury.

Sept. 1. At the house of her brother the Rev. Jeremiah Ives Day, Yelverton Rectory, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. D. H. Urquhart, of Broadmayne, co. Dorset.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Northampton, John Hoyland, Esq. formerly of York; author of "An Historical Survey of the Gypsies," and other works.

Sept. 22. At Gayton, in her 11th year, Marianne Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Butler, D.D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Aug. 25. Aged 74, Alice, widow of C. Blackett, Esq., of Wylam.

Sept. 6. At Newcastle, aged 70, George Anderson, esq. formerly Major of 34th foot, and a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Northumberland.

NOTTS.—Sept. 11. At Tuxford, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Mason.

Oxon.—Aug. 21. At Oxford, aged 82, Mr. John Joy, one of the oldest Members of the City Council, having been elected into it in 1786, and served the office of Chamberlain in 1795.

Aug. 30. At Kidlington, aged 82, Catherine, widow of Mr. Alderman Bobart, of Woodstock.

SALOP.—At Preston, aged 77, Mrs. Frances Plant, youngest dau. of Rev. R. Felton, formerly Vicar of Walsall.

At Shrewsbury, in his 60th year, S. Ward, esq. for 22 years Capt. and Adjutant in the Shrewsbury and South Salopian regiments of Yeomanry.

SOMERSET.—Aug. 18. Henry Selwyn, of Bath, esq. and Harriet, his wife. They were among the sufferers on board the *Rothsay Castle* (see p. 169).

Aug. 23. At Bath, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Albert Gledstaues, knt. who died April 26, 1818.

Aug. 25. At Crewkerne, aged 84, Peter Payne, esq. formerly a banker of that town.

Lately. At Meare, aged 75, Shuckborough How, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

At Harrington, the widow of Wm. Hippisley, esq. of Wells.

Sept. 3. At Bath, Henry Jeffreys, esq. only remaining son of Humphrey Jeffreys, esq. of Bristol.

At Enmore, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of W. Cruckshank, esq.

Sept. 5. At East Charlton, Mary, wife of Rev. John Hopkins Bradney, Vicar.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 28.* Aged 82, Joseph Lane, esq. of Greenhill, a magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Lately. Aged 65, Samuel Fletcher, esq. of Walsall.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug. 8.* Aged 82, Ann, wife of George Pasko, esq. of Needham-market.

Sept. 2. C. S. Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, late of Bengal Civil Service.

SURREY.—*Sept. 12.* At Richmond, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, esq. of Rishy-park, near Hull.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Brighton, the widow of Charles Page, esq. of Oporto.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, Miss Beardmore, of Juniper-hall, Dorking.

Sept. 4. At Worthing, in his 80th year, Bartholomew Claypon, esq. of Boston.

Sept. 9. Aged 81, John Sargent, esq. of Lavington.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 75, Margaret, widow of the Rev. R. Ormerod.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 24.* At the house of Wm. Phipson, esq. Edgbaston, aged 48, Gabriel J. M. de Lys, M.D. one of the Physicians to the General Hospital at Birmingham. He was the representative of a noble family in Brittany; was brought to this country when a child, on his father's flying from the horrors of the Revolution, and was educated at the school for the sons of the French emigrant nobility at Penn in Bucks. He settled at Birmingham in 1808. He was an able Lecturer at the Philosophical institution of that town; and the School for Deaf and Dumb at Edgbaston, remains a monument of the interest which some of his lectures excited.

Lately. Aged 102, Mr. John Camell, of Mase Wood, Wootton.

Aged 75, S. Wheeley, esq. of Edgbaston. He has left legacies to charities in and near Birmingham: Hospital 500gs.; Blue Coat School 200gs.; Dispensary 200gs.; Deaf and Dumb Institution 200gs.; to the poor of Edgbaston, to be distributed annually in bread for ever, the dividends on 300*l.* stock in the 3 per cents; and 500*l.* towards building a church at Edgbaston.

WILTS.—*Aug. 30.* Aged 66, John Slade, esq. solicitor, of Devizes; and on the 25th, aged 22, James Slade, esq. solicitor, his son.

Aug. 24. Aged 64, William Tinker, esq. of Littleton House.

Lately. At Ashton Keynes, aged 77, Maurice Maskelyne Bennett, esq.

Aug. 27. At Imber, aged 76, Mrs. Gibbons, widow of the Rev. T. Gibbons, formerly of Hoxton.

Sept. 10. At Seagry, aged 84, Mr. Thos. Sealy, one of the oldest tenants on the Tilney-Long estates.

Sept. 15. At the residence of her brother Major Oliveer, Manor-house, Potterne, aged 80, Mary Arnold, youngest dau. of the Rev. D. S. Oliveer, late Rector of Clifton, Beds.

WORCESTER.—*Sept. 1.* At Pershore, aged 96, the widow of Robert Poole, esq.

Sept. 7. At the residence of her brother, W. Carless, esq. Powick, Martha, wife of T. Griffiths, M.D. of Bristol.

Lately. At Hanley, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. Turberville, Vicar.

At Oldbury, aged 90, T. Cornock, esq. father of 20 children, and grandfather and great-grandfather of 60 descendants.

At Great Malvern, Colonel James Dawson West. He was appointed Lieut. 23d foot 1796, Captain 3d foot guards 1799, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1st foot guards 1812, and Colonel 1825. He served during almost the whole of the war, in Holland, the Peninsula, and France, and received a medal for the battle of the Nive.

YORK.—*Aug. 17.* At Doncaster, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, widow of John Pearson, esq. Alderman.

Aug. 24. At Welton, aged 68, Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Dikes, of Hull, eldest dau. of late Wm. Hey, esq. of Leeds.

At Leeds, aged 52, John White, esq. the celebrated violinist, and for many years organist of the churches of Harewood and Wakefield.

Aug. 26. At Brompton, aged 87, the widow of Rev. John Powdke, of Brough, youngest sister of late Rev. John Cayley, of Low Hall, Rector of Brompton.

Aug. 28. At Askrigg, aged 70, the widow of Mr. Ald. Morley, of Doncaster.

Aug. 31. At Pateley Bridge, aged 23, John Strother, M.D. son of Mr. Strother, surgeon, of that place.

Lately. At Richmond, Wm. Thompson, esq. one of the senior aldermen, and twice mayor of that borough.

At Scarborough, aged 72, John Pearson, esq. late of Leeds.

Sept. 4. At Stanwick, the seat of Lord Prudhoe, aged 47, Mary, wife of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle. She was the eldest dau. of the Most Rev. Chas. Manners Sutton, late Abp. of Canterbury; was married May 19, 1806, and has left a very numerous family.

Sept. 12. At Wakefield, Fidelia, widow of Dr. Monkhouse, Vicar of that parish.

WALS.—*Aug. 30.* Aged 79, C. Temple, Esq. of Oswestry, and of Llandrinio, Montgomery.

SCOTLAND.—*July 31.* At Dunesves,

Perthshire, Marmaduke Ramsay, esq. M.A. F.L.S. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge; brother to Sir Alex. Ramsay, of Balmain, co. Kincardine, Bart. He was the fifth son of Sir Alexander the first and late Baronet, by Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., and graduated B.A. as 15th Wrangler 1818, M.A. 1821.

Lately. In Perthshire, Clerk Rattray, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

At Edington Lodge, Perthshire, aged 24, Wm. Jenkins, esq. eldest son of Geo. Danvers Jenkins, esq. of Thames Ditton.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 11.* At Cove, near Cork, aged 77, Dr. William Coppinger, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. He was consecrated in 1788.

Lately. At Killarney, Lt.-Col. Wm. M'Carthy, late of 96th Regt. He was appointed Lieut. in the Irish brigade 1794, in the Miurca reg. 1799, Capt. 97th Foot 1801, Major 1809, Lt.-Col. of 96th Foot 1814. He was in active service during the whole of the French revolutionary war.

At Maypark, co. Waterford, aged 38, Sarah-Catherine, wife of George Mearns, esq. and sister to Lord Viscount Bangor; the third dau. of the Hon. Edward Ward, by Lady Arabella Crosbie, dau. of Wm. Earl of Glandore. She was married Oct. 5, 1825.

ABROAD.—*March 4.* At Belton, near Grahamstown, South Africa, Wm. Wait, esq. formerly of Bristol.

March 25. On his passage from Madras to England, H. C. Fraser, esq. Captain 1st Royals.

* *April 10.* On his passage home from Madras, C. J. Broun, esq. of E.I.C.'s Civil Service.

April . . At Madras, J. H. Stapleton, esq. 39th N.I., eldest son of Rev. A. Stapleton, Vicar of East Budleigh.

May . . At Bermuda, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lloyd, R.A. He was appointed First Lieut. 1795, Captain 1807, brevet Major 1814, and Lieut.-Col. 1826.

June 30. In Madeira, aged 22, Hugh, only son of Pudsey Dawson, esq. of Sinnington Manor, co. York.

July 7. At Jamaica, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Anth. Gilbert Storer, esq. of Purley Park, Berks.

July 12. At Jersey, Col. Alex. Mackenzie, formerly of 36th foot, and late of York Light Inf. son of the late Wm. M. esq. of Greenaid, Ross-shire.

July 26. On board his Majesty's ship Dublin, Lieut. J. Mure.

July 29. On his passage from Bourdeaux to London, Lieut. George Heunel, half-pay.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 20, 1831.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	- 880	Males	- 815		2 and 5	159
Females	- 920	Females	- 845		5 and 10	62
Whereof have died under two years old		493			10 and 20	67
					20 and 30	116
				30 and 40	137	
				40 and 50	160	
				50 and 60	140	
				60 and 70	132	
				70 and 80	130	
				80 and 90	61	
				90 and 100	3	

Said 2s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.	
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Salt 2s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 0	42 0	28 0	34 0	42 0	46 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 23.

Kent Bags.....	2l. 10s. to	5l. 12s.	Farnham (seconds).....	5l. 0s. to	7l. 0s.
Sussex	4l. 0s. to	4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 10s. to	5l. 15s.
Essex.....	4l. 0s. to	5l. 0s.	Sussex.....	5l. 5s. to	5l. 18s.
Farnham (fine).....	8l. 0s. to	10l. 10s.	Essex	5l. 5s. to	6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 23.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 15s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8 lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to	4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 6d. to	4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market .	Sept. 26 :	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3,156	Calves 164
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,640	Figs 190

COAL MARKET, Sept. 26, 24s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 41s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 76s. Mottled 82s. Curd, 92s. 0d.—CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s.

PRICES OF SHARES, Sept. 19, 1831,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.am.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div.p.am.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	£.78	0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£. —	£. 2 4	
Ashton and Oldham . . .	90	0	5 0	Manchester & Liverp.	190	0	9 p.ct.
Barnsley . . .	195	0	10 0	Stockton & Darlington	210	0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	245	0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.	105	0	6 0	East London . . .	111		5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	105	0	5 0	Grand Junction . . .	—		2 10
Coventry . . .	750	0	50 0	Kent . . .	40	0	2 0
Cromford . . .	—		17 0	Manchester & Salford	44	0	1 0
Croydon . . .	1½		—	South London . . .	82	0	4 p.ct.
Derby . . .	120	0	6 0	West Middlesex . . .	60	0	3 0
Dudley . . .	—		2 10	INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester	70	0	3 15	Albion . . .	73	0,	3 10
Forth and Clyde . . .	625	0	27 0	Alliance . . .	7½		4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	290	0	13 12 8	Atlas . . .	9½		0 10
Grand Junction . . .	237	0	13 0	British Commercial . . .	4½		5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	—		—	County Fire . . .	37	0	2 10
Grand Union . . .	21	0	1 0	Eagle . . .	5½		0 5
Grand Western . . .	82½	dis.	—	Globe . . .	135	0	7 0
Grantham . . .	195	0	10 0	Guardian . . .	28½		1 0
Huddersfield . . .	17½		1 0	Hope Life . . .	—		6s.6d.
Kennet and Avon . . .	25	0	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	98	0	5 5
Lancaster . . .	19	0	1 0	Ditto Life . . .	9	0	0 9
Leeds and Liverpool . . .	402	0	20 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 5 6		1s.6d.
Leicester . . .	211	0	16½	Provident Life . . .	19½		1 0 0
Leic. and North'n . . .	75	0	4 0	Rock Life . . .	3	0	0 3
Loughborough . . .	2550	0	200 0	Rl.Exchange (Stock)	185	0	5 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell . . .	525	0	40 0	MINES.			
Monmouthshire . . .	209	0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	17½		—
N. Walsham & Dilham	10	0	—	Bolton . . .	115	0	—
Neath . . .	—		18 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	47	0	3 10
Oxford . . .	500	0	32 0	British Iron . . .	—		—
Peak Forest . . .	60	0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	—		—
Regent's . . .	17	0	10 13 6	Hibernian . . .	—		—
Rochdale . . .	65	0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y	—		—
Severn and Wye . . .	17½		17 0	Real Del Monte . . .	29	0	—
Shrewsbury . . .	250	0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	5	0	—
Staff. and Wor. . .	550	0	34 0	GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge . . .	220	0	10 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	49	0	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . . .	35	0	1 5	Ditto, New . . .	—		0 12
Stroudwater . . .	490	0	23 0	City . . .	—		10 0
Swansea . . .	—		13 0	Ditto, New . . .	—		6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	20	0	1 10	Phoenix . . .	¾	pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black . . .	24	0	1 10	British . . .	4	dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	620	0	37 10	Bath . . .	31½		8½ p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	—		12 0	Birmingham . . .	98½		5 0
Warwick and Napton	—		11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	57	pm.	4 0
Wilts and Berks . . .	4½		0 4	Brighton . . .	9½		—
Worc. and Birming.	91	0	4 0	Bristol . . .	40	0	10 p.ct.
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet . . .	2	dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	73	0	3 p. ct.	Lewes . . .	18	0	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)	60	0	3 0 do.	Liverpool . . .	380	0	10 0
West India (Stock)	119½		6 0 do.	Maidstone . . .	—		6 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	—		4 0 do.	Ratcliff . . .	—		4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	70	0	4 0 do.	Rochdale . . .	—		1 5
Bristol . . .	120	0	5 3 2	Sheffield . . .	60	0	10 p.ct.
BRIDGES.				Warwick . . .	50	0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith . . .	—		1 0	MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark . . .	2½		—	Australian (Agric ^l)	13½	dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	24	0	1 15	Auction Mart . . .	17	0	15 0
Vauxhall . . .	18	0	1 0	Annuity, British . . .	16	0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo . . .	2½		—	Bank, Irish Provincial	2½		5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½ . . .	21	0	0 18 8	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	92½		4 0
— Ann. of 7½ . . .	19	0	0 16 4	Ditto, 2d class . . .	82½		3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From August 26 to September 25, 1831, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.	Day - Month	3 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.			in. pts.		Sept.				in. pts.	
26			29, 90	fair	11	59	62		29, 98	cloudy
27			29, 98	do.	12	61	65		30, 17	do.
28			30, 08	do.	13	60	66		, 20	do.
29			, 20	do.	14	60	64		, 13	
30			, 10	do.	15	60	65		, 14	do.
31			29, 94	do. & rain	16	56	58		, 20	do.
Sept. 1	68	54	, 67	rain	17	59	64		, 19	cloudy
2	55	59	, 72	cloudy	18	57	63		, 07	do.
3	57	64	, 90	fair	19	61	67	55	29, 90	do. & rain
4	61	65	, 80	cldy. & rain	20	56	62	59	, 80	do. & fair
5	64	74	, 89	do. do.	21	59	65	56	, 78	showers
6	62	64	, 90	rain	22	57	65	51	, 90	fair
7	64	64	, 80	showery	23	56	66	59	30, 10	do.
8	61	60	, 64	do. & fair	24	64	70	58	, 20	fine
9	55	58	, 59	cloudy	25	62	69	61	29, 90	fair & cloudy
10	59	63	, 80	do. & fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, 1831, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Annt.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29 199	82½	82½	82½	90	89½	90	100	17½	199½	1 3 pm.		12 10 pm.
30 199	82½	81½	81½	90½	89½	90½	100½	17½	200	3 1 pm.		10 12 pm.
31 199½	82½	81½	81½	89½	89½	89½	99½	17½		2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
1 199½	82½	81½	81½	90½	90½	89½	100½	17½		par		9 10 pm.
2		81½	81½	90½	89½	90	100½	17½		2 1 pm.	81½	10 11 pm.
3		81½	81½		89½			17½		2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
5		82½	82½	90½	89½	90½	100½			1 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
6		82½	82½	90½	89½	90			200	2 pm.		10 12 pm.
7		82½	82½	90½	89½	90	89½		200			10 11 pm.
8												
9		82	82	90½	89½	90	89½		199½	1 2 pm.		11 10 pm.
10		82	82		89½	89½				2 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
12		82½	82½		89½	90				par, 2 pm.		10 11 pm.
13		82½	82½		89½	90½			200½	1 pm. par		10 11 pm.
14		82½	82½		90½	90½				1 pm.		11 10 pm.
15		82½	82½		90½	90				par, 1 dis.		10 8 pm.
16		82½	82½		90	89½						9 8 pm.
17		82½	82½		89½	90				1 dis.		10 9 pm.
18		82	82	90½	89½	89½			198	1 dis.		9 10 pm.
20		81½	81½		89½	89½			197½	1 dis.		9 10 pm.
21		81½	81½		89½	89½				1 dis. par		10 9 pm.
22		81½	81½		89½	89½			197½	1 dis. par		9 12 pm.
23		81½	81½		89½	89½				1 dis. par		12 13 pm.
24		82	82	90½	89½	89½			198	2 dis. par		12 10 pm.
26		82½	82½		90	89½				1 dis. par		10 12 pm.

South Sea Stock, Sept. 2, 91½; 3, 92; 26, 91½.

New South Sea Annuities, Sept. 1, 80; 16, 80½; 20, 80½; 26, 80½.

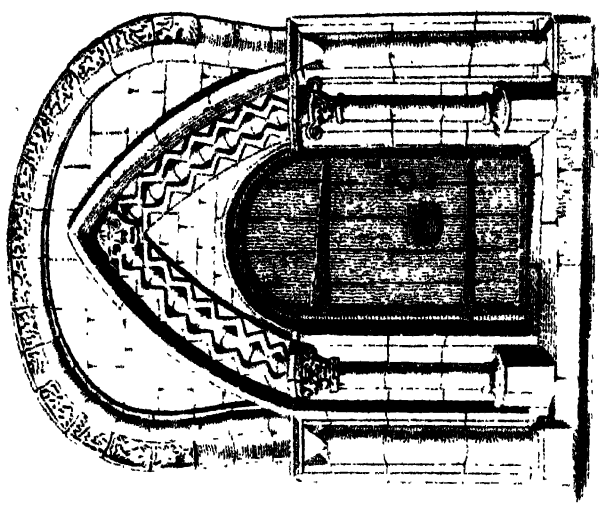
J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

See Vol. 100, Pl. 1, p. 577.



LITTLE SNORING CHURCH, NORFOLK.



DOORWAY AT LITTLE SNORING.

THE SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XCV. PART I.

Embellished with a View of *LITTLE SNORING CHURCH, Norfolk*; an ancient Doocotway there; and with a Representation of a *ROMAN TEMPLE at BALSBECK.*

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, June 11.*

IN making a short tour about two years since, in the North and East parts of Norfolk, I passed the Church of Little Snoring, in the hundred of Gallow. The door-way within the South porch attracting my notice as a curious and singular piece of architecture, I took a sketch of it, which, with another of the round tower that stands about 8 feet apart from the Church, I herewith send you. (*See the Plate.*)

Snoring Parva is a Rectory, and its Church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The present Rector is the Rev. H. N. Astley. The village is small; it consisted, at the Census of 1821, of 45 houses, with 271 inhabitants.

Yours, &c. CHAS. LAYTON.

MR. URBAN, *June 12.*

THE number of *Holidays* kept at the Public Offices have often been a subject of complaint with merchants, tradesmen, and people in business of every description. In fact they so often occur in the course of the year, as to occasion more inconvenience than I am at present disposed to animadvert upon. But of late years it often happened, that at the Custom House when a ship was ready for clearance, an entry was made, and duties to be paid, it was prevented by the intervention of an *Holiday*, to the manifest injury of trade and the revenue. Happily this is now obviated, as far as respects the Customs and Excise duties, and extends its injurious operation to the Bank, India House, &c.

In a country like this, whose inhabitants in a great measure depend on their industry, agriculture, and speculation, for a subsistence of that superior

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preponderance which we have so laudably obtained over our neighbours, it must be admitted, by every person who reflects on the subject, that if a relaxation were to take place of at least one-half, it would be highly advantageous to the national interests.

The construction of our Docks for the reception and safety of our shipping, our depôts for the preservation of merchandize, our extensive cuts and excavations for the furtherance and promotion of inland navigation, our spacious well-paved highways, make us infinitely superior to any other people, and render us subject at once to the envy and admiration of Europe; and this species of malice has acquired additional force since the glorious termination of the last continental war. This imposing situation may be owing in some measure to the abolition of a great number of *Saint-days*, which are still kept up in *Papal* countries, and which are likely to keep them in eternal poverty.

The superfluous unmeaning number of idle days *yelept Holidays*, kept throughout the year in some one or other of the public offices, and the greater part in all, are no less than fifty-eight, which exceed the Sundays in the year. This is a very great drawback on the productive labour of the community, and it tends to arrest the progress of works of national utility and the useful arts, which tend to enrich industrious individuals, as well as to ameliorate the condition of every class of society.

What are called the *close* of high *Holidays*, should be held sacred, and kept with all that decorum which distinguished our ancestors, and I only regret that they are too often abused by the working classes by being observed as *holidays*.

The

The wealth of this country is in a great measure fictitious, and when trade is diverted out of its proper channel, or sinks beneath its level, it causes a re-action destructive in its consequences. In fact, the wealth of the trading part of the community is more in the heads, hearts, and minds of our merchants, than in their coffers; and the trade of this country may be compared to a salubrious and nutritive spring, which, meandering through the soil, diffuses its genial influence through various ramifications to the neighbouring fields and gardens, producing fertility and vigour in the growth of trees, shrubs, and flowers; but when turned from its regular course, barrenness pervades the land.

Tyre and Carthage in ancient times, — Venice and Genoa in the middle ages, — and the Dutch a century ago, by the spirit, industry, and enterprise of their inhabitants, were able to contend with States much more extensive, populous, and powerful. We have the enterprising spirit of the Carthaginians and Tyrians, the emulation that distinguished Venice and Genoa, with the industry, morals, and economy of the Dutch. We are arrived at the meridian of national greatness. Let us keep steady to those principles by which we were elevated, and prevent if possible the Sun of prosperity from setting, in order to enlighten another part of the hemisphere. Let us guard against the innovating hand of Luxury which at present seems in a great measure to predominate, and to be determined to sweep the domestic virtues away.

The Romans had their Saturnalia; the Jews have their Passover; and most civilized nations in all ages had a time set apart, or devoted to prayer, recreation, or festivity; and far be it from me to attempt to limit or restrict, or to make an innovation in what has been sanctioned by the usage of ages time immemorial. I reverse the sacred rust of Antiquity; but sometimes this respect prevents us from contemplating the brightness of truth, and hinders that necessary regulation of time by which the pendulum of public prosperity is kept moving.

In other countries, particularly Spain and Italy, the observance of so many Holidays is a great national loss; it occasions such a waste of time, that, joined to the natural indolence of the people, the State machine

is unhinged, the sinews of industry unbraced, trade paralyzed, and the passing hours that in the first instance should have been devoted to the practice of Agriculture, the labours of the Loom, or the calculations of the Counting-house, is diverted to the exercise and observance of all the days pointed out by their Church in its primitive state, as absolutely necessary to observe, in order to purchase salvation in "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns!"

It is self-evident that in proportion as a Nation curtails her idle days, so does she increase in wealth and power. Thus England and Spain present striking examples, and a wonderful contrast. Ever since the expulsion of the Moors, and the period of the discovery of America by Columbus, and the consequent acquisition of Peru and Mexico, Spain has declined in rank and power amongst her neighbours. The Castilian virtues that once distinguished the generous Spaniard, as recorded in the pages of Cervantes, are now nearly extinct, or a "tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The influx of wealth accumulated without industry, and the rage of emigration, in order to colonize and participate in the riches of her then newly acquired dominion, was the rock on which her prosperity was shipwrecked. Her neighbours, situated in a more inclement latitude, and inhabiting a less favourable soil, eventually reaped the most solid benefits from the mines of Potosi; as the Spaniards were obliged to have recourse to other nations for the manufactures which they had neither the spirit nor industry to fabricate in the first instance from the raw material at home. Hence the flotilla that used annually to arrive from South America at Cadix, laden with treasure, generally went to liquidate the debts, and pay off the arrears, which she was obliged to contract with other nations for the supply of common necessities. Even the greater part of their excellent wool was exported to other countries, from whence they received it back manufactured into cloth, for which they generally made a return in hard dollars. The wool produced by the numerous flocks of Leon, Segovia, Sevia, and Seville, would to another nation be a source

source of internal wealth, riches, and industry. That spirit of colonization which originated from avarice, one of the most debasing qualities that can attach to the human character, was the first cause of her declension. The extermination of the Aboriginal people, the drainage of the population from the Mother Country in consequence, and the expulsion of the Moors, gradually sapped the foundation of their greatness. The scenes exhibited in the pages of *Las Casas*, their countryman, who was a spectator to the enormities committed by the infamous Pizarro and his accomplices, will be for ever a stigma on the Spanish name, and the day of retribution appears to be at length arrived. N.

MR. URBAN, Taunton, June 1.

AMIDST the universal waste and destruction which the rapid advances of Time create on the earth, they for the most part erect new and more elegant structures on the ruins; or, to speak more plainly, the loss of one style is amply made amends for by the introduction of another more improved, and more useful to man: but this maxim, it appears to me, is strangely belied in two or three instances, in which there seems to be ample room for improvement, and scope for the exercise of talent, genius, and invention; for the progress of some of the arts and sciences, from the æra of their refinement, from ancient barbarism and wildness to the model on which the modern style is founded, down to the present day, has been comparatively slow; and whilst most other arts and systems are daily improving around them, these, whether it be that they have already reached the pitch of excellence, or that every one is so bound down to established rules and forms, that he has not the power to invent, or at least to improve on them, continue almost in the same state as they were nearly 20 centuries ago.

I will first consider of this as it relates to Poetry.

This art, or rather (as some will honour it with the appellation to which it is justly entitled) science, evidently owes its origin to the ancient Hebrew, to which it can be distinctly traced, and so exactly calculated was it for that fine and poetical language, that it became the medium of prophecy and religious

instruction, in which capacity it was held in the highest esteem by the ancient Jews; and now what can be more beautiful and sublime, and at the same time more simply elegant, than the inspired writings, so much and universally admired by Christians of all ages?

After this the art of Poetry appears to have been dispersed with the Jews over most of the countries of the earth, each settlement probably forming a peculiar style of its own, which laid the foundation for the numerous kinds of poetry which gradually branched forth from the original stock. In process of time, as the inhabitants of the earth gradually became more civilized, and improvements were introduced into every system and every science, it appears that Poetry, which, with many of the Arts, is the usual fore-runner or companion of civilization, became of a much more sublime cast; and that genuine simplicity, which was generally before that period the native style of former poets, became to be studied and admired in its artificial nature, and Pastorals became to be relished as a studied rather than a correct species of composition.

But the great æra when the grand improvement, nay, almost new establishment, of Poetry was effected, appears to have been about 900 B. C. when the great Homer flourished, whose elegance of diction, purity of versification, and at the same time sublimity of spirit, have formed a style so much imitated by some of the greatest of the other classic as well as our modern Poets, that it may justly be esteemed as the most standard and useful (though some few may not think it the most beautiful) style that has yet been invented. However, it is so properly confined within strict and just rules, that it is not so likely to displease, as if it depended more upon the will of the writer to dictate.

As for Pindar, who flourished about 500 years before Christ, his style, though his compositions are so unhappily involved in obscurity as to be somewhat unintelligible to us, has been imitated by several of our authors, and has been the means of producing to us some truly sublime compositions, though, on account of its irregularity, perhaps requiring more skill and address to direct than the other species.

As a proof of the great esteem in which the works of Homer were held by

by after-ages, his style was evidently imitated by Virgil, who could justly be denominated the Latin Homer. This poet flourished about the year 70 B. C. and although in his "Æneid" he borrowed the model of his compositions from his great predecessor, he fully deserves the honour of the refiner and establisher of Pastorals.

However we may boast of the elegance and purity, the simplicity and sublimity, of those modern Poets who are held in the greatest esteem at the present day, and compare them in the warmth of our admiration to their classic originals,—however we may perceive in the favourite Pope the spirit and elegance of a Homer, and admire in the sublime Gray the true fire of a Pindar, or compare Dryden with the beauty of Virgil, still it requires but little penetration to observe that the modern favourites are merely the imitators of their ancient predecessors; and with all their much-admired beauties, are an evident example that imitations cannot, however well-directed, equal, or at most excel the originals; for there *must* be some parts in which they must fall short of the classic beauties, and there *may* be others in which they *could* excel, but the moment they venture to go a step beyond them, that moment they are censured as attempting to introduce a new style of poetry, and consequently lose their credit.

From this, I think, it can be deduced, that however the power and will of modern poets may lead them on to attempt,—however the ambition of others may urge them,—popular prejudice alone, which runs so strongly in favour of the Classic Poets, will seldom or never admit of the introduction of a new style of poetry that can materially differ from the ancient, and the works of few but these are ever received with much *clat*, or ever attain the height of poetical fame; and indeed the strongest confirmation of this is the fact that few but imitators of the Classics enjoy at present the honours of the greatest Poets of Britain.

It therefore appears to me that the progress of Poetry, from the era of the Roman and Grecian authors to the present day, has been very slow; for it is certainly extraordinary, that during such an immense lapse of time as has passed since the days when the glory of verse was at its height, the art of

Poetry should remain unimproved, unaltered, and even unequalled by the moderns!

Various are the reasons which I consider may be the united causes of this phenomenon,—the principal one is, that *patronage and support* are not sufficiently afforded in modern times to those who really deserve it. Loud and clamorous are the frequent complaints made against the public in general for their abuse of the abilities of the greatest geniuses, and no less certain is it that many a noble genius and spirit is broken down by a continued series of not only neglect, but persecutions; and the pain is considerably increased to the sufferer by the consciousness of the injustice of such proceedings; for he feels himself, and naturally does he observe it, superior to the stupid crowd of his persecutors, and worthy of better treatment.

It is certainly the case that learning and the arts in particular are not so much patronized by the moderns as they were by the ancients, and consequently that may be a very probable cause that Poetry has been at a stand for so many centuries. This may appear, as it certainly is, a very hackneyed idea; for often, too often is it the case that learning is "clothed in rags," and it probably cannot be helped; but I introduce it as a very strong proof of my assertion.

I will finish this with comparing the poverty of a modern with the honour lavished on an ancient man of genius, by the following quotations in the respective words of each:

"Ad summam, sapiens uno minor est
Jove, Divæ,
Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique re-
gum."—HORACE.

How different are the following!

"But, ah! a few tears be whom griefs de-
vour,
And weeping Woe and Disappointments
Repining Penury and Sorrow sour,
And self-consuming Spleen;
And these are *Genius' favourites*!"—

KIARA WHITE.

These quotations form an exact illustration of the truth; for few have experienced the various vicissitudes mentioned in the above lines much more than authors, and consequently few could have better cause for giving their opinions than they had.

Yours, &c.

T.
MR.

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR Magazine will, I trust, readily admit into its pages a few additional notices of the family of Charles Cotton, the poet and angler; they are the result of an examination

of the parish register of Alstonfield, in the county of Stafford, in which the poet's seat, Beresford Hall, is situated. The register appears to have been carefully kept from the very early date of 11 Nov. 1538.

Isabella, dau. of Sir Thos. Hutchinson of Owthorpe co. Notts, kt. mar. 1656.
 bur. at Alstonfield, 26 Apr. 1689, æt. 1^a.
 Charles Cotton of Beresford, in Stafford, esq. nat. 1680, ob. 1687.
 Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Russel of Stamsall Court, co. Worcester, and relict of Thomas Earl of Andover, vx. 2^a.
 ob. s. p.

Beresford Cotton, Esq. a Captain the Army, and of Nottingham.
 Isabella, bur. at Alstonfield, 27 July, 1680.
 Isabella, baptized at Alstonfield, 25 Oct. 1690, bur. at Alstonfield, 5 July, 1695.
 Wingfield, baptized at Alstonfield, 4 Dec. 1699, buried at Ashburne 13 June, 1664.

Olive, vx. Dr. George Stanhope.
 Katherine, baptized at Alstonfield, 8 May, 1664, married Sir B. Lucy.
 Charles, baptized at Alstonfield, 26 Sept. 1664, buried there 1st Feb. 1668.
 Jane, married Beaumont Pakenham, of co. Notts, esq.

Mr. URBAN,
LET me crave your attention to the subject of Capital Punishment, the propriety and policy of which have been not unfrequently discussed by the most eminent legislators, and yet it has been extended in England to numerous crimes which bear little proportion to its serious importance; but has not served the great end of all punishment, which is to deter others by its severe example from repeating the same offence. Now if the condition of society has not been benefited by it, the principle of rational and imperious justice seems to demand its repeal. I avail myself, therefore, of the present æra, when the civilized world is happily at peace, when the thrones of Europe and the Government of America are filled by benevolent princes, friends to the principles of justice, fathers of their people, and legislators as well as promoters of their countries' happiness,—perhaps no moment in modern times could be more favourable to the temperate consideration of this subject than the present; especially when a Monarch reigns over the British Isles whose heart is disposed towards the diffusion of public good in all its degrees.

The inequality of Capital Punishment is the first prominent objection, and which is too obvious to need much observation. Every just conception seems to revolt at the fact, when we contemplate the execution of two criminals together, one who has murdered his father, brother, or friend,—

and the other who has killed a sheep! Although the example to the surrounding spectators is tremendous, if they exercise any feeling beyond curiosity, yet it is proverbial that it never deters them from levities which disgrace their nature, from pilfering robberies in the very crowd, and from the subsequent indifference to its effect.

The terrors of death do not operate for any length of time upon those who feel themselves safe from it,—and the sigh of its recollection is very transient. An old man will, from parental duty and anxiety, warn his son, lest he also “come to that place of torment:” but that son who has already begun his career of intemperance, takes but a feeble hold of either the event itself or the reproof.

Horror is not excited, rather compassion; and though it is meant as an example to the spectators and to the public, who regard with interest the fate of their fellow citizen, yet it is accompanied too generally with a coldness which works no good to society.

The humane principle of these days, in carefully preventing any obstacle to instant death at the fatal moment, manifests the benevolent consideration of the executive justice of our nation,—the least mismanagement or irregularity in the apparatus excites deserved indignation: this shows how ready the public mind is to adopt any measure that is most consistent with humanity in the punishment of offences.

“There are many who can look upon death with intrepidity and firmness, some through fanaticism, others through

through vanity, which attends them (to the scaffold and) to the grave; others, from a desperate resolution, either to get rid of their misery, or cease to live." (Beccaria, p.102.) "The mind, by collecting itself and uniting all its force, can for a moment repel assailing grief; but its most vigorous efforts are insufficient to resist perpetual wretchedness." (Ibid.) The truth of this remark is evident, and although it was applied by its author to the alternative of slavery, it may be made equally correct if applied by us to solitary confinement.

The Gospel with all its consolations is most industriously presented to the distracted mind of a condemned criminal, in order to smooth his dying moments, and he is piously assured that his sins are washed in the Redeemer's blood; through which and a momentary death, he now becomes ready, and thinks he has made his peace with God! Remorse has thus been of very short date in his mind, and he ascends the scaffold with ease and firmness, as a necessary passport to instant forgiveness! Thus the effect of his punishment is then lost both to himself and to the surrounding assembly!—But were all this ceremony converted into Solitary Confinement, the silent reflections on his guilt, on the undeserved cruelty of his conduct, and the malignity of his heart, penitence and contrition would take place of the manly firmness ascribed lately to Thurtell, and he would be better enabled to "work out his salvation with fear and trembling," than the preparations for his defense and rapid succession of his punishment can be supposed to allow!

The Empress Catherine's grand instructions for a new code of laws for the Russian empire, is well deserving of our regard on this subject.

S. 210. "In a reign of peace and tranquillity under a Government established with the united wishes of a whole people; in a State well fortified against external enemies, and protected within by strong supports, that is, by its own internal strength and virtuous sentiments, rooted in the minds of the citizens, and where the whole power is lodged in the hands of the Monarch; in such a state there can be no necessity for taking away the life of a citizen;"—and the 20 years reign of the Empress Elizabeth was given as an

evidence of the doctrine. Surely the application of the principle is equally safe in a limited Monarchy like ours, where the peculiar welfare of the people is extended to the lowest individual. "It is not the excess of severity, nor the destruction of the human species, that produce a powerful effect in the hearts of the citizens, but the continued duration of the punishment."—"The death of a malefactor is not so efficacious a method of deterring from wickedness as the example continually remaining of a man who is (necessarily) deprived of his liberty for this end, that he might repair during a life of labour (and reflection) the injury that he has done to the community. The terror of death excited by the imagination, may be more strong, but has not force enough to resist that oblivion so natural to mankind. It is a general rule, that rapid and violent impressions on the human mind disturb and give pain, but do not operate long upon the memory. That a punishment, therefore, might be conformable with justice, it ought to have such a degree of severity only as might be sufficient to deter people from committing the crime. Thence I presume to infer, that there is no man who, upon the least degree of reflection, would put the greatest possible advantages he might flatter himself with, from a crime on the one side, into a balance against a life protracted under a total privation of liberty on the other.—A punishment ought to be immediate, analogous to the nature of the crime, and known to the public." (Ibid.)

The number of our statutes which have assigned death as the forfeit of numerous crimes, is too great to be repeated,—prosecutors, juries, and judges, have adopted means to evade their literal effect, and rather forfeit their oath in undervaluing the property in cases of robbery, than obey the law. By thus mitigating the offence, they prove the absurdity of the law, and teach criminals to disregard its terrors.

It is also to be considered as a fact, that when a man has become initiated in the practices of crime, he proceeds to its extremity with a desperate rashness which precludes all restraint;—he has acquired a hardness of mind which resists every reflection; and his chief or only regret is, that he was either

ther frustrated in his plan, or did not carry it to sufficient extent. His next step is easy to the end of all his actions; like a gamester in his last desperation, he goes what is called every length, and expects and braves the fatal consequences. I rather believe that the chief trouble and anxiety he feels is how to escape apprehension, but when he has passed through that stage, and finds himself separated from the rest of the world, and is waiting the fatal result of his condemnation, he is relieved from his agitation, and sleeps calmly until awakened for the final preparations of the arm of Justice,—he then feels himself ready, and wishes for the last moment!—I do not call this resignation,—it is too calm for presumption,—it has been unwisely denominated “manly firmness,”—it is rather a torpid insensibility or ignorance of the awful tribunal before which he is yet to stand! It may justly be asked, whether the fatal cord can be of any use to the criminal in such a case? or whether the spectators of his execution will profit by his public death?—“So soon passeth it away, and it is gone!”

But, on the other hand, if such a person were condemned to the solitary reflection on his past crimes, to the correction of his own mind, and to the due state for repentance and contrition, when those scenes of wickedness were revolving before him, when his spare diet were bringing down the haughtiness of his heart; when the noisy and intemperate flattery of his companions for the enormities which he had achieved, were giving place to the stings and arrows of remorse; he would need little or no other coercion towards the work of his pardon!—Every one of his wicked associates who had first tempted him, and laid the snare for him, who had pointed to the temptation in false colours, who had lifted him up to the desperate attack, and deserted him in his fall, would then point at the walls of his prison house, and think upon his fate with deeper horror than they now do at the awful moment of his exit!

This would greatly lessen the extent of crimes, and would reduce the number of committals; and many who are yet inexperienced in the schools of infamy, would probably escape the contagion which now hurries on their untimely death!

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

June 30.

A PRACTICE has long prevailed, among many persons, of pronouncing the preterite tense and participle, and some other parts of the verb *to hear*, as if the letter *a* were omitted: In consequence of this, the word *heard* is made to resemble the substantive *herd*, an assemblage of cattle, to which it has no real resemblance, but with which in pronunciation it is by this method confounded.

The custom was probably introduced by the poet Gray, who in his lines on the death of the Cat, drowned in his time at Mr. Walpole's at Strawberry Hill, has, in the following couplet, employed in one line the verb *heard* as a rhyme to *stirr'd* in the next.

“No dolphin came, no Nereid *stirr'd*;
Nor cruel Ciss nor Susan *heard*.”

I am told, that university men, the instructors of youth, have not only so pronounced it themselves, but altered the pronunciation to the same mode, whenever they have heard their pupils use it otherwise. But, however general the adoption of the practice may be, it is certainly a manifest corruption, as the following circumstances will shew.

The verb *to hear* is a regular verb; and its preterite and participle ought, therefore, to be formed by the addition of the syllable *ed*, in the following manner:

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preterite.</i>
I hear.	I heard or heard.
<i>Participle.</i>	Heard or heard.

It is exactly like the verbs *to appear*, *to clear*, *to fear*, *to rear*, *to smear*, which are all conjugated with the addition of the syllable *ed*.

appear.	I appeared.	Appeared.
clear.	I cleared.	Cleared.
fear.	I feared.	Feared.
rear.	I reared.	Reared.
smear.	I smeared.	Smeared.

As are also many more of the like kind, which might be mentioned. The only difference is, that in common use the pronunciation of *heard* has been contracted from two syllables, *heared*, into one, *heard*; and the letter *e*, in the last syllable, has been left out also in writing, which ought therefore to be marked with an apostrophe, *hear'd*.

Some persons will, perhaps, be inclined to produce the instance of the verb *to read*, as having its preterite and participle pronounced in the same manner

manner as *heard* is at present. But the verb *to read* is not a similar example; for that follows the mode in which the verb *to lead* is conjugated, which is known in those parts to be in modern practice uniformly spelt and pronounced *led*; though, in the early writers, it is frequently found spelt *lad*, as in the following instances,

"That no man wondered how he it had,
And three yere in this wise his life he *lad*."

Chaucer, edit. Islip 1602, fol. 86, col. b.

So also,
"Her maidens, the which thider were *lad*,
Full readily with hem the fire they had."

Ibid. fol. 7 a, col. b.

And, in confirmation of this conclusion, it is a very strong fact to observe, as is the case, that in the oldest authors, the preterite and participle of *to read* is not spelt *read*, but *red*; as will appear from the following examples, to which more might have been added.

"Have ye not *red*." St. Matthew, chap. xix. as printed in the Great Bible by Grafton, 1540.

"Have ye not *red*." St. Matthew, chap. xxii. Ibid.

In a still later authority, it is spelt sometimes *redd*; for in a relation of the Discovery of the Gunpowder under the Parliament House, preserved in manuscript in his Majesty's Paper Office, corrected in the hand-writing of the Earl of Salisbury, then Secretary of State, which has been printed in the Antiquarian Society's *Archæologia*, vol. 12, p. 205*, are these words, "When his Ma^{tie} had *redd* the letter." And again, in the same paper, p. 210*, "as you shall now heare *redd*." Besides which, the verb *to read* is often spelt *rede*, as the following instances evince.

"Here ye may see, that dremes ben to drede;
And certes, in the same lefe, I *rede*."

Chaucer, fol. 82, a. col. b.

"And many another noble worthy dede
He with his bow wrought, as men mows *rede*."

Ibid. fol. 84, b. col. a.

"The wise Plato saith, as ye now *rede*,
The word must needs accord with the dede."

Ibid. fol. 84, b. col. b.

The verb *to hear* was formerly spelt not only *hear*, but also *to heare*, and *to here*, as is evident from the following lines.

To heare.

"And Palamon, that was his coryn deare,
Thus said he thus, as ye shall after heare."

Chaucer, fol. 9, a. col. b.

"And wept that it was pity for to heare;
And therewithall Diane gan to appere."

Ibid. fol. 7, b. col. a.

"Heare and be merciful."

"Heere thou from Heaven."

2 Chron. vi. as it standeth in the Great Bible before referred to.

To here.

"And he began with a right merry chere,
His tale anon right as ye shall here."

Chaucer. Prof. to Canterbury Tales (two last lines) the edition before referred to.

"And certes, if it nere to long to here,
I would have told fully the manere."

Chaucer, fol. 1, a. col. a.

"When kindled was the fire, with pitous
chere,
Unto Diane she spake, as ye may here."

Ibid. fol. 7, a. col. b.

"When she had sowned, with a deadly chere,
That it was reth for to see and here."

Ibid. fol. 1, a. col. b.

"He laid him bare visaged on the here,
Therewith he wept that pitie was to here."

Ibid. fol. 9, b. col. b.

In like manner the preterite, besides the usual mode *heard*, has been spelt in three different ways, *hearde*, *herde*, and *herd*; but evidently all to be pronounced in the same mode here contended for throughout this letter, of which, as it is supposed, the following examples will leave no doubt. For *herde* and *herd* are both plainly to be considered as *her'de* and *her'd*, for the reasons before given.

"And I *hearde* a voice." Rev. xiv. Great Bible Translation 1540.

"When the disciples *hearde* this." St. Matthew, xix. Ibid.

"When they *hearde* that Jesus passed by." St. Matthew, xx. Ibid.

"Thou exceedest the fame, that I *hearde*." 2 Chron. ix. Ibid.

"When the queen of Saba *hearde*." 2 Chron. ix. Ibid.

"And I *herde* another voice." Rev. xiii. Ibid.

"And I *herde* a voice." Rev. xiv. Ibid.

"But, when the young man *herde*." St. Matthew, xix. Ibid.

"This Palamon, when he these wordes *herd*,
Dispitously he looked and answered."

Chaucer, edit. Islip, 1602, fol. 2, a. col. b.

Answer, it is known, was spelt Answer.

"His speech as his voice though men it *herd*,
As in gyre, for all the world he *herd* (her'd)
Nought comly like to lover's melody."

Ibid. fol. 8, a. col. b.

"When

"When he hym knew, and had his tale heard,
As fast as a lion pulled out his sword."

Chancer, fol. 4, a. col. b.

And it is plain how *sword* here should be pronounced, because, on another occasion, fol. 82, b. col. a, the same author makes it (there indeed spelt *sword*) rhyme to *beard*, as the following instance shews:

"Was won, and Pirrus with his bright sword,
When he bent king Priam by the beard."

If the mode now in use be considered as legitimate, the verbs *to appear*, *to clear*, *to fear*, *to rear*, *to smear*, ought to follow the same rule; for their formation is manifestly the same, and their preterites should, therefore, according to that rule, be pronounced

Apperd as Appurd.

Clerd as Clurd.

Ferd as Furd.

Rerd as Rurd.

Smerd as Smurd.

A supposition too ridiculous to be for one moment admitted by the most sanguine and strenuous innovator.

Yours, &c.

J. S. H.

OPHIOLATRIA, OR THE ANCIENT WORSHIP OF THE SERPENT.

OWING to the indefatigable researches of modern travellers, Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities have now acquired an interest beyond all precedent. Various mythological subjects, of which no just ideas could be formed, have lately been unravelled, and some of the mysterious hieroglyphics of the ancients, by the labours of Champollion, Young, and others, have been clearly elucidated. In these hieroglyphics the Serpent often forms a most prominent object; and we cannot wonder at the circumstance, if we reflect how general was the *Ophiolatry*, or Ancient Worship of the Serpent. To trace the origin of this monstrous species of adoration may be interesting; particularly as that literary Hercules in mythology, Mr. Bryant, has given no decided opinion on this curious subject.

It is evident that the worship of the Serpent is every where connected with the Arkite superstition and the mythological history of the primeval Patriarch. But there is one important truth which should be mentioned, in *limine*—that the ancients, in their

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accounts of their cosmogony, often confounded the original creation of the world with its renovation or revival from the great *xaranluxmas*. That the Creation and the Deluge were thus confounded, appears further from the celebrated symbolical representation, among the Japanese, of "a bull bating with his horns the mundane egg;" and that a bull was a symbol constantly connected with the arkite ceremonies is sufficiently proved by Bryant and others.

We learn from Porphyry, that the architect of the world, according to Egyptian mythology, was called *Knep*. Now this *Cnep* was worshipped as a statue with a dark sky-blue complexion; thrusting from his mouth the mundane egg (that is, the ark), and entwined with a serpent. It is remarkable that Bryant denies the very name *Can-eph*, *Can-eph*, or *C'neph*, from *Opk* a serpent; though (what is unaccountable) he in another place gives a very different derivation of *Canopus*, who is evidently no other than *Canaphis* or *Cnep*. The present derivation is the most natural. In the same way, as Mr. Bryant remarks from Anaxagoras, Hercules, who was the same as Chronus, and produced the mundane egg, was symbolized as a serpent, *δακνυς ἰκνυος*. It may be added, that Saturn (who is proved by Vossius, Bochart, Gale, and others, to be *Noah*) married *Rhea* or *Ops*, whose very name signifies a serpent. Accordingly, we learn from Macrobius, that the *Ætians*, who worshipped *Ops* under the name of *Semele*, had a mysterious tradition of her father *Faunus*, "Creditor transfigurasse se in serpentem." Janus was represented as a serpent with his tail in his mouth, by the Phœnicians: and that Janus was no other than *Noah*, need not be here demonstrated. *Achelous* is said to have metamorphosed himself into a serpent. Now *Achelous* was the son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, that is (as we learn from Plutarch de *Isid.* & *Osirid.*) of *Osiris* and *Isis*; and was probably, like the Nile, a symbol of the deluge.

Plutarch mentions a mysterious Egyptian rite of cutting a cord in pieces, to commemorate the death of a serpent who pursued the Concubine of *Typhon*. *Typhon*, according to Mr. Bryant, was the deluge.

Herodotus relates a curious account

of

of the derivation of the Scythians; Hercules had three sons by a monstrous female half-woman and half-serpent; from one of these three sons the Scythian monarchy descended. This, it must be allowed, was not the account of the Scythians themselves, but is remarkable, and the allusion it contains obvious. For what can we suppose the *μυθοπαρθος*; *Εχιδνα διφως*; to have been but the Genius of the ark.

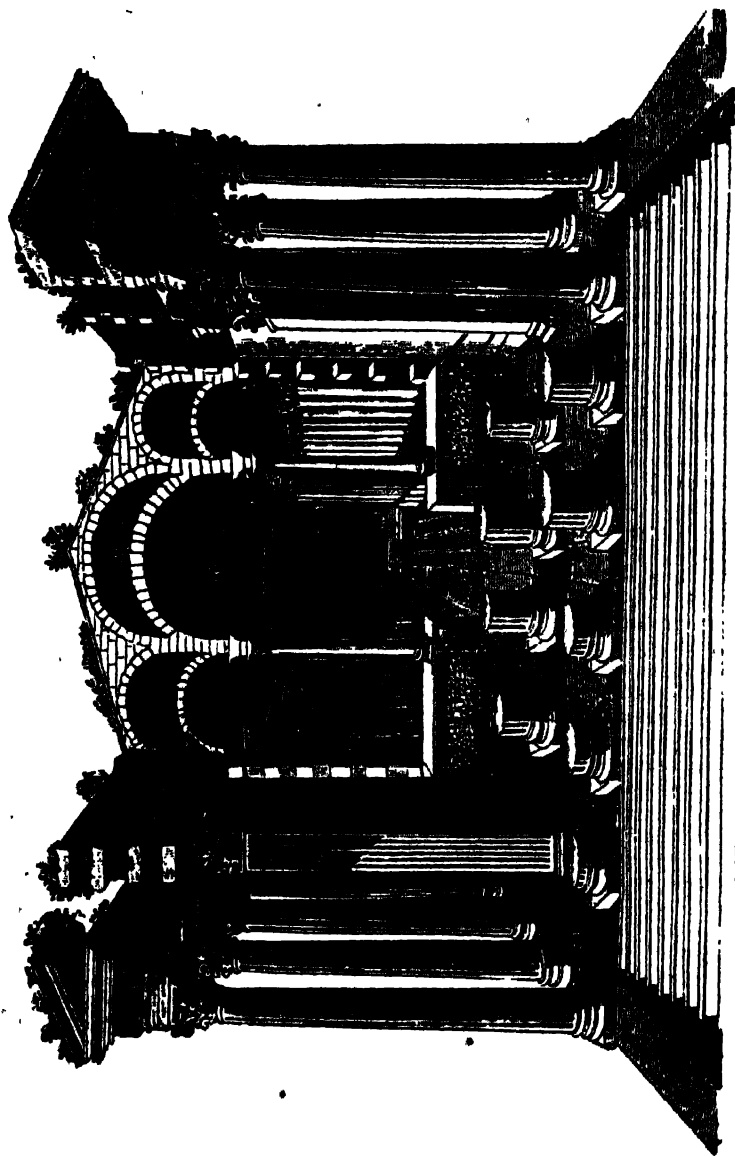
It would be easy to adduce more instances (such as the opposite mysteries of Dionysus, the creation of the serpent Python from the slime left by Deucalion's deluge, &c. &c.) to prove that by the symbol of a serpent, something connected with the deluge was generally signified in ancient times. Whence did this practice originate? A passage in Philochorus will throw considerable light on the mystery. Describing the voyages of Triptolemus on a *μακρος πλοιον*, he tells us that this vessel was signified by the serpent which poets assign as the conveyance of that hero. Now is there any thing unnatural in supposing that the *ophite shape of the ark* gave rise to the various fables we have enumerated. So again, Ceres (who is no other than the Magna Mater, or Isis, the inventor of sails and tutelary genius of mankind,) traversed the ocean on a car drawn by dragons. Can we doubt the allusion? This hypothesis will be confirmed by two passages, quoted indeed by Mr. Bryant, but with a purpose very different from the present one. The first is from Pindar, who says of the dragon slain by Jason, *παχι, μαχι τι πτηνοτοπος, και κρατι*, in size and length equalled a *πτηνοτοπος*. This is the more remarkable, as we are told by Apollodorus (Bibl. Lib. 2.) that Danæus was the first who used a *πτηνοτοπος*. The other passage adverted to, consists of two words from Hesychius, *Αγρως, Οφις*, which may be paraphrased "The ark was symbolized by a serpent." We should naturally expect to find, that this mysterious and salutary symbol would be connected with the other emblems of the ark. Accordingly, Mr. Bryant affords us instances of it. The mundane egg was represented as unfolded by a serpent. But this representation I imagine to have been of later origin; for it does not in the smallest degree preserve the oblong figure of the ark. On the contrary,

we may discover the clearest allusion to the *Ophite* form of that vessel in the famous hieroglyphic delineation of the two-headed serpent and globe; which some later authors have supposed contained a reference to the doctrine of the Trinity; but which has a most striking resemblance to the sacred *baris*, or *ταυς αμφιπρυμνη*, that is, to the ark. The globe appears no other than the *ovum mundanum*. The whole symbol is sometimes given with variations, as with a serpent's head and tail instead of two heads; sometimes the globe is crowned with wings; probably in allusion either to sails which are frequently mentioned under the metaphor of wings by the poets; or rather to oars, of which the regular appulse upon the water resembles the motion of wings, whence the Virgilian phrase "*Remigium alarum*." To this symbol Macrobius probably alludes, when he informs us "*Simulacris Æsculapii (i. e. Solis) draco subjungitur*." According to his system, Æsculapius and the Sun* are identical, and to mistake the globe for the sun was natural enough; especially as the figure of the serpent was actually annexed to the Lunar crescent, to which Macrobius on this occasion gives the name of *Salus*.

It would be needless to enlarge on the connection of the Serpent with the other emblems of the Deluge, such as the lotus and lunette. But, to offer a conjecture, it may be supposed that the *lunette* was often confounded with the celestial *bow*, the great symbol of safety, which indeed it much resembles; and from this confusion of the vessel in which the patriarch was preserved with the earnest and sign of his preservation, may perhaps be deduced the word *Arcus* or bow, being radically identical with *Arca* or *Argo*.

It is but natural to suppose that men regarding the serpent in so mysterious a light, men addicted to the study of Astronomy, and in a country abounding with the serpent tribe, should exalt this animal to the skies, and render him a principal astronomical emblem. With a reference to the Ark also, was the bull introduced into the assembly of the Zodiac, and

* The mistake might not have originated with Macrobius. It was probably much older,—as old as the first importation of Oriental mythology into Greece.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TEMPLE AT BALBEC.—p. 589.

the great Patriarch placed in the assembly of the Heavens under the name of Boötes or the Ox-driver.

It is a singular coincidence, that among all the classical and Pagan nations of antiquity, traditions should have existed respecting a universal deluge; and at the same time, that the serpent should have been a universal emblem of adoration. Even the ancient Mexicans, whose connexion with the eastern hemisphere cannot possibly be traced, paid divine honours to the serpent, as Mr. Bullock's late discoveries in that country indisputably prove. Amongst the Greeks and Romans, whose mythology, undoubtedly, originated from Egypt and the East, the symbolic representations of the serpent appeared in a variety of forms. Thus, when seen on sculptures or in paintings, with the tail in its mouth, it denoted the course of the sun; it was also the well-known emblem of Esculapius, as twining round a club; of Apollo, with his figure; of Bacchus, entwining a thyrsus, or issuing from a basket. The body and tail, with a human head, represented the Egyptian deities; and by appearing round the diadem of the Pharaohs, and bonnets of the Egyptian priests, it was intended to symbolize the force and powers of the Deity. It was sometimes symbolic of empire, victory, health, or divination; indeed, it appears in almost every thing connected with religious rites. The primary cause was probably its being represented, among the Hindoos, as the symbol of life; and there is every probability that the custom among the Indians originated from the arkte worship in patriarchal times; but which, in the lapse of ages, became miserably perverted.

It also appears that the Serpent has been an object of adoration in the northern latitudes of Europe. At the bay of Taman, in the South of Russia, there are the remains of a great number of tumuli. Dr. Clarke relates, that one of them was opened by the Governor of the Province; and in an arched chamber, the roof of which had been built without cement, a

bracelet of solid gold, in the form of a serpent, was discovered, with precious stones set as eyes, which attested a curious specimen of the workmanship of the times. The Doctor likewise observes, that the custom of wearing an amulet in the form of a serpent is of unknown antiquity, and common to all nations, as well as the north. In Scotland, even at the present day, the peasants employed in agriculture frequently wear the skin of an eel, or water serpent, fastened round their leg or arm, from a superstitious belief of its efficacy in defending the limb from injury. This is evidently the same superstition that dictated the use of the golden bracelet found at the bay of Taman; and in both instances the custom has doubtless originated from that once almost universal species of adoration denominated "OPHIOLATRIA." N.

THE TEMPLE OF BALBEC*.

GIBBON, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," thus describes the magnificent pile of which the annexed engraving presents an interior view:

"The measure of the Temple is 300 feet in length, and 100 in breadth. The front is adorned with a double portico of eight columns; fourteen may be counted on either side; and each column, forty-five feet in height, is composed of three massy blocks of stone or marble," &c.

The era of this splendid ruin is attributed to Antoninus Pius; and we have the testimony of John of Antioch, surnamed Malala, who states that "Ælius Antoninus Pius built a great temple to Jupiter at Heliopolis, near Libanus, in Phœnicia, which was one of the wonders of the world." About 140 years before this Emperor's time, the city was garrisoned by Roman troops; and, from the architecture, we may conclude that the building was of Roman structure, though probably erected on the site of a more ancient one.

The splendid ruins of this edifice which still remain, shew that it has

* Balbec is the ancient Heliopolis or City of the Sun, of which there are magnificent ruins. It is situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in Syria. The names of Balbec and Heliopolis have nearly the same import; the one being derived from the Syriac word *baal*, and the other from the Greek *ἥλιος*, both signifying the Sun. This luminary was an object of worship among the ancient inhabitants of the country, under the name of *baal*; as Apollo, the god of day, was among the Greeks; whose worship gave names to Apollinopolis, Heliopolis, &c.

formerly been of great extent, and that it has been adorned with all the embellishments of architecture; fifty-four lofty columns appear to have stood in one part of the temple, of which only six remain. The shaft of each is 54 feet long by nearly 22 in circumference; and the total height, including pedestal and capital, is 78. Various exquisite sculptures of subjects in heathen mythology are represented, as Jupiter seated on his eagle, Leda caressed by the swan, Diana with her bow and crescent; besides which there are bas-reliefs and busts, as it is supposed, of different emperors and empresses.

The enormous proportion of the stones composing the walls of this temple, have excited admiration; nor could any of the mechanical expedients with which the moderns are acquainted, have put them in their present position. Stones from 28 to 35 feet in length, and 9 in depth, form the second layer to the West, and above it are three stones at the North-west angle, whose united length is 175½ feet; the second of these is 59 feet long and 12 feet deep.

Under the Emperor Constantine, this Temple became neglected, and was at length converted into a Christian place of worship. History affords little more than the names of Bishops and Martyrs of Heliopolis; and when Christianity was expelled by Mahometanism, this part of the country fell under the government of the Caliphs, being subjugated by Aba Obeidah, commander of the Caliph Omar. The ancient name of Balbec, being evidently a near translation of Heliopolis, was then restored. During the time of the Caliphs, little is recorded but that it was a flourishing city; and that the remains of the Temple were converted into a fortress.

In 1401, Balbec was taken by Tamerlane, and ever since it has been gradually in a declining state. In 1789 an earthquake nearly completed its destruction. At present it is small and meanly built, and is surrounded by ruinous walls flanked by square towers four miles in circuit. The population has been for a long period gradually decreasing. The town was computed in 1761 to contain 5000, and in 1784 to contain only 1200 inhabitants, who were poor and indolent.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter, June 8.*

THE sublime science of Astronomy has made such rapid strides in advance, since the period of the original translation of the HOLY BIBLE, that some modification of a phrase in the 16th verse of the First Chapter of the Book of Genesis, may be requisite, in order to conciliate the expression alluded to, to the established principles of Astronomy. The concluding clause of the verse in question, is "*He made the stars also.*" The first part of the expression is not in the original; and has, therefore, been interpolated. It is supposed by several learned commentators, that it was originally a note, which in later times was inserted in the text. The distance of the Earth from the Sun, is 95,730,000 miles, and though no unquestionable mode of ascertaining the distance of the stars has been, as yet, discovered, the very ingenious process suggested by the late profound astronomer, Dr. Herschel, clearly proves that *Sirius*, the nearest fixed star, is situated from us at least 40,000 times the distance of the Sun. According to this, a cannon ball, with a velocity of 1760 feet in a second, would require 1,128,000 years to move from the earth to the nearest star! The immensity of the distance is manifest from this alone, that the longest diameter of the earth's orbit, subtends no sensible angle, at a fixed star, as a vertex.

Again, Dr. Herschel has made it out, by a careful series of observations during years, that there are in the immensity of space *countless myriads* of stars, each illuminating, by relational conjecture, a relative planetary system! In one quarter of an hour he observed 116,000 stars pass over the field of view of a telescope of fifteen minutes of aperture! He has given a catalogue of 2000 *nebulae* of stars of the nature of the *via lactea*, and utterly impossible to reckon. We see not above 3000 stars with the naked eye; and yet there are not less than 2000 in the constellation of Orion: and there are above 200 in the Pleiades, exhibiting seven only to the eye unaided by a telescope.

Enough, Mr. Urban, has been adduced, to shew that these astonishingly remote stars do not appertain to our solar system; and that, allowing the text to be genuine, stars of quite a different description are probably meant

in the Mosaic account. It would be derogating from the wisdom and power of the Almighty Maker of the Universe, for a moment to suppose, that an infinite number of stars, created for wise purposes unknown to us, and but few of which we even see, were placed in boundless space only between five and six thousand years ago.

But let us see how the case stands in the *original Hebrew*, and by reference to the *Lingua Sacra* of David Levi. *Coechav*, a star, one of the luminous bodies which appear in the nocturnal sky.—*Coechavim*, stars. In Rabbinical Hebrew, *Coechav*, with a vowel, means the planet Mercury, called the lowest of the planets, next the Moon, which David Levi meant in size, because four still smaller planets were not discovered, when he compiled his work.—*Coechavy lachas*, the Planets, or wandering stars. This compound, *Coechavy lachas*, is said to mean similarly to the plural, *Coechavim*.—*Choechavy-Shavat*, the fixed stars. If the fixed stars were created on the fourth day, this should have been the word used, instead of *Coechavim*, meaning also, *wandering stars*. Now, these words permit us to suppose, that the planets, fixed stars, or wandering stars, were created on the fourth day: or more particularly, that either the fixed stars, or wandering stars, were meant. Enough has been probably said to exclude the fixed stars, which it honours the Deity to suppose created from the *beginning of time*, and not within the last 6000 years; seeing that nearly the whole of these stars are invisible, and quite unconnected with the solar system.

Without deeming, according to some eminent commentators, the expression "*the stars also*," to be apocryphical, the whole text is reconciled, by allowing the planets, whose Greek meaning is *wandering*, or the *comets* which *wander* or *range* far into space, to be contemplated by the inspired writer. These comets are found to be above 450 in number; are mentioned by the most ancient writers, and must necessarily have been created along with the planetary solar system. For what specific use or purpose they are intended, must ever remain, like many things, utterly incomprehensible to limited human faculties. Though in this imperfect hypothetical sketch, *fixed stars* are mentioned, there is every reason to think, that the sun, and all

the stars, move very slowly round one common centre, to which the solar system is the nearest.

Such men as Roemer, Mayer, Maskeline, and Herschel, have discovered that the stars have a motion independent of that arising from the annual orbicular motion of the earth, from the precession of the equinoxes, from the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

The bountiful Creator pervades all space and matter. "*In Him we live, move, and have our being*," and we may humbly presume to think, that the centre round which infinite systems revolve regularly and harmoniously, may be the peculiar habitation of the Deity.

After all, the great Philosophers who instruct us to think on such exalted subjects, must feel it to be true that "*Nescire velle quæ Magister maximus docere non vult, erudita incitita est*." The imperfect manner in which I have presumed to treat this interesting subject, may elicit the sentiments of more competent persons.

Yours, &c. J. MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, June 10.

IN the second volume of Mr. Surtees's valuable History of Durham, is the following curious epistle from Major-General Lesley to Sir Thomas Ridell, the representative of one of the oldest families in the county*. It is stated to have been found among some old papers of Mr. Jackson of Newcastle. It accords with the spirit of the times, and with the principles of the Scotch Covenanters in particular; and is presumed to have been written during the investment of Newcastle.

"SIR THOMAS,

"Between me and God, it maks my heart bleed bleud, to see aik wark gae through see trim a garden as yours. I ha been twa times we my Cousin the Generall, and me shall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate. But gin awe this be done, Sir Thomas, ye maun mak the twenty pounds shroty, and I maun hae the tagg'd tail trooper that stans in the staw, and the wee trim gaeing thing that stans in the newt o' the haw chirping and chiming at the newtide o' the day, and forty bows of bier to faw the mans with awe†.

* The house and gardens of Sir T. Ridell suffered severely from the Scots army under Lesley, on account of the loyalty of the owner.

† To close the bargain.

"And

"And as I am a Chevalier of fortyn, and a lim o' the House of Rothes, as the muckle main kist in Edinburgh auld kirk can weel witness for these aught hundred years and mair by gane, nought shall skaith your house within or without to the validome of a twapenny cheekin.

"I am your humble sarvant,

"JOHN LESSLEY,"

"Major-General and Captain over sax score and twa men and some mare, Crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Maryland and Riddisdale, the Merce, Tiviotdale, and Fife, Bailie of Kirkadie, Governor of Brunt Eland and the Bass, Laird of Siber-ton, Tully and* Whooley, Siller tacker† of Sterling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lessley, knight, to the bute of awc that."

MR. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, June 10.*

I BEG leave to submit to you the following remarks on the chapter respecting Junius (that everlasting subject of curiosity) contained in Mr. Butler's entertaining work, entitled "*Réminiscences*." They were made soon after the appearance of the first edition.

P.

Some remarks on Mr. Butler's Réminiscences respecting Junius.

What Mr. Wilkes informed Mr. Butler (p. 79), respecting his letter from Holyhead having been stopped at the Post Office, on a supposition of its being Junius's hand-writing, must surely have been a joke of that arch-wag. First, it does not appear that any of Junius's letters passed through the Post Office; on the contrary they were sent by private conveyance, as Mr. Butler, himself, afterwards observes. Secondly, how should a Post Office Clerk become acquainted with Junius's mode of writing; for it is not very probable that Mr. Woodfall took his letters to the Post Office for the inspection of the Clerks. Thirdly, is it likely that a Post Office Clerk, supposing the same Clerk to have continued in the same situation in the Office, should, among the millions of letters annually passing rapidly through his hands, recognize a resemblance, even presuming it existed, (but which Mr. Butler denies) at the distance of 4 or 5 years? for Junius had so long ceased writing. But, lastly, how happened it that other and former letters

And now in this place the part of a *disserter*, intended to give amplitude and dignity, for Tully-Wolley is but one estate.

† Receiver.

from Mr. Wilkes, for doubtless he wrote many, were not, in like manner inspected? It must, I repeat, have been a hoax of John Wilkes.

Mr. Butler mentions, in the same page, that Junius's letter to the King is in a different hand from his other letters. In whose possession was or is this letter? If in Mr. Woodfall's, as one would suppose, it is a wonder he does not give a *fac simile* of it, as he has done of other letters.

The letter to which Mr. Butler alludes (p. 80) is, probably, that published in Mr. George Woodfall's first edition of Junius, vol. i. pp. 304, 305, where the latter says,

"I am much flattered with the worship you are pleased to pay to the unknown god of Politics. I find I am treated, as other gods usually are by their votaries, with sacrifice and ceremony in abundance, and very little obedience."

The fine simile noticed by Mr. Butler (p. 87), "Private credit is wealth; public honour is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his* flight. Strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth," (Junius's letter No. 42, at the end) seems to have been suggested by Milton. Junius, under the signature of Atticus, (vol. iii. p. 174), speaking of Lord Shelburne, has this passage:

"Like his great archetype, the vapour on which he rose deserts him, and now
"Fluttering his pinions' vain plumb down he drops."

I have heard the foregoing celebrated comparison (of Junius) censured, as being forced into the sentence, and not following naturally what precedes it.

The cause assigned (p. 104), for Lord Geo. Sackville's enmity to the King and Lord Mansfield is evidently erroneous; for his Lordship's trial and disgrace, on account of his conduct at the battle of Minden, took place in the reign of Geo. the II. See the *Annual Register* for 1759 and 1760. In the volume for 1769 are some letters from his Lordship's pen, which possess no great literary merit. His animosity, indeed, towards the Marquis of Granby (see Junius, vol. iii. pp. 107, 108. 175. 208), might well be accounted for by what happened at Minden. But neither his late Majesty, nor Lord Mansfield, it is believed, had any concern in the prosecution;

* In Junius it is *its*.

besides,

besides, why should Lord George have stifled his resentment for nine or ten years? Numerous occasions had offered long before Junius's letters were written, for attacking the Sovereign and the Chief Justice. It appears however, by Junius's early letters, under various signatures, that his opposition to Government arose from the dismissal of the Grenville administration*, and the repeal of the American Stamp Act. Accordingly the Lords Chatham and Camden, the great supporters of the latter measure, are the chief objects of Junius's invective. What evidence have we that Lord George Sackville was attached to the Grenvilles? Another objection to the claim made for Lord Geo. Sackville arises from his early life and habits, which were military; whereas Junius professed profound constitutional knowledge, which could hardly have been acquired by Lord George. Some other arguments adduced by Mr. Woodfall against his Lordship's authorship have by no means been answered by Mr. Butler.

Against the title of Mr. Francis I should set up his youth, when the letters were written, and the improbability of his having then acquired the information and experience requisite to write such letters. Another reason

against the author's being a young man, is that he is perpetually curping at the youth of the Duke of Grafton, Lord Shelburne, and Lord Suffolk. In fact he seems to have considered it almost a crime in a statesman to be young. A further argument against the pretensions of Mr. Francis is, that he was no coward, whatever Lord Geo. Sackville was. Now, in more than one of the private letters, Junius expresses extreme personal fear. See vol. i. Letter 41, from Junius to Woodfall, in which he says, "I must be more cautious than ever." "I am sure I should not survive the discovery three days;" and Letter 70, Junius to Wilkes.

But what alone I should consider a decisive bar against the claims of both Lord Geo. Sackville and Mr. Francis is, that we have not any known literary composition by either of them that will bear a comparison with the style of Junius.

If the author of Junius be known by any body now living, the knowledge is in the Grenville family. I have heard from a quarter to be relied on, that the Law Authorities referred to by Junius, in his letters respecting Lord Mansfield's bailing Eyre, were written by the late Mr. Dayrell, the Counsel, at Stowe, and sent by him to Woodfall. P.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGNS OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN ANNE.

"Search all chronicles, histories, and records in what language or letter soever, let the inquisitive man waste the deere treasures of his time and eye-sight, he shall conclude his life only in this certainty, that there is no subject upon earth received into the place of his government with the like state and magnificence as is the Lord Maior of the City of London."

Triumphs of Truth, 1613.

WE have the authority of Oldys† that Settle published, in folio, 62. "The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of Sir Thomas Abney, knt. at the cost of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, Oct. 29, 1700: published by Authority."—

I have not, however, traced any copy of this. The Citizens this year again disembarked at Dorset-stairs; "at their landing they were nobly entertained by the Earl of Dorset with sweetmeats and wine. They proceeded on horseback with the usual solemnity to Guildhall." (*Lond. Gaz.* Oct. 31.)

"On this occasion there were in Cheap-side five fine Pageants, and a person rode before the cavalcade in armour, with a dagger in his hand, representing Sir William Walworth, the head of the rebel Watt. Tyler being carried on a pole before him. This was the more remarkable, by reason that story has not been before represented these 40 years, none of the Fishmongers' Com-

* To this may be added, the attempt to deprive the Duke of Portland of his property in the North, in favour of Sir James Lowther.

† See in Alexander Oldys's *Fair Extravagant, or Humorous Bride, a Novel, 1698, 1700*, what he says of Settle's being made City Poet. Oldys's *MS Notes on Langbaine*. Any Correspondent communicating the matter referred to, would be conferring a favour.

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may hapning to be Lord Mayor since*." *First Boy*, Oct. 21.

63. The following year produced "*The Triumphs of London*, for Sir William Gore, 1701. By Elkanah Settle," fol.—The only copy I have traced of this is Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library. — The newspaper accounts of the day contain nothing remarkable, except that the Earl of Dorset's invitation was discontinued, and the Citizens accordingly landed at Blackfriars.

64. That Settle published any "*Triumphs*" in 1702†, I have not ascertained with certainty. In Egerton's Catalogue of Old Plays for 1790, Nos. 497 and 488 seem to be two copies of the Pageant for this year, but I have found none elsewhere mentioned.— Sir Samuel Dashwood, Vintner, this year entered his Mayoralty, and the Queen, it being the first Lord Mayor's Day in her reign, honoured the Civic Banquet with her presence.

"Her Majesty came into the City about two p. m. in a purple coach drawn by eight curious horses, the harnesses of which were all purple and white; the Countess of Marlborough and another lady sitting backwards. A numerous train of coaches followed, with her Majesty's Ladies and Maids of Honour, the Lords of the Privy Council, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, and several other noblemen. A lane was made for them to Temple Bar by the Militia of Westminster, and from thence to Ludgate by the City Trained Bands, and so to Guildhall by the Companies of the several Liveries of the City. All the balconies were hung with rich tapestry.

"As her Majesty came by St. Paul's, a great number of children belonging to the several workhouses were placed on scaffolds, and one of 'em made a Speech to her Majesty; as did also one of the poor children of Christ Church Hospital‡.

"At the corner of Watling-street, the Vintners' Champion made a Speech to the Lord Mayor, to which his Lordship return'd thanks by a bow. There were five Pageants to grace this solemnity; one representing a Fountain running with wine, one a Tavern, one a Triumphant Chariot, one a Galley, and one a Temple. There were several other curiosities, which I have not room to insert.

"Her Majesty was pleased, from a balcony in Chesham, to see the Cavalcade; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as they passed by paid their obeisance to her. Her Majesty being conducted by the two Sheriffs to the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor surrendered to her the Sword, which she was pleased to return to his Lordship, who carried it before her to the apartments appointed for her reception, and afterwards to the table when her Majesty was pleased to dine. Several ladies of the greatest quality, by her Majesty's appointment, had the honour to dine with her at the same table. His Royal Highness being that day somewhat indisposed, was not present, as otherwise he intended to be. Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Gilbert Heathcote, esq. Alderman, Francis Dashwood, James Eyton, and Richard Hoare, esqrs. In the evening her Majesty returned to Whitehall with the same state she came; the streets were again lined with Trained Bands, the houses were illuminated, and the people expressed their joy with zealous and repeated acclamations." (London Gaz., Postman, and London Post.)

Poor Elkanah's "*Triumphs*" were now nearly past, both in his public and his private career. For five years he seems not to have been encouraged in his civic task; or if he produced any Pageant between 1702 and 1708, every copy appears from their folio size to be lost. In the latter year Settle was again employed, but it was for the last time. His production is entitled,

65. "*The Triumphs of London for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Duncombe, knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing the description (and also the sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole Solemnity of the day, performed on Friday the 29th of October, anno 1708. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published by Authority. London, printed for and to be sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. 1708,*" fol. The only copy of this, however, which I know to be in existence, is that presented by Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library, and which (as appears by his British Topography) is deficient in the three plates.

* The last Chief Magistrate of that Company had been Thomas Andrews in the time of the Commonwealth, 1651, when we have reason to presume that no Pageants were exhibited.

† He adopted in that year a civic subject, "*Carmen Irenicum; the Happy Union of the two East India Companies, an heroic Poem,*" fol. published 23 March, 1702.

‡ See pp. 129, 481.

This last effort was unfortunately, at least so for poor Settle, put a stop to by the death of Prince George of Denmark; and here my task is completed.

My list of "London Pageants" contains in all (including that for the year 1629, noticed in p. 422), notices of sixty-six of these rare publications. In this number are also embraced those for 1697 and 1702, whose existence is rather doubtful.

To the list printed in the *Biographia Dramatica*, besides having given the titles in general more fully and often more correctly, I have added seven articles,—the Pageants of 1588, 1617, 1629, 1635, 1697, and 1702. That some others may be hereafter discovered, both of the period of the first James and Charles, and of the equally scarce folio productions of Settle*, is highly probable. The articles I have deducted from the ranks of the *Biographia Dramatica*, are in number eight, but none have escaped notice in my intercalary remarks.

The last time any Pageants were exhibited in London was on Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9, 1761, when their late Majesties dined at Guildhall. As already remarked in p. 322, the formalities of 1689 were on that occasion adopted as precedents. All the solemnities of 1761 (including the Pageants) were described at the time in the *Historical Chronicle of Sylvanus Urban*, accompanied by a large engraving of the Dinner in Guildhall (see vol. xxxi). There were, however, no songs or speeches delivered from the Pageants; though the senior Scholar at Christ's

Hospital delivered an Oration at St. Paul's, which was followed by the National Anthem of God Save the King, from the same quarter.

I trust to be excused, if, on the completion of my list, I repeat the dates of those Pageants of the reign of James the First, which I still want for my "Progresses and Public Processions" of that King;—they are those for 1611, 1612, 1614, 1617, and 1624. An accurate transcript of that for 1619, "The Sun in Aries," of which I have traced no printed original, I lately purchased for 2*l.* 2*s.* at the sale of the library of James Boswell, esq.† It is in the hand-writing of Mr. Malone, but from whence derived does not appear. J. NICHOLS.

P. S. Two publications of Tatham, which I should have mentioned in p. 516 of the last volume, had I then met with them, were these: "Neptune's Address to his most sacred Majesty Charles, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; congratulating his happy Coronation celebrated April 21, 1661, in several designations and shews upon the water before Whitehall, at his Majesty's return from the land triumphs. By J. Tatham, 1661," fol. "The Entertainment of the King and Queen by the City of London on the Thames, exprest and set forth in several shews and pageants, the 3d of April. By J. Tatham, gent. 1662."

MR. URBAN, *June 30.*

THE following Inventory of Abp. Holgate's goods, copied from the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cam-

* This is the more likely, if, as asserted in the *Biographia Dramatica*, Settle had "a regular salary." But that appears doubtful, belief being given to the assertion in the following lines, from a Satire called "The Poet's Address to the Hon. Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. and Alderman," 1700, fol. After an attack on the Mayor and Citizens for some parsimonious acts, the Poet says:

"Were we to vote, I certainly do think
We should elect such as would make us drink;
Such as would give us meat without disdain,
The fittest meats to fortify the brain;
Deny us such assistance, Sirs, and then
Poets as stupid are as other men;
They dully will the Muses chariot draw,
As for example,—Brother Elkanah,
Who long time has from rules of reason swerv'd,
And underneath his glorious Pageants starr'd;
Who mounts no higher than a few dull speeches,
Not from his brain, but voided in his breeches;
And those the best, upon a poet's word,
He can from such encouragement afford."

† By Mr. Sotheby, May 24 and nine following days.

bridge, with a few illustrative notes, deserves a niche in the Gentleman's Magazine. Very few particulars of the Archbishop are known, but I have gleaned the following facts from various sources.

Robert Holgate, S. T. P. was Master of the Order of Sempringham, and Prior of Watton, co. York. He was made Bishop of Landaff, March 25, 1537, for being active in promoting King Henry the Eighth's measures.

Having obtained leave of the King to hold his Priory in *commendam*, he did so till the dissolution, anno 1540; in which he shewed himself very forward, insomuch that on the 10th of January, 1545, he was promoted to be Abp. of York; but was deprived by Queen Mary, who committed him to the Tower in the year 1553, according to Fuller, for being a married man. The officers who apprehended him, seized his property, of which this is the inventory. He was succeeded by Nicholas Heath, Bp. of Worcester, a great favourite of Mary, who made him Chancellor of England on the death of Gardiner. Abp. Holgate died before the end of the year 1556, as appears by the probate of his will, dated Dec. 4, that year; in which will, bearing date 1553, he directs his body to be buried in that parish wherein he should die. S. T.

A brief Inventory of Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York's Goods.

ROBERT HOLGATE, a Gilbertine. Money specialties of debts, plate, jewels, and writings left at Battersay. By Robert late Archbishop of York, when he was committed to the Tower. First in gold coyned, 300*l*.

Item, specialties of good debts, 400*l*.

Item, in plate gilt, and parcel of gilt, 1600 oz.

Item, a miter* of fine gold, with two pendants set round about the side and midst with very fine pointed diamonds, saphirs, and ballists, and about

the plane with other good stones and pearls, and the pendants in the like manner, weighing 126 oz.

Item, six or seven great rings of fine gold, with stones in them, with three fine blew saphirs of the best, an emerauld very fine, a good Turkeyst, and a diamond.

Item, a serpent's tongue set in a standard of silver gilt and graven.

Item, the Archbishop's seal in silver.

Item, his signet, an old antick in gold.

Item, the counterpayne of his lease of Wootton betwixt the late Duke of Northumberland and him, and an obligation of 1000 pounds for performance of covenants of the Duke's partie, with the Letters Patents of his purchase of Scrowbie.

Taken from Cawood and other places, which did appertain to the said Archbishop, by Ellis Markham:

First, in ready money, 900*l*.

Item, received by him two mitres.

Item, received by him in plate, parcel gilt, 1270 oz. dim.

Item, in gilt plate, 1157 oz. dim.

Item, one broken cross of silver gilt, with one image broken, weighing 47 oz.

Item, one obligation, containing 37*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*.

Item, another, containing 15*l*.

Item, another, containing 10*l*. 0*s*. 11*d*.

Item, sold by the said Markham, five score beasts and muttons, as he is informed, 400*l*.

Item, taken by the said Markham at Huntington, of the said Archbishop, 8 beasts and 80 muttons.

Item, taken by the said Markham, a great horse, three Ambling geldings, and in ready money 10*l*.

Item, now of late he hath sold all the sheep belonging to the Archbishop, which he supposeth to be 2500, or thereabouts.

Item, in February the last, the said Markham took away two Turkey carpets, as big and of as good work as any subject hath, and also a chest full

* Episcopal Mitres were of gold, but the Abbatical of silver, garnished with gold.

† Turquoise, a stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. It was formerly believed to look pale or bright as the wearer was well or ill in health. Nares.

‡ He was father of Guildford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey, and was beheaded by Mary.

§ In 1579, Morgan Hubblethorne, a dyer, was sent into Persia at the expense of the City of London, to learn the art of making carpets, &c. See the 2d vol. of Hakluyt's Voyages. By this item it appears that Turkey carpets were very valuable and scarce.

of copes* and vestments† of cloth of tussie‡. Two very good beds of down, and six of the best young horses that were at Cawood; and also divers hangings of vorders, and cloth of Arras§, and profferd to make post sale of all my household stuff in five houses, whereof three were very well furnish'd, and two meetyly well.

Item, the said Markham spent and sold all mine store of household, as wheat 200 quarters, malt 500 quarters, oats three-score quarters, wine 5 or 6 tunns, salt fish and lingbor 700, with very much household store, as fewel, hay, with many other things necessary for household.

Item, there was at Cawood, horses young and old, four or five score.

Item, they have received the rents of my own lands 500*l.* yearly at the least, over and above all afore written.

Item, the said Markham gave money away to diverse such as might have nothing, to the value of 100 pounds and above, as I am credibly informed, and for the purpose, as I think, that such should give information against me of treason or other inconveniences.

Item, the said Markham, and others by his commandment, took away good harneys and artillery sufficient for 7 score men, which cost me above 200*l.*

Item, a speciality of Old Hirst Hermitage, and others, 37*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Item, for 400 stoune of wool by estimation, 120*l.*

Item, of Hugh Worrall, for 3 years rent of the parsonage of Doncaster, the rent of every year, 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sum 88*l.*

Item, of the same Worrall for four years rent of Warminster, every year 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Sum 21*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

Item, of Mr. Marshall, 63*l.*

Item, of James Fox, 48*l.*

Item, of William Davell, 6*l.*

Item, of Sir John Sutton, 40 quarters of wheat, due for the year before I was committed to the Tower.

Item, of the same, for 200 quarters of barley the same year.

Altho' this afore written, is in the schedule annexed to the Bill of complaint before the Lords.

Post Script. Since the beginning of September the last, the said Markham hath 'prayed the furniture of five houses, that belonged to the late Archbishop of York, and left the same with the keepers of the houses, and bound every of them by obligation, that either the said stuff, or the price that it was priced to, shall be delivered at any time betwixt this and Christmas, when the same shall be called for.

At the same time he took away from Cawood a very good bed|| of down, with a covering to the same of red damask lined with fustian; a tecture of the same damask double wanded with fringes of red silk, and the curtains of red sarsenet, with other furniture of the said bed.

Item, at the same time he took away of the best young horses there, and a bruening pan of copper, which was an implement of the house.

Item, as I am enformed, he hath taken away the stalls in the quire at Watton, which was very good, and very fair and whole, and also the sells in Dorture, which was left wholly standing, with much other wainscot for cellaring. For there was many fair houses sellered not only above, but also all the walls, and hath taken away many implements of household there.

* A cope is a sacerdotal cloak or vestment, worn in sacred ministration. It was fastened with a clasp before, and hung down from the shoulders to the heels. It is derived from the British word *Koppa*, through the Saxon *Coppe*, the top or highest part. The cap was called, a *capindu*, because it contained or covered the whole man; it was the principal vestment, made close on both sides, and open only at top and bottom. It was anciently covered with gold fringe.

† A priest's upper garment, when he reads mass.

‡ A rich stuff made of silk or silver, or silk and gold thread woven together. The first Englishman, says Howe, "that devised and attained the perfection of making all manner of tufted taffeties, cloth of tissue, wrought velvets, braunohed sattins, and all other kind of curious silks stuffes, was Master John Tyoe, dwelling near Shoreditch Church." *Hens's Stow*, p. 869.

§ A sort of rich tapestry made at Arras in the county of Artois in Flanders. Attempts were made to introduce it into this country, temp. Hen. VIII. In 1619 Sir Francis Crane actually introduced it, but the foreign was preferred even in 1663. Few houses were without this sort of tapestry.

|| Beds in the 16th century were very costly; and the bedsteads very massy; the furniture mostly of silk, and very rich.

LETTER III.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, &c.

IN order to mitigate the sufferings of Animals, and to promote the practice of humanity towards them, it is necessary to inquire into the cause which has rendered this measure a peculiar duty; for it is so much the interest of man to cherish, feed, and well treat those brutes which are more particularly faithful and useful to him, and without whose help he would not accomplish any distant communications, any laborious work, and any pleasure to which they are greatly contributory, that it seems as absurd as it is unnatural to question it.

The health, rest, safety, and food of these creatures are of so much importance, that it seems difficult to discover a reason why men should ever be chargeable with either neglect or cruelty, or any over-strained use of their powers. We need not inquire whether such charges are true,—nor do we fear to be ourselves charged with illiberality by asserting them; but if we detect the causes, we may hope to have attained part of the means for securing the remedy. But the subject is so multifarious, that I shall confine my present review to that of Dogs and Horses.

I. Dogs.

Fidelity is so peculiarly the quality of the Dog, and is so instinctively grafted in his nature, as well as the generosity which attaches him to his master, frequently without reaping any adequate return, that we cannot regard his creation amongst the domestic companions of man's life and pursuits, without referring to the chain of Being which connects every species through all the ramified degrees of intelligence, up to the source of all good!

The Dog who protects the sheep is at the same time the companion of the shepherd; he waits to execute his command, and to protect both from danger in the watches of the night,—he participates in the pitiless storm and the howling blast,—he learns to overcome his natural ferocity, and yields up his ravenous propensity in order to protect his timid charge,—he scarcely slumbers but with a vigilant spirit; and though he seldom and very sparingly partakes of his master's frugal fare, he watches at awful distance for the well-picked bone, or the scattered crumbs, without

a murmur, and without dreaming that by desertion he might come in for better quarters; and perhaps disappointed of his just expectation, he is ready to obey his orders, to execute which will defer his repast for some hours! I have seen on the South Downs a lean and uncourly animal of this sort, clothed in a rough brown coat, too thin to conceal any one of the bones that kept his body together, with open mouth, and panting tongue, and the short inch of tail that was left, watching with eager gaze every mouthful that his master swallowed, and waiting the happy moment, much too long delayed, when the remnants of grissel and skin, and the dry bone itself, should be tossed to him, even as his lawful share of the meal; when a few sheep which had strayed from the flock appeared upon the margin of a distant mound, the shepherd pointed to the spot, and bid the Dog "look out;"—his attention was instantly diverted to his duty, Crop was, in not many minutes, seen passing regularly round the stragglers, and bringing them without any force or violence, and not even with any haste of temper, into the fold.—Many a man in London (said I) would have grumbled or refused to do that duty at such a moment, or to do it so well. "Aye," replied the shepherd, "Crop is a good fellow, he knows what he ought to do, and therefore he does it,—and I never beat him but once in his life, and that was when he was first coming into the line, and he worried some of the sheep, but he knows better now; he'll never do that again."—"Why he seems to be (said I) your only companion, and he does not seem to be overfed!" "No, no, he knows exactly as I do, that when there's no bone there's none left for him,—still he comes and lies down along-side of me and licks my hand, and keeps me warm at night; and if there's the least sound of the bell of one of the weathers, up starts Crop, and away he marches all round the pen, and if he finds any thing wrong, he lets me know it by barking, as to bid me come; and if it's all safe, he comes and lies down close by me again,—and I scarcely ever speak to a soul besides Crop. Indeed I have enough to do, what with penning and opening, and moving from place to place, and nursing the sick, and all that, I don't need to have many others to think

think of." I asked him, if the sheep remained long enough with him to know them? "Yes," he replied, "if they stay a month they all learn to know my voice, and I know their faces, for they are all different; but if it is less time, I can't be expected to know them, except they are sick indeed, and then we soon get intimate; but Crop seems to know them much sooner than I do; for often I have many bad sheep that nothing can hold in; they *will* stray, and push at the pen to get away in the night, and fancy another pasture than what I provided for them, and so they get unruly and troublesome; and this vexes me,—but my old boy here fetches 'em in,—don't you, Crop?" The dog seemed to look as if he knew all his master said, and though he came in panting with fatigue and hunger, yet he looked up and listened with very placid good humour, and he was soon rewarded, for the good shepherd had cast the dry bone upon his watch-coat that lay under the shade of a black-thorn. "What a fine fellow he is," said I, "perhaps you would not part with him?" "No, not for my life," answered the shepherd.

I need not trouble the reader with my reflections; if he is not a stranger to humanity, he will have enough of his own. Amongst the unsparing gifts of Providence, we find a prodigious number of animals furnished not only for our use, but actually for our association. Dogs are the most companionable of any, and the most disinterested in their personal attachment, and unshaken fidelity to man. Even ill usage will not in general induce them to burst this bond of nature; they therefore have a claim upon our reciprocal kindness, and they repay it with usury. The social spirit of man to his dog is best seen when he does not form any female union, but remains single—in this state his fellow men, his horses, his harvest, or his books, are not sufficient to render him the steady companionship which he desires—he must have a faithful dog to watch by his bed and to share his board, and to travel by his side; he is one of whom he is never tired, with whose looks he is never angry, with whom he never differs, whose wants he is always ready to supply, for whom his love never abates or extinguishes, and whose loss he never remembers

but with regret. "How would poor Trim," said my old friend Farmer Barnwell, "drop down tired upon the hearth beside me, and yet he could never get any rest till he found some part of my coat he could touch, or my boot on which he could rest his head. Poor fellow, he always knew, as well as I did, where I was going, and he always knew when Sunday came that he must not go with me; but many's that blessed day, when I have found him waiting for me at the Church door; and now, poor soul! ah nobody knows yet what becomes of good dogs! but I think, says I to our parson, who saw him there one Sunday, if every dog were as good as he, why he must surely go to heaven as well as we Christians." Well, said I, and what answer did the parson make to that? "Why," answered the farmer, "he said he was sure a master would that was kind to them."

The scent with which a dog is furnished, does not only administer to his nature in hunting or discovering the retreat of noxious animals, but also to his fidelity to man; for by this he can trace him from place to place, through crowds of people in market towns, at considerable distances, and over many obstacles (Boyle, ch. 4).

We have known their attachment to be so strong in water dogs of the Newfoundland breed, as to plunge after their master, and bring him safe to shore, when in the imminent danger of drowning; and we have frequently been acquainted with their sitting by the bier of their deceased master, and accompanying the mourners to his grave, and waiting there much longer than any of his most afflicted relatives, or affectionate friends!

These facts are the most persuasive lessons for our reciprocal care and humane regard to such truly valuable creatures; and if they have any weight in our minds, they must render either cruelty or neglect of them just'y abhorrent, and thus effectually tend to secure them from ill-treatment at least, which is but a very ungrateful and negative return for their instinctive regard and fidelity to man.

The dog of the Monastery of St. Bernard, so celebrated by every traveller, is an additional instance of the regard paid by that species to human beings; for although they are entirely unknown to him, yet he has a strong conception

conception of their suffering when overwhelmed in the snow. Having ascended the spot, he burrows into the snow, and contrives to gather the almost expiring person upon his back, and so bear him up the steep ascent: knocking at the gate of the Monastery, he delivers the object of his assiduous benevolence to the care and hospitality of the monks of that humane establishment; and they are never suffered to depart until rest and hospitable treatment have contributed to enable them to pursue their journey, and to carry with them the disinterested prayers of those who have sheltered them from their distress.

II. HORSES.

The oftener we reflect upon the benefits we daily receive from the bounteous gifts of Providence, the more shall we feel their value, and duly appreciate the alternative, if those gifts, or any of them, should be at any time withdrawn. We may for a moment conceive man to be deprived of those animals, by whose tractable docility and well-supplied strength many of his operations both in business and in pleasure are carried on, and without which this part of his use and enjoyment would be wholly cancelled. The obvious deduction is, that the longer we retain them in our service, by moderate labour and regular food, the better do they promote our interests. A horse will, by good management, render useful service for twenty years and upwards; it must therefore be deemed a providential gift that such a powerful and good-tempered servant has been placed under man's protection and care; capable of yielding him a profit ten times more than his cost, and of procuring to him and his family comforts without which their station, their traffick, and their pleasure, would be greatly abridged! It is for these purposes, that a horse is furnished by his posture, as a quadruped, with many qualifications, without which he could be of comparatively little utility to his owner. I shall mention only one of them, because it applies to his activity; he leaps, swims, travels, carries burdens, draws heavy loads, and bears his master on his back, all which could not be effected if his posture had been erect, and these afford a powerful evidence of design and beneficence in their gracious formation; but as he is designed for these purposes, and in the

constant use of all the locomotive faculties, his feet and legs are formed with peculiar reference to action. Without describing them all, it will be sufficient for my purpose to refer to the instep, where, as a protection to the numerous sinews which combine to enable the animal to move, a strong cartilage is fixed in front from the hoof upwards to cover the ancles, and give power to every step. The finer and better sort of modern English horses are descended from those of Arabia and Barbary, but differ from them in size and mould, being more stout and lusty, and better furnished; of good courage, capable of enduring much fatigue, and both in perseverance and speed surpass all horses in the world.

England has at all times, even in its rudest state, been possessed of a breed of horses sufficient to answer every necessary purpose. The Venerable Bede says, that the English began to use saddle horses about the year 631, when prelates and others began to ride on horseback, who till that time were accustomed to walk. (Beringer, Penant, Rees.) After horses became in general request, the first Law rendered the stealing of them a capital crime in 1 Ed. VI. c. 12; but although this Act was sufficient to stamp the high value of the animal to be equal to the life of a man, yet I do not find any minor Law for the crime of ill-treatment or neglect.

What has been already stated is sufficient to convince any one of the duty and interest of a generous return to this generous animal, who does every thing for them without murmur, to the utmost of his strength. Much of the injudicious treatment of them arises from a spirit of avarice in one department, and of gambling in another. An over-anxious desire to save time on the road is the cause of so many horses being distressed, and very soon destroyed in the public vehicles. One hour in a long journey, and a few minutes in a short one, would save the lives of many, and all their cost to the owners. Men of business and pleasure are induced to favour that establishment, the carriages of which promise to "bring them in" an hour sooner than any other; the common terms on the western road is 8 miles within the hour, and they perform it to a second of time by the regulator; but they wisely change horses the more frequently

frequently to accomplish it; but when they undertake this any where without that corresponding precaution, their horses are soon destroyed. I knew a coachman, who in a short stage confessed or avowed that he had killed 50 horses within a year by over-driving! His avarice soon overcame his success, and he left the concern a bankrupt, as he deserved.

The unfortunate fate of the finest horses in the world, from the pampered horse of state to the "Aurelio of the embattled plain;" and from the careful education for the course, down to the degraded and broken-kneed hackney of the post chaise, and so on to the dust cart, have been often, but not too often delineated with the pen of satire, the pencil of art, and the sigh of poetical melody, till human nature turns with disdain upon itself, and shudders at the ingratitude of man!

The sport of the race-course is, abstractedly, emulative and innocent—gratifying at once to the owner, and also to the contending animals, whose enjoyment seems to surpass that of their masters; but when coupled with the cause which animates the latter only, it ceases to afford the satisfaction in which it might be suffered to originate and to end. Gambling takes place of energy, and the stake is pledged upon the issue at the distance post, with the same temper as when it is pledged at the cast of a die—if the plate is lost or won, the horse is either cherished or sold in disgust and despair; he becomes the victim of a desperate throw, or is abandoned to the artful persuasion of deceit.

It is in this as in every other case where chance is the ground of the venture; the object of emulation is absorbed, and every barrier of human obligation falls into the snare.—If the horse could adopt the language of *Æsop*, he would complain that in almost every accident the fault was in the rider or driver; he would assert his own readiness to do more than was required, but that he was curbed when he ought to have been loosened, checked when he ought to have been set free, and spurred when he was putting forth his utmost strength for the service of his master; jaded but not fed, heated but not dressed, flogged because he was tired, and cast off because he had

no time or rest, nor allowed to recover his exhausted strength!

But the work of a horse, and even the feeding of him, are not the only essentials in his management which falls within the subject of his humane treatment; a fancied smartness in his appearance beyond what nature has bestowed, has become so prevalent, that gentlemen without the least apparent knowledge or consideration of the severe result of the order, in one word direct their farrier to dock the tail and crop the ears of their favourite horse! Now the tail was given as well to enable the animal to relieve himself from the annoyance of flies which disturb and irritate his few moments of rest, as to conceal indecencies; but these not having weight equal to that of "doing as others do," their beauty, these appropriate appendages, their temper and generous spirit, are all sacrificed to a useless fashion of first docking the tail, and then clearing out and cropping their ears! The farrier, taking a measured length of tail, cuts through it, and then sears the part with a hot iron, which he presses against it with his utmost strength! this severance of the lower extremity of the spinal marrow, in addition to the agony of the searing, causes the animal to faint; but lest he should fall, a groom stands by, and applies pretty sharply a few strokes with a whip, the animation of which recalls him to pain, the better to enable him to undergo the rest of the operation. The remainder of the tail is then held up, and sliced underneath, so as to divide all the sinews that enable the animal to bend it inward; and lest they should heal again, he is led back to his stall, where he is consoled by a full manger of corn, while the tail is tied up to the ceiling, so as to prevent the slashes from healing together—those sinews therefore never reunite, but are skinned over: and this keeps the tail standing out, with the hair falling downwards on each side. This operation has the effect of making him shy behind, and kicking those who unawares go into the stable, or pass near behind him.

As to the ears, the clearing them is not cruel in itself, but the consequence is so; for Nature seems to have, with a minute care and infinite beneficence, provided

provided a growth of small soft hairs within the ear, in order to relieve the animal from dust, flies, and small insects which might otherwise greatly vex and trouble it, if not affect or lay eggs in the interior parts of the head, and also for the purpose of hearing sounds more readily from a distance. I have seen these parts carefully cleared out, so as to leave almost bare the tender skin which covers the cartilage, whereby all these annoyances are multiplied, and are not unfrequently the causes of rendering the best of horses vicious and unmanageable. But when this has been done, the naked ears shew themselves, and soon become a very unseemly sight, and the remedy adopted is, not to suffer or induce the hair to grow again, but actually to cut off the ear itself; this makes the animal very shy to all who approach him, and spoils his temper; the result is, as wise as the order, that he is spurred and whipped for what his ungenerous master has directed him to feel.

If wisdom bears no part in these observations, perhaps cruelty does; and would be punished as a capital felony by the Black Act, if done by any other than the owner, or by his command; but the whole of the criminal malice ceases as soon as it can be proved that he was malicious enough to his own beast to direct it.

Mr. Richard Martin, M. P. for Galway, has not yet found the Senate in unison with his own Christian humanity on some of these subjects.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

MR. URBAN, *Nottingham, June 29.*
TO my remarks in page 204, allow me to add the following, for the consideration of your numerous readers.

The Railways hitherto laid down have been constructed at the suggestion of individuals for their own private convenience, and with a view to economy in the expence of horses; for by laying down the rails on inclined planes, the loaded waggons are easily run down, and the power required to return the empty waggons is not considerable: but in the formation of Railways for national purposes, the engineer will not be required to act on the same parsimonious principle as the circumscribed limits of the trade or capital of an individual must necessarily dictate; or, as in a case

where the trade is only in one direction, like that of the mining districts. No expense which might be incurred by forming the Grand Trunk Railway in direct lines and perfect levels could be felt, when we contemplate the millions of tons of merchandise, as well as the numerous vehicles for the daily accommodation of persons, which this improved method of internal conveyance would annually circulate in each direction through the very heart of the united kingdom.

The conflicting opinions of different engineers have for a while blinded the eyes of the publick to the real benefits which this measure so obviously displays; these various reports may easily be traced as the only source of all the confusion which seems to beset some of the Companies; it should, however, be observed, that engineers have given details of experiments made on Railways differing with each other, both in the construction of rails and inclination of road, as well as in the locomotive engines and waggons used thereon; and to complete the confusion attendant on such steps, *scientific* gentlemen are now springing up like mushrooms to give abstruse formulæ on a subject which has long since been sufficiently defined by the practical experience of our artisans, a far more useful class of society.

From these causes it would be extremely difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion; but notwithstanding all the sophistry of those opposed to the measure, and the confusion introduced by different engineers, sufficient information may still be collected to convince the impartial man of the vast superiority of Railways, even on their present defective construction, over all other modes of conveyance.

If the publick would but think for themselves, instead of blindly submitting to the perplexing opinions of interested engineers, they would easily come at the truth; there is nothing more simple in detail than a Railway, and in order to gain the requisite information, let any one take the trouble to examine the one at Leeds under the management of Mr. Blenkinsop, one of our most experienced engineers, and who was the first to bring the locomotive engine into practical effect on Railways: the meanest mechanic employed on this Railway would have been able to give every information to the

the publick, but instead of consulting men of this sort, information has been sought for from individuals less qualified to afford it.

Time and experience may get the better of public ignorance and prejudice, and teach those gentlemen who are appointed to the management of Railway Companies to follow common sense, and leave all scientific gentlemen (as they are styled) to amuse themselves with their specious theories.

No really satisfactory or efficient experiments can be made until some public Railway of considerable extent be laid down, so as to afford a fair trial of vehicles both for the conveyance of persons, and of goods of every description. Surely it cannot be expected that the clumsy coal waggons in use on the present imperfect Rails could yield experiments to satisfy the idle curiosity and impertinent questions of ignorant persons; it would be just as reasonable to expect that the conveyance of the inland mails could be effected by Thames-street carts and horses. It is equally inconsistent to suppose that private individuals of the mining districts should incur the expense of laying down proper Rails, and of building proper carriages for the conveyance of all descriptions of merchandize, as well as of persons, without which no experiments can be made so as to give general satisfaction.

The same lethargic indifference we witnessed in our Government before they ventured to second the persevering example of individuals in the establishment of Steam-packets, will now be played over again with respect to the present measure. What then? there never was any individual in this or any other country, who could, *without particular influence over Constituted Authorities*, make the least impression upon a Government, unless by the most provoking industry and incessant application. It will hardly be credited 50 years hence, that our Statesmen could be so totally lost to the common occurrences of the day, and so careless of the inestimable treasure which our artisans have for many years presented to their view.

When the prejudiced opinions of those individuals who now oppose this scheme shall be silenced by a cool reflection of its national importance, we shall find every class of society gradually incline towards it, till all become una-

nimous; — the merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, will each receive an additional power or means of conveyance at a diminished expenditure; the convenience to the community will be so general and impartial, as to be felt from the cottage to the throne; and the Statesman who now through ignorance smiles at the measure, as one of a speculative nature, will find it an inexhaustible source of revenue unparalleled in the history of man.

Yours, &c. THOS. GRAY.

MT. URBAN, May 30.

THE following is taken from a scarce book, intituled "Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, who refused to take the Oath to his late Majesty King George the First. Taken from an original MS. of a gentleman who was principal Clerk to the Accountant General's Office, belonging to the Commissioners for the forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Rebellion in the year 1715. Staffordshire, published 1745."

William Stafford, esq. estate at Bradley, in possession of Peter Hutton and others	-	-	£.399 10 0
Frances Holland, of St. Giles in the county of Middlesex, spinster	-	-	10 0 0
Mary Fleetwood, of St. Martin's in the Fields, spinster	-	-	502 0 0
Sir Wm. Goring, bart. of Burton, co. Sussex	-	-	600 0 0
Bryan Hinde of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln	-	-	0 19 0
Wm. Fitzherbert of Norbury, co. Derby, esq.	-	-	133 4 8
B. Fitzherbert of Gray's Inn, esq.	100	0	0
Anne Hickin of Sardon Magna, spinster	-	-	27 12 0
Ursula Kempson of Wolverhampton, widow	-	-	39 0 0
John Kempson of Great Sardon	41	10	0
Wm. Ward of Great Sardon	9	2	6
Thos. Johnson of Moseley	-	-	-
Eliz. Stych of Upper Pen, widow	8	0	0
John Stych of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick	-	-	12 0 0
John Turner of Marston, yeoman	-	-	-
Richard Loyd of Kerrymore Green, weaver	-	-	2 0 0
Richard Pendrell of Hubbard Grange, in the county of Salop, gent.	243	10	5
Wm. Fox of Salt, gent.	39	0	0
Hugh Mellor of Salton, in the county of Chester, husbandman	1	15	0
Jo. Ryder of Wolverhampton, shoemaker	-	-	-
Joseph Hawley of Mill-house	-	-	-
Mary Leveson of Willenhall in Wolverhampton	81	18	0
John Leveson of ditto in ditto	50	17	6

Andrew

Andrew Cross of Oulton, gent.	53	10	0	Rob. Kildick of West Bromwich, bridle maker	-	-	3	0	0	
Anthony Hornvold of Hanley Castle in the county of Worcester, gent.	150	0	0	John Berrington of Winneley in the county of Hereford, esq.	-	-	171	0	0	
Mary Purcell of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster	-	-	20	0	Fran. Dale of Chillington, spinster	1	18	0	0	
Aune Purcell of Stafford, spinster	20	0	0	Anthony Hill of Pepper Hill in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	80	0	0	
Winifred Purcell of Stafford, ditto	20	0	0	Itellen Gower of Colmese, in the county of Worcester	-	-	200	0	0	
Cath. Purcell of Stafford, widow	100	0	0	Creswell Wilkes of Brewood Forge, wi- dow	-	-	8	0	0	
Phillip Purcell of Arundel Castle, in the county of Sussex, gent.	20	0	0	Ed. Bawford of Brewood, gent.	1	10	0			
Thos. Purcell, of Gray's Inn, gent	200	0	0	Hen. Alport of Uttoxeter, yeoman	40	0	0			
Thos. Purcell of Hay, in the county of Sa- lop, gent.	-	-	55	0	Hen. Conney of Foley, in the parish of Lee, gent.	-	-	20	10	0
Mark Marmaduke Langdale, esq.	1120	4	9	Jos. Canington of Broseley, in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	6	2	6	
Rob. Bromley, jun. of Great Bridgeford, gent.	-	-	42	2	Thos. Perry of Bilston, locksmith	3	13	0		
Thomas Marston of Wolverhampton, vic- tualier	-	-	13	17	Mary Wolley of Whiston, widow	17				
Oliver Lea of Acton, yeoman	40	0	0	Rob. Underhill of Pershall, gent.	76	0				
Wm. Leek of Eccleshall, joiner	3	5	0	Ed. Howe of Leigh, yeoman	-	-				
Cath. Bromley of High On, parish of Church Eaton	73	11	0	Wm. Fielding of Draycot	33					
Wm. Metham of North Cave, co. York, esq.	-	-	304	6	Valentine Howe of Leigh, yeoman	38	0			
Thos. Hav of Roscobel, in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	31	15	Jos. Johnson of Leigh, yeoman	13	16			
Peter Howell of Wolverhampton, black- smith	-	-	6	0	Sir Ed. Simeon of Aston, bart.	1126	5			
John Brinley of Blimhill, taylor	1	8	0	Chas. Smith of Bushbury, esq.	67	0				
Edw. Giffard of Worcester, apothecary.	-	-	-	Susannah Qvot of Wolverhampton, spin- ster	-	-	13	0	0	
Elizabeth Giffard of Wolverhampton, spin- ster	-	-	58	19	Jos. Warburton of Cobridge, potter	2	10	0		
Thos. Fleetwood of Gerard Bromley, esq. and Frances his wife	-	-	1286	9	Thomas Wilson of Wolverhampton, mer- cer	-	-	23	0	0
Thos. Whitgrave of Moseley, esq. and John Pidgeon of Bass	-	-	73	2	Mar Howard of Hoar Cross, widow	352	10			
Elizabeth Fowler of Wolverhampton, wi- dow	-	-	59	12	Thos. Higgs of Barnhurst, miller	42	10			
Eliz. Stokes of Aston, spinster	5	10	0	Thos. Downing of Swyneston	2	10				
Anne and John Hawley of Croton	27	0	0	Thos. Bagnal of Wolton, yeoman	16	16				
John Byddulph of Byddulph, esq.	371	19	10	Anne Kempton of Wittington, wid	11	0				
F. Byddulph of Gray's Inn, gent.	60	0	0	Andrew Hill of Wolverhampton, inn- keeper	-	-	4	10	0	
Katherine Giffard of Worcester, wi- dow	-	-	195	12	Wm. Smith of Sedgley, naylor.	-	-			
Thos. Pabon of Dearnswale, gent.	64	15	0	Mary Watson of Brewsford, in the county of Worcester	-	-	100	0	0	
T. Whitegrave of Moseley, gent.	127	15	0	John Shelley of Ranton, yeoman	12	0	0			
Sir John Curzon of Water Perry in the county of Oxon, bart.	-	-	203	18	Walter Lord Aston	-	-	916	8	3
Samuel Bowers of Dulton, co. Chester, gent.	-	-	28	5	Sir R. Fleetwood of Calwich, knt.	678	5	10		
Thos. Asbury, yeoman, and Mary Wil- liams of Stoke, widow	-	-	2	0	T. Fitzherbert of Swigneston, esq.	813	7	2½		
Joseph Leese of Kerry more Green in the parish of Breewood	-	-	8	5	T. Fleetwood of Ellaston, gent.	50	0	0		
James Bradshaw of Hollins in the parish of Kingsley	-	-	10	0	Constance Whitgrave of Wolverhampton, widow	-	-	118	7	0
Samson Erdeswick of Hely, gent.	89	0	0	T. Giffard of Chillington, esq.	2100	6	6½			
R. Braddon of Prestwood, yeoman	6	0	0	R. Fleetwood of Ellaston, gent.	60	13	0			
R. Clerk of Kalliveck, husbandman	7	0	0	J. Jakeman of Offley Park	14	5	6			
Geo. Dale of Brocton, yeoman	1	0	0	T. Macklesfield, esq. estate at Mere in pos- session of John Foden	-	-	261	19	4	
Wm. Gower of Chalmers, co. Worcester, esq.	-	-	211	7	T. Silvester of Wolverhampton	8	5	0		
Cesar Johnson of Shelfield, in the county of Warwick, gent.	30	0	0	W. Watson of Beresford, esq. in the county of Worcester	-	-	481	15	6	
W. Davies of Huddsworth, yeoman	10	0	0	W. Chapman of Milenorth, gent.	113	4	0			
Mary Bullock of Gornall, widow	14	0	0	J. Fowler of St. Thomas's, esq.	1491	12	11			
				John Weston of Sutton-place, in the county of Surrey, esq.	-	-	133	10	0	
				Henry Earl of Stafford	-	-	315	14	1	
				J. Talbot of Norfolk, in the county of Sa- lop, esq.	-	-	7	0	6	
				Lady Mary Dowager Gerard of Gerards Bromley	-	-	1000	0	0	
				Rob. Freeman of Weston, in the county of Derby,	-	-				

Darby, esq.	-	-	25	18	0
E. Collins of Wolverhampton, brazier	0	0	0	0	0
T. Brandon of Prestwood, yeoman	15	0	0	0	0
Mark Marmaduke Langdale of Paynesley, esq.	-	-	998	18	7
Margaret Blackburne of St. Thomas, spinster	-	-	20	0	0
T. Fleetwood of Gerards Bromley, esq.	-	-	-	-	-

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 23.*

I had escaped my recollection, when I before addressed you (p. 417) respecting an Antient Metallic Vessel found in the river Severn, that there were in your last volume, p. 164, some particulars communicated to the Gloucester Journal by J. W. Counsel, esq. of this identical vessel, which is there denominated a *Wassel Bowl*, and is stated to have been discovered at a place in the above river, called the Haw Passage. Mr. C. offers some probable conjectures as to the date of this piece of antiquity, and conceives that it very possibly belonged to a monastic establishment in the neighbourhood, by which the Haw was formerly possessed. The account seems to be deficient of some necessary particulars, and is, I think, inconclusive as to the denomination of the vessel, the shape and extreme shallowness of which, and the nature of the metal whereof it is formed, being strongly opposed to the application of it to the purpose of a wassel bowl.

GEO. YATES.

*** We are informed by Mr. Wishaw, who has published a large plate of this curious vessel, that its companion, of exactly the same dimensions, but with different designs, was discovered in nearly the same part of the river, and about the same time. Of this that gentleman has kindly promised us a drawing. The bowl which has occasioned this discussion was brought to light July 9, 1824, in laying the foundations for the piers of the Haw Bridge, which is now nearly completed. It was purchased, Mr. Wishaw informs us, by Jer. Hawkins, esq. a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood; the other is in the possession of the landlord of the Haw Passage House.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 23.*

IN your Magazine for July 1813, p. 17, is a description by Mr. Hamper (accompanied by an engraving) of an ancient bell-metal Mortar, belong-

ing to Mr. Blount, surgeon, of Birmingham, which, according to the inscription upon it, once belonged to the Infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, and was made by William de Touthorp in the year 1308. Gough's edition of Camden contains a description of the same mortar, with some observations as to its recent possessors, which not being referred to by Mr. Hamper, may possibly have escaped his notice. I therefore transcribe Mr. Gough's account, as a proper appendage to Mr. Hamper's communication.

"A brass mortar formerly belonging to the Infirmary of this Abbey [St. Mary, York], is (1785) or was lately, in the possession of Henry Fairfax, esq. of Towlston near Tadcaster. It had two handles, the sides ornmented with two rows of quatrefoils, in which are animals passant and rampant. The inscription round it,

'Mortarium s'c'i Joh'is Evange. de firmaria
be Marie Ebo. me fecit A. D. MCCCVIII.
Fr. Will's de Touthorp.'

It was about 1780 in the hands of an apothecary at Selby, on whose death it has not been traced. It is remarkable, that to this day Touthorp is a place of rendezvous for travelling tinkers."—Gough's Camden, 2d edit. vol. III. p. 307.

In a note the above inscription is said to have been taken from a drawing by Heynes, in possession of the Rev. Mr. Simpson at Lincoln. It varies a little, owing probably to carelessness in the original transcriber, from that given by Mr. Hamper, which, being copied from the Mortar itself, is most likely to be correct.

Yours, &c.

GEO. YATES.

Mr. URBAN,

June 11.

I HAVE been a Subscriber to your most valuable Record of the Times for nearly 50 years. I have observed with great pleasure the interest you have at various times taken for the improvement and dignity of the capital; but notwithstanding all the pains, and the hints, and the recommendations towards some splendid structure to strike the foreigner with the idea of a great people, you have never been able as yet to make any impression on the Government to erect some grand structure suitable to the first and richest capital in the world.

That London is, taking away some of the Chinese cities, the greatest, the wealthiest city in the world, will be allowed

allowed I believe by all; that it covers an immense space of ground is true, but London is but a great lot of houses collected together, without taste, magnificence, or splendor; there is not a Capital of any of the great kingdoms of Europe that has not buildings that eclipse it in scale and grandeur. Take away St. Paul's, and Waterloo Bridge, we will add Westminster Abbey, what is there in London to brag of?

In your original communications of the last month, in the anecdotes of Doctor Parr, I observe, with the feelings of a man who loves his country, the same sensation of Doctor Parr, where he says, "I should be transported with joy if, for the honour of the Protestant cause and the Established Church, the Parliament would vote 20 millions, for erecting a sacred edifice, which in magnitude and grandeur should surpass St. Peter's at Rome." In continuation, he says, "although an obscure country parson, I should contribute two or three hundred pounds on such an occasion." I am of the same opinion. Dr. Parr's ideas are worthy of the benevolent and truly generous Prince Palatine Bishop of Durham, and the richly endowed Dean and Chapter thereof, the liberal and wealthy Bishop of Winchester, and other munificent Prelates, whose revenues are well told and truly paid without a halfpenny loss or deduction at the year's end. I say, if these excellent Bishops would set the example, and come forward, I will follow Doctor Parr's example with my two or three hundred pounds on the occasion. The Church is at present, from a too great attention to self interest (*and I will not say avarice, but something nearly allied*), very unpopular. Now then is the time for them in some degree to recover their lost respect with the people. Let them take the lead, and apply some of their easy gotten wealth (I do not mean the working class of Clergy), and erect, or set the example towards erecting, a magnificent temple to the Supreme Being, of the Gothic or English architecture, worthy of the greatest Nation in the world. Let it be a repository for the great men who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, by sea or land, in parliament, &c. &c.; a repository for the noble dead; where, at the same time should be, every Sunday, the service performed in the most dignified

style, and where should be places for 1000 of the lower orders that please to go. Every sailor, every soldier who had served, would like to see the monument of his former Commander, and contemplate the days that are gone. What old soldier would not take his son to see that of the great Duke of Wellington, when it shall please God to call him hence? Is there a man in the kingdom who ever visited London, that would not sigh and drop the tear of sympathy?

The place I should recommend for this monument of human gratitude and grandeur, is on the East side of Cavendish Square. It is almost the highest ground at the West end of London. This would give a character to that part of London, that is now devoid of interest, which, when seen from Hampstead and Highgate, is flat, dead, and without an edifice rising above the innumerable multitude of houses.

G. A.

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MR. URBAN, *Westminster, June 25.*

ON the death of Dr. Johnson, your great and early coadjutor, your pages were so replete with anecdotes relating to the literary life of that immortal character, that I feel assured you will readily admit the following brief notices of a very interesting collection of manuscripts, which, under the title of *Johnsoniana*, were dispersed by the hammer of Mr. Sotheby on the 3d of June, at the conclusion of the sale of the Library of James Boswell, esq. which lasted ten days.

The following were the most important articles:

The Original Plan of the great English Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield, in the hand of an amanuensis, but with copious interlineations in Johnson's own hand, and his signature at the end. [The Lexicographer sent this to Dr. Taylor for perusal; from him Whitehead the Post borrowed it, and through him it passed to Lord C. There are animadversions on it in two distinct handwritings, one believed to be his Lordship's.] *8l. 15s. Thorpe.*

The original Draft of the same, entirely in the Doctor's hand, before Dodeley had requested it should be inscribed to Lord Chesterfield. *17l. 6s. 6d. Thorpe.*

The original MS of Rowe's *Life*. *3l. 15s. Thorpe.*

The same of Pope's *Life*. *16l. 5s. 6d. Thorpe.*

Dr. Johnson's Journal of his Tour in France,

France, in his own hand-writing. 10*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

A Diary inscribed EASTER 1766, registering his Self Examination and Preparation by prayer and fasting for the Holy Sacrament, a most interesting memorial of his pious humility. 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Rev. Mr. Valentine.

A Diary, marked 1781 and 1783, containing a Pious Meditation in the Summer-house at Streatham, &c. 5*l.* Thorpe.

His MS Prayers, seven in number (published by Dr. Strahan). 9*l.* 9*s.* Upcott.

His Letter of Thanks to the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, when the degree of M.A. was conferred on him by that University. 7*l.* Pickering.

Three Letters to Sir Joshua Reynolds, two relating to the application for an augmentation of the Doctor's pension, to enable him to travel; and the Original Draft of a letter to the Lord Chancellor on the same subject. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Johnsoniana, being Mr. Boswell's materials and memoranda in compiling his Life of Johnson. 9*l.* Pickering.

Other curious MSS. and autographs were added:

The Original Book of Subscriptions towards the Repaire of the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul, containing the Autographs of Charles II. Lords Clarendon, Southampton, Albemarle, and others. 5*l.* Thorpe.

Biographical Anecdotes of various Persons, 9*l.* 12*s.* Thorpe.

Papers relating to the Town of Stratford. [See Prolegomena to Malone's Shakespeare, vol. ii.] 16*l.* Harding and Co.

Licence for Sir Philip Sidney to travel for two years, accompanied by three servants, four horses, and one hundred pounds in money, or less, under the Sign Manual of Queen Elizabeth, 1572. 11*l.* Thorpe.

Office Copy of the Will of Elizabeth Milton, the Poet's Widow, and other Papers relating to her death. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Thorpe.

Three Receipts, with the Signatures of the Poet's Daughters, Anne Milton, Mary Milton, and Deborah Clarke and her Husband, on receiving 100*l.* each from their Stepmother, Elizabeth Milton, as their portion of the Estate of their Father. 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Thorpe.

A Receipt, with the Signatures of Sir Philip Sidney, for one half-year's Fee as Cup-bearer to Queen Elizabeth, 1576. 3*l.* 3*s.* Ballard.

A bundle of curious Papers relating to the Office of Master of the Revels. [See Proleg. to Malone's Shakespeare.] 20*l.* Thorpe.

Boswelliana, a Collection of Anecdotes, Bon mots, &c. by James Boswell, sen. 18*l.* Thorpe.

One hundred and fifteen letters to Mr. Malone, in reply to enquiries respecting the Life of Dryden, &c. many from distinguished Literary Characters. 20*l.* Thorpe.

Twelve Letters of Rt. Hon. Edm. Burke to Mr. Malone, some of them relating to the inscription to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a memoir of him. 8*l.* 8*s.* Thorpe.

Twelve Letters of Rt. Hon. Wm. Wyndham to Mr. Malone. 3*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.

Ten of Dr. Farmer to the same. 2*l.* 8*s.*

Twenty-eight of Rev. Thos. Warton to the same. 4*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

Forty-three of Geo. Stevens, esq. to the same, chiefly relating to Shakespeare. 9*l.* 9*s.* Thorpe.

Four of Bp. Percy to the same, one containing curious particulars relating to the Rowleian Controversy. 2*l.* 14*s.*

Three Letters from John Kemble, esq. to the same, and 25 from other Literary men. 10*l.* Thorpe.

Sixteen Original Letters of Dryden, addressed to his cousin Mrs. Stuart. 26*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.

Five of the same to Wm. Walsh the Poet; and one to Chas. Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax. 10*l.*

A whole-length Drawing of a Lady (Mrs. Siddons) by Hamilton. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Portrait of Jas. Boswell, esq. copied by S. Harding in 1795 from a picture by Sir Josh. Reynolds, painted in 1789. 3*l.* 15*s.*

Crayon Drawing of Shakspeare, made in 1783 by Mr. Ozias Humphrey, "from the only original picture extant, which formerly belonged to Sir Will. D'Avenant, and is in the possession of the Duke of Chandos. The Painter unknown. EDMOND MALONE." 14*l.* Harding and Co.

A three-quarter-length portrait of James Boswell, esq. in oil. 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

A portrait of Dryden, in oil. 9*l.*

The Boswell family. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Shakspeare. 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lastly, the fine Portrait of Dr. Johnson, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the late Jas. Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck, was knocked down for 76*l.* 13*s.* to Mr. Graves, a hop-merchant of Southwark.

The whole produce of the sale was upwards of 2000*l.* NEPOS.

HOUSE OF JOHN KNOX.

ONE of the most antique and remarkable houses in Edinburgh, is the structure at the bottom of the High Street, in which the celebrated John Knox is said to have resided, while exercising the functions of a preacher in St. Giles' Kirk. This is perhaps the oldest stone building of a private sort now existing there; for it was inhabited, before John Knox's time, by George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline and Arch-Dean of St. Andrews, who had to abandon it, as well as his more valuable dignity and office,

at the Reformation. The town granted the house to their pastor, *rent-free*, and were at some pains and expence in fitting up a "warm study" for him, of deal boards, in the chamber above the hall, probably the little place which looks out upon the High Street, by a window over the door, from which, says tradition, he preached to the populace assembled below. The said hall is now occupied by an intelligent tonsor, who, to the disgrace of a highly poetical and Jacobite name, professes himself a warm admirer of John Knox and his Reformations. Above his door, and extending even over his window, runs an ancient religious inscription, which is by far the longest to be found in Edinburgh*. Close beneath the preaching window, there has long existed a coarse effigy of the Reformer, stuck upon the corner, and apparently holding forth to the passers by. Of this no features were for a long time discernible, till Mr. Dryden, about three years ago, took shame to himself for the neglect it was experiencing, and got it daubed over in glaring oil-colours, at his own expence. Thus a red nose and two intensely black eyes were brought strongly out upon the mass of face; and a pair of white-iron Geneva bands, with a new black gown, completed the resuscitation. A large canopy of Chinese fashion, hung at the edges with tassels, was spread over the preacher's head, making him look much finer than he had ever done in his life-time, and a demure precentor was placed underneath his yellow pulpit, in order to prevent strangers from taking up an idea that our great Reformer, like the poor itinerant Methodists of modern times, had to direct the singing as well as the doctrine of his hearers. The precentor, however, was not very well used in his station, for, provoking only the laughter of the spectators, while the preacher excited their veneration, he was soon after taken down. There is a stone in the building, at a little distance from the diminutive pulpit, and pointed at by the preacher, bearing the name of the Deity in Greek, Latin, and English, carved upon it,

* This rubric is unfortunately covered over by the signs and placards of the present mechanical inhabitants, but, we understand, runs thus:—*LUKE . GOD . ABOVE . AL . AND . YOUR . NEIGHBOUR . AS . YOUR . SELF .*

from which rays seem to diverge upon the side next the effigy, and clouds upon the side most remote from his irradiating finger. Some ingenuity seems to have been exercised here, in painting the radiance of a bright sabbon, while the reprobate clouds are treated with a villanous dark green,—a distinction of wonderful delicacy, considering what the rays and the clouds are intended to emblemize. The modern possessor, to whom the general thanks of Scotland are due, takes care to paint the whole piously over every second of May—it is supposed that Bassendyne, the early Scottish Printer, resided and carried on his trade in this house*.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, July 4.*

THAT a manifest incongruity exists in the passage of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. so frequently alluded to in your recent numbers, is incontrovertible; and that no satisfactory elucidation has been, or is likely to be given on the subject, is equally so. It may not, therefore, be irrelevant to conjecture what *ought to have been*, and probably *was*, the true meaning of the author:

By this Sin fell the Angels; how then can
inan,
Made lower than the Angels, hope to win by't?
Yours, &c. E. T. PILGRIM†.

D. A. Y. informs S. R. M. (p. 194) that Thomas Bloundevill of Newton Flotman, esq. who was living 1586 and 1596, had two wives; by his first, Rose, daughter of — Johnson, who was living 1558, he appears to have had no issue; but by his 2d wife, Margaret, daughter of who died his widow in 1617, he had two daughters and co-heiresses: the eldest Elizabeth married Meyricks, esq. by whom she had Bloundevill Merycke and others; and Patience, who married Robert King, died in 1688. The above mentioned T. Bloundevill was the eldest son of Edward Bloundevill of Newton Flotman, esq. by . . . his wife, daughter of Thomas Godsalve of Norwich, esq. which Edward was the eldest son of Ralph Bloundevill of Newton, esq.

* We are indebted, for this description, to an interesting little work, now in the course of publication, entitled "Traditions of Edinburgh," edited by Mr. R. Chambers.

† The letter of I. J. on this subject is received; but we shall not again bear the cause till further evidence is received.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

107. *The Hermit in Italy, or Observations on the Manners and Customs of Italy; being a continuation of the Sketches of French Manners.* By M. de Jouy, Author of "L'Hermite en Prusse," "L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Autin," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Whittaker.

THIS appellation, "Hermit," has been recently given to authors, who live in retirement, and notice the habits of their neighbours. The varieties of individual character are however given too often as manners and customs of the inhabitants at large, and such accounts are further subject to the mistakes hereafter mentioned.

The fact is, that polished life, in all the different parts of Europe, is very much alike, though there are certain broad features peculiar to each separate Nation. Thus, in Germany, there is more smoking, eating, and drinking, than in France or Italy. There are more musical entertainments in the latter, than in the former; and so *de cæteris*; but nevertheless, a German, French, and English gentleman, will meet in company, and their manners so assimilate, that scarcely any distinction will be perceptible. To a foreigner, who lives in either of these countries, a national character will however be visible in a very strong light, and yet the American and French publications concerning England, show that observers daily make the most flagrant mistakes. This is exceedingly common in all departments of life. Whoever examines the principle of tittle tattle about neighbours, will find it to be the presumption, that because a thing *can* be done foolishly, it *will* be done foolishly. This, however, is not the case in general, and the presumption becomes an unjustifiable slander. In books, therefore, of this kind, we hold a proper distrust to be commendable; and it will not injure the author, because real distinctions of national character are obvious, and therefore easy to be discriminated.

With regard to France, Dr. Moore is the best painter of manners; and with regard to England, Fielding; yet both of these writers mixed with the world; and it is a monstrous absurdity to suppose that a *Hermit*, i. e. a man

who lives in a state isolated from society, is the person qualified to give an accurate account of it. Notwithstanding, these books may be made interesting and instructive; and so is that before us.

We shall extract concisely some curious particularities. Paving streets with small round pebbles destroys the beauty of the foot; for through Turin being thus paved, the women have rarely a handsome foot (i. 79).—In Italy it is an affront not to address a person of any distinction in the third person (i. 80). The unrivalled beauty of the inlaid floors, outshine the furniture of the Royal Sardinian Palace, though strikingly rich (81). The following anecdote of Napoleon is stated as fact.

"A room [in the palace of Stupinis] was occupied by the pretty Madame —, attached to the household of the Empress Josephine. Napoleon, who had a pass-key, entered her chamber one morning about two o'clock; the lady however was not alone, but in company with an Aide-de-camp of the Emperor's. He had just time to escape under the bed, as Napoleon came in. After setting down the dark lantern, he lighted the candles, and perceiving some embarrassment on the part of the lady, he began to search, and found certain articles of dress, which could not belong to a lady's toilette. 'Aha,' says the Emperor, 'there is a man here. Whoever you are, Sir, I command you to come forth.' It would not do to disobey, and the poor Aide-de-Camp crawled forth. He dressed, and departed in great terror of his master's wrath the next day. No notice was ever taken of the misadventure." i. 98.

From p. 100 we find that the waters of the Doire are so skilfully managed, that it requires only a small quantity to turn twenty-two powder mills, which are built on a sort of staircase, so that the water, which turns the upper one, successively turns those below it. [Could not a similar use be made of many English streams?]

The following is the account given of an Italian dinner at Bobbio.

"First a sort of carpet of coloured wool was laid over the table; then came a table-cloth, and above, that a parcel of napkins. The glasses were placed in a kind of stand, made of painted iron plates; the bottles

bottles and the water-pitchers were placed on pieces of shila hris, in the same way: under each of these stands were placed leaves of the mulberry or vine. Two long thin pieces of board, covered with coloured paper, hung down from the beams above the table, and one of the servants was constantly swinging these backwards and forwards by means of a string, so that during the dinner they served us as fans, refreshing the air, and driving away the flies, which would otherwise have made very serious encroachments on our fare. The meal began with a glass of *vermouth*, a yellow bitter sort of liquor. The pottages consisted of *lussagna* (a thin broad paste, not unlike macaroni in taste) and of *vermicelli*. Then came the *futara*, without which no Italian can make a dinner; and after this the other usual dishes, which were by no means deficient in quantity or quality. The arrangement of the table was not very symmetrical, dish followed dish in slow succession, until the dessert. The plates and dishes were made of pewter, as they are throughout the mountains of Italy and amongst the monks of France. The dessert was sufficiently respectable, and the wine, though the production of the country, was not bad. Neither coffee nor liqueurs followed the repast. Coffee is drank only at breakfast, and liquors are rarely given, except during visits in the middle of the day." i. 124.

Italian dancing consists in the couple seizing each other firmly about the waist, and whirling themselves around in as large a circle as the room will allow; then separating and dancing opposite to each other—clapping their hands—pirouetting—seizing each other, and so repeating the affair over again, until one or both of them are too fatigued to persevere (p. 171). The kitchens alone are provided with fire-places, and in the sitting-rooms they use the *scaldino*, or a *brasiere* (ii. 94). Eight hundred snails were eaten in one morning by a Frenchman. They are made into a soup (262). The Princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon, was the model of the Venus Couchée of Canova. A Roman Lady expressed her surprize, that she could sit naked to the Artist; "Ah!" replied the Princess with great *naïveté*, "but there was a fire in the room (iii. 78)."

We shall now give some matters of a different character. A Miss Alessi, who was dancing before Napoleon, trod upon his foot by accident. He retired back a few steps, and said to her, "Ah! Miss, you compel me to retreat." "It is for the first time then," she replied. The whole even-

ing every one was praising her presence of mind, but nobody knew why it was thought necessary to remark the next day, that she appeared to be greatly fatigued with the ball (i. 77). In Italian education, the parents do not allow their children the slightest familiarity, and use the most formal modes of address. At the age of eight the boys are sent to school, where they learn Latin; and the girls are shut up in a convent, where they learn nothing. Those who are kept at home live in an apartment, assigned for their use. Strangers and even intimates in the family, rarely or never see them. They quit the table immediately after the dessert (i. 191). The consequence of the French Government in Italy was, it seems, this:—They paid three times as many taxes as before; the children of the wealthy were taken from them at twelve years old, to be educated in the Lyceum; and others at the age of twenty, by the Conscription (i. 218). Women possess by far too great a political influence. When their *cavalieri servienti* are employed in the service of the state, or the administration of justice, their subjection to female influence is the source of infinite abuses (ii. 129).

In conclusion, we shall give some extracts, which show the Author's talent. Speaking of melancholy songs, he justly says,

"Even to sing sad songs, it is necessary to be either gay, or at least free from care. If the most celebrated singers were really in the situations of the persons whom they represent, they would be unable to utter any other than false or imperfect sounds." ii. 104.

Concerning the influence of knowledge and the arts, he makes the following just remark:

"The Italian Nobility is in general distinguished by a taste for letters and the arts. These always introduce a spirit of equality, which repels the supremacy of a mere soldier in society." ii. 117.

Canova's straight-sided Venuses have been justly condemned, as deviating from the pure standard of Nature and Antiquity, in the correct female form from the bosom to the knee. His famous Hebe is also thus criticized by our Author,

"This statue has more of the coquette than of the modest beauty about her. She looks like a Nymph of the Theatre, acting the part of Hebe, and not like Hebe herself."

self. It is a beautiful statue no doubt, but like those beauties who need the aid of the toilet and artificial lights, it displays all the refinement of art, which is very far from real genius. It is also very mannered, and its attitude is a posture, rather than a natural position." *ibid.* 77.

The best account of Italy, so far as concerns satisfactory and profound explanation of its political and moral state, is that of Madame de Stael. It is there shown, how the craft of the Roman Emperors, by excluding the people from all political and military concerns, and inculcating luxury and effeminate arts, have, if we may so say, even altered the descendants of the ancient Romans in sex; at all events, have changed their *characters* from male to female. In the philosophical views of Madame de Stael, Italy is a study worthy the sage's contemplation; but, it does not follow, that because we have eagles, we should not have singing birds also; and lighter works may be interesting.

108. *The Works of the Rev. John Gambold, A. M. late one of the Bishops of the United Brethren. With an Introductory Essay, by Thomas Erskine, Esq. Advocate, Author of "Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion."* Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 300. Chalmers and Cullins, Glasgow.

THE vanity of authors, which may be taken to a certain extent as the apology for many publications, is no plea for reprinting them. Editors are seldom enthusiasts, and their errors are those of judgment, not of partiality. To heap up an overloaded press by republishing volumes of moderate or doubtful value, is a real disservice to literature; but, as no sensible person buys a book without some previous knowledge of its contents, the evil would soon cease if it were not maintained by the negligence of purchasers.

Theological literature is of a nature peculiarly evanescent. It is inconceivable how many students, on completing their first course of divinity, think themselves bound to inform the world what they have only been learning from it. If any one were to calculate the number of "Family Prayers" and Treatises on the Sacrament, he would think that the authors imagined their predecessors to have been either idle or incompetent. Now, as nobody can afford to buy all books, and as every book possesses some ex-

ternal incitement, to put forth useless volumes is a weighty offence against the interests of the community.

These remarks, we are glad to say, apply but negatively to GAMBOLD'S WORKS. Gambold was a native of Puncteston, in Pembrokeshire; successively a Servitor at Christ Church, Oxford, Minister of Stanton Harcourt, and a Moravian Bishop. He died in 1771†. This volume, though entitled "his Works," does not contain the whole of them, even on those topics which the publishers had in view. The others, we believe, are, "A Character of Count Zinzendorf," "Discourses on the Second Article of the Creed," "A Short Summary of Christian Doctrine," and a "Welsh Grammar," which earned him the title of a good critic from a competent judge now living. In 1742 he edited at the Oxford press the New Testament, after Mills.

The works included in this volume consist of, "Ignatius," a tragedy; "Poems;" "Sermons;" and "Letters." The tragedy would have borne revision, but, after an attentive perusal, it cannot fail to please: among the most striking parts, are, the description of St. John in his old age, the conversion of the soldier, and the dialogue between the two philosophers. It must be remembered, that, in his life and conversation, Gambold nearly approached the Fathers whom he has so well portrayed. His Letter to a Studious Young Lady ought to be copied in every common-place book; were it more known, it would tend to the renunciation of many unprofitable studies, which, as Adam of Winttingham observes, are only a refined sensuality. One of his poems, entitled "The Mystery of Life," we think it our duty to transcribe.

"So many years I've seen the sun,
And call'd these eyes and hands my own,
A thousand little acts I've done,
And childhood have, and manhood know.
O what is life! and this dull round
To tread, why was a spirit bound?

"So many sily draughts and lines,
And warm excursions of the mind,
Have fill'd my soul with great designs,
While practice grovelling far behind.

* Dr. Owen Pughe (Camb. Biog. p. 126) says, at Haverfordwest.

† Memoirs of this truly primitive Christian will be found in "Literary Anecdotes," by Nichols, *ii.* 219—222.

O what is thought! and where withdrew
The glories which my fancy saw?

"So many tender joys and woes
Have on my quivering soul had pow'r;
Pain life with heightening passions rose,
The boast or burden of their hour:
O what is all we feel! why fled
Those pains and pleasures o'er my head?

"So many human souls divine,
So at one interview display'd,
Some oft and freely mix'd with mine,
In lasting bonds my heart have laid:
O what is friendship! why impress'd
On this weak, wretched, dying breast?

"So many wond'rous gleams of light,
And gentle ardours from above,
Have made me sit, alike seraph bright,
Some moments on a throne of love:
O what is virtue! why had I,
Who am so low, a taste so high?

"Ere long, when sovereign wisdom wills,
My soul an unknown path shall tread,
And strangely leave, who strangely fills
This frame, and waft me to the dead:
O what is death! 'tis life's last shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their goal obtain,
And life is all retouch'd again;
Where in their bright result shall rise
Thoughts, virtues, friendships, griefs, and joys."

This volume is prefaced by an Essay from the pen of Mr. Erskine (author of some excellent treatises), but which requires a very forced transition to appear as an introduction to it.

109. *The Natural History of the Bible; or a description of all the Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects, Trees, Plants, Flowers, Gums, and Precious Stones, mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures. Collected from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged. By Thaddæus-Masson Harris, D.D. of Dorchester, Massachusetts. 8vo, pp. 430.*

THE Natural History and Botany of Antiquity, are from the want of specific appellations and characteristics, and of graphical representations, enveloped in obscurity and uncertainty. The only feasible method of correctly applying the ancient denominations, is by a modern investigation of the several animals and plants peculiar to a country; and then examining their conformities to the old descriptions. Until such a catalogue and such a comparison be made, there can be nothing beyond hypothesis. Our translators of the Bible have been obliged to commit errors; for instance, if potatoes had

been mentioned in the Bible, and had been unknown in England, they would have called them turnips, as they have made badgers of seals (see p. 29), and (p. 15) apples of citrons.

The work before us abounds with curious and profound learning; removes many but not all difficulties (for that was impossible), and well deserves the patronage of the publick. We think it is shown clearly, that the Crocodile was the Leviathan, and the Hippopotamus Behemoth; and as to the rest, every thing appears to have been done which the circumstances will permit, short of the mode which we have before mentioned. Interesting disquisitions often accompany the articles.

110. *The Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, A.M. with Funeral Sermons for Mr. and Mrs. Henry. By the Rev. Matthew Henry, V. D. M. Corrected and enlarged by J. B. Williams, F. S. A. 8vo. pp. 466. With Portraits.*

PROVIDENCE shows its approbation of action, according to reason, and of no other kind of action; and if other methods are proposed of securing the well-being of society, by incorrect interpretations of Christianity, the acts of God will only be made at variance with his Word, which every philosopher knows to be impossible, and therefore he attributes such variations to human misconception. There never was a period, when men ought to have been wiser and better, according to the extraordinary pains taken in inculcating religion, than in the reign of Charles I. and yet what is the character of that æra? Religion is a duty due to God, which ought to show itself by correct private life, and just and benevolent action towards man, and such a mode of professing it will always make men wiser and better. But when it is pretended that salvation is only attainable by certain mystical feelings; when such sentiments may be expressed even by pious men, as the following, "*When we are called to duty, may we be sure it is always from the Spirit? Is it not possible that Satan may have a hand in the stirring of us up to prayer?*" (p. 73) is it likely, that men will be the wiser? and is not their attention more directed to the cultivation of enthusiastic feelings and pharisaical observances; than to virtue, good sense, and philanthropy?

philanthropy? The religion of the work before us, consists in an incessant restlessness about the merest trifles, sinning in even temperate food, sleep, motion, &c. &c. as if it was consistent with the Divine wisdom purposely to create beings who should not be innocent or happy in any thing? Under such doctrines men must be always miserable, and He, whose tender mercies are over all His works, becomes the most cruel of all tyrants. Such doctrines are those of the Puritan, who hanged his cat on Monday, for killing a mouse on Sunday—and any attempt to tie men down to such superfluous austerities, must from the constitution of their being, ever fail. The essential virtue which is made to constitute the superior character of the good and pious man before us, consists wholly of fears, doubts, and scruples, about harmless things, and the more of these a man possesses, the greater is his saintship. The active good which he is taught to regard as of sole value, is to make proselytes, and to be always preaching, but not to consider those capable of salvation, whose views of Christianity are not those of his own to a letter; and kneeling at the Sacrament, set forms of prayer, &c. &c. with him are serious infringements of Christian liberty, though if this plea be made with regard to his own doctrines, it is inadmissible. In short, we see nothing but straining at gnats, and inconsistency, in such characters of religion, which characters must make it a misery instead of a blessing.

The Editor, who evidently possesses great talents, has no right to complain of us for these remarks, for he himself animadverts on the statements of Dr. Wordsworth, pp. 446, 449, 461.

In short, Philip Henry appears to have been a good man, a good scholar, and a conscientious Clergyman; which conscientiousness is, however, made a claim to immortal fame, and apostolical holiness of character, partly because it dissents from the innocent forms and ceremonies of the Church of England, and partly because it places the perfection of Christianity in the irritability of the sensitive plant, and the consequent creation of endless disputings and factions, and acerbity of feelings. The Editor may be assured, that we neither hold him or his subject in disrespect, but if either of them lay down positions, which in our judg-

ment are unphilosophical, in with the evident laws of providence, and incorrect interpretations of Christianity, we shall from public motives express our hearty dissent from such positions. We ought, however, in justice, to add, that setting aside the tendencies of the doctrines reprobated, there are passages without number, relating to conduct in private life, which, stripped of their peculiar phraseology, are admirable lessons of piety and wisdom.

The volume is neatly printed, and is embellished with good Portraits.

111. *Christian Instructions, consisting of Sermons, Essays, Addresses, Reflections, Tales, Anecdotes, and Hymns on various subjects, for the use of Families, Schools, and Readers in general.* By the Rev. W. Morgan, B. D. &c. &c. In Two Vols. Vol. I. pp. 260. Vol. II. not published.

MR. MORGAN is a zealous and active parish priest, with the best intention as a pious and good man, that of making friends to the Church among the lower orders, by exciting Enthusiasm. The misfortune is, that there are only three orders of society, whom the lower ranks respect, viz. Fortune-tellers, Quack-doctors, and Fanatical Preachers; nor can any large bodies of them be congregated, but under the semblance of one or other of these characters. In a view of political necessity, the first step is to remove the people by knowledge, from such a contemptible taste; nor can any man be a friend to his country or to mankind at large, under the datum that Christianity, reason, and civilization, are connected, by supporting or encouraging errors of understanding. The popularity of the mode among the inferior ranks, has induced many of the educated Clergy, in self-defence, to adopt it from an honourable motive, that the Church is in danger.

For our parts, we think, that nonsense will not, and cannot approach modern Parliaments; and that the result of all this enthusiastic feeling, unwisely excited, will end in the doctrine of the Atonement saving all moral criminality; and making the educated Clergy endure the highest vexation, at ultimately seeing the error of their principle.

The newspapers already inform us, that the Criminal Calendar has increased; that Revivalists, Bryanites, Circum-

Circumcisionists, and all manner of strange persons, are brought into consequence, by exciting religious Enthusiasm; and that the result must be the serious political misfortune of embarrassing the Legislature, by making toleration a civil evil; and destroying the efforts of a wise, philanthropic, and regular Clergy, by a prejudice in favour of mere stage-exhibition.

All that is necessary in a Clergyman, is to be personally the father, friend, instructor, and visitor of the poor; and that more service can be done to them and society by this, than by any other mode, is, in our judgment, a point not to be disputed.

112. *The Constitution of Friendly Societies, upon Legal and Scientific Principles, exemplified by the Rules and Tables of Calculations adopted under the Advice and Approbation of William Morgan, Esq. F.R.S. and William Friend, Esq. M.A. for the Government of the Friendly Institution at Southwell; together with Observations on the Rise and Progress, as well as the Management and Mismanagement of Friendly Societies. By the Rev. John-Thomas Becher, M. A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c. &c.*

IT is impossible for us to enter into the details of this able business-written pamphlet; but the following extract will show one at least of its important objects.

"FIVE FARTHINGs saved WEEKLY will, according to our Tables, assure a member under the age of 25, the allowances of the first class [2s. a week during sickness, bed-lying pay, and 1s. a week, walking pay; a weekly allowance of 1s. after the age of 65; and 2l. on death]; and a *daily reservation of one penny* will purchase the privileges of the fifth class, 10s. bed-lying pay per week, 6s. walking pay, with an annuity of 9s. weekly, after 65." P. 12.

All the benefits of the first class may be obtained by a single payment of 3l. 14s. 3d. or the same sum by instalments, if the parties are under 20, and so in different ratios, according to age and class.

In a disquisition annexed to this excellent pamphlet, we find that the members of Friendly Societies were in 1816, 925,489, and supposing their attendance at feasts and funerals to be 15 times a year, their expenses at such parties, computed at 6d. each, are 227,629l. P. 49.

We have now, we think, said enough

to invite our public-spirited gentry and clergy to peruse Mr. Becher's Essay, and follow his laudable example. No object is more worthy benevolent attention, than the honest and hard-working labourer, and every feeling of religion, humanity, and policy, which binds society together in its strongest ties, ought to preserve him from neglect. Apathy on such a subject can only be a disease, engrafted on our nature by vice: for every good and reasonable man feels and says, "Homo sum," &c.

113. *The Human Heart.* 8vo, pp. 370.

THIS work is a *fasciculus*, generally speaking, of interesting and instructive tales, evidently with the view of rendering them vehicles of religious and moral instruction. We say definitively, that they are pleasing and good; notwithstanding, without relation to these Tales in particular, but to all novels and stories in general, we beg to make one observation. Society requires, as Providence also enacts, that folly and weakness should undergo suffering; and we do not like stories to be founded on silly conduct, for the subsequent display of heroism. We allude to the modern Lucrece. The law in cases of female violation, requires evidence of *screaming*; and nothing is more clear, than that if the ancient or modern Lucretia had thus, or by any similar means, invoked the aid of their household, neither Collatinus or Jaques de Grys could have boasted of their triumphs. The mischiefs of adultery, forgery, or murder, cannot be repaired; and to make vice a thesis, for displaying virtue, is not a good, but a bad exemplar; it is like advising people to commit a heinous offence, in order to show off by the grand style of their repentance; to make a Magdalen the portress of a Nunnery, or chuse a Judge or a Bishop from a Penitentiary. Tales founded on the principle reprobated, introduce wrong-headedness.

114. *A few Observations on some Topics of Political Economy.* 8vo, pp. 49.

THE object of the Pamphlet before us, is to leave Trade completely open. We have no objection to the principle, but shall only observe, that it may ruin the population, where one is an Agricultural Country only, and the other Mercantile. Our Author says, "Let

"Let every man carry his goods where he pleases, and bring back what he pleases."
P. 26.

But what says Dr. an Swift? if an Irish landholder has only corn, and sends abroad a hundred bushels, in exchange for wine, such wine is consumed not upon the support of the population, as the corn would be, but upon half a dozen friends of the importer. England trades with Ireland upon the footing of a free trade. It carries off necessities, and introduces luxuries. Between two nations, which export only surplusage, commerce is a mutual benefit, and a free trade may be good to both countries. Political Economy, which is the most fortunate species of sophistry ever known, will deny this; but Ireland will show the truth of our position. Paupers may not be able to obtain necessities where there are no poor rates to compel the landholder to furnish them. Suppose Ireland an independent nation, prohibiting manufactures imported till it had a surplusage, then the population would not suffer; and until a nation reaches that point, it should neither export nor import, because it should not destroy the stimulus for production.

We speak abstractedly of course; but we doubt not, that the old Barons and Gentry of England, who lived entirely upon native produce, and drank wine only as a cordial, laid a right foundation for the future well-being of the country, and comfort of the population; yet they acted upon no other rule than the utmost possible production of the soil, and domestic manufacture. A poor nation trading with a rich one for luxuries, is like a poor man selling his cloathing or food for gin, let Political Economists say what they please.

115. *The Two Mothers; or Memoirs of the last Century.* 12mo, pp. 259.

RELIGION is to us a sublime and holy principle, which breathes only glory to God and good-will to man. Every aspiration to the Omnipotent infuses a glow of delight, and every thought of him is Blessing. But by the miserable taste for misrepresenting the fall of man, first introduced by ignorant teachers in low life, we are filled with low and groveling notions; and the will of the sublime God of reason and benevolence, is, according

to these Paquirs; not that of beholding his reasonable creatures high-awakened agents of his wisdom in the improvement of their fellow-beings, by science and philanthropy; but crawling, like toads, around his throne, and uttering only one monotonous croak, known by the vulgar appellation of cant.

In Gessner, Klopstock, and Harriot, we adore the sublimity and blessedness of revelation; but in Fanaticism we feel that it is disgraced and insulted, by being made the mere regime of a gaoler with convicts. "Fear God and keep his Commandments, for that is the whole Duty of Man," was the good short Catechism of our grandmothers; but now, forsooth, according to the book before us, and many other such, the first principle of all good education is the weakness of Adam. In short, the tree of life is to grow out of a crab-stock. But we have always understood that the coming of Christ was to teach us the correct thinking and action in morals and religion, which was lost by the Fall, and his sacrifice to supply the imperfections consequent upon that Fall. We cannot see how the wretched means proposed in the books alluded to, can answer the end desired. The experiment has been made in Wales for more than a century; but has that country any moral or wise pre-eminence (for that is the result of rational Christian teaching) over its fellow provinces? We have known various religionists of this severe character; and we know that their feelings were cynical and uncharitable towards all mankind, but a few pulpiteers; that their dwellings were houses of correction and penitentiaries, and that even the pleasures of infants, which Paley says are direct communications of the Almighty, were studiously controuled, because it was sinful to be happy. But it is now the fashion to force these notions into educated and rational life, if possible; and for such a purpose, in the book before us, a Mrs. Selby, a woman of straw, like A. in a dialogue, is converted by the doctrines and conduct of Mrs. Grove, a Clergyman's wife, B. the communicative respondent, who however, p. 256, is made to acknowledge that it was solely done by faith alone. Now this we pertinaciously maintain is not sound doctrine. Every Tyro in Theology knows, that though we are to build

build nothing upon our own merits, yet we are to add our own exertions to those of the Divine favour. However, as we do not write to depreciate the book, only the principle upon which it is founded, we beg to say, that it contains in detail much useful instruction in regard to conduct. With respect to the effects of the doctrine on common life, we beg to abstract part of a letter, sent by a servant-wanting a place, to a lady. She demanded liberty to attend meeting twice a day, and three times on a Sunday. She was not to be asked (though professedly a lady's maid) to make or mend *fal lals*, as she called ornaments of dress, because worldly vanities; and proceeded in a letter of three sides, to make as many other stipulations as occur in the preliminaries of a treaty of peace. The lady, an elderly one, and a firm friend to religion and morals, could not, however, endure this; and the letter was circulated among her friends as useful information of the effects of fanaticism.

116. *Italian Tales. Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance. Selected and Translated from the Italian. With Sixteen Illustrative Drawings. By George Cruikshank. 8vo, pp. 258. C. Baldwin.*

THESE tales are translated from a variety of authors not generally accessible, and perhaps contain nearly all that a judicious publisher would dare to reprint. Some of them embrace the plots of Shakspeare, and others bear a striking similarity to the Oriental Novels imported by *Galland*. Machiavelli's Belpagor figures in this collection, with a risible drawing of the Infernal Parliament, in which the Secretary is a manifest plagiarism from Hogarth: this story is valuable as a piece of humour, and as a proof that Machiavelli's genius was not confined to history. Dr. Okeley observes, that, while we ascribe every thing fortunate to Providence, the devil is cheated of his due; in Belpagor the case is worse, for the Black missionary is treated in a manner which the least gifted of our species would hardly endure: as a satire, however, the story is excellent.

It may indeed be doubted, whether the *Italian Novella* were written for amusement or satire: at least, if the first was their end, the second was the means, and we can scarcely find human

nature depicted in so unfavourable a light. "Who am I?" resembles "The Sleeper awakened;" and "The Dead Rider" answers to "Dan Hew" and "Sir Thomas Erpingham." "The Dead Alive" is the most amusing, and possesses many of the features of Oulton's Farces. "The Merchant of Venice" is in effect the same as our play; but the underplot contains a different story from that of Portia and the Caskets. The rest may be ascertained by a perusal.

Cruikshank's designs are humorous where the subject admits, and in that he always succeeds; but his horrors are laughable, and he is judiciously sparing of them. This volume is nearly uniform with the "*German Stories*," to which it forms an appropriate companion. We are in expectation of more "*Points of Humour*," having recurred to them from a miserable imitation, entitled, "*Points of Misery*," in which the reader's situation was not considered as it deserved.

117. *Idwal, a Poem; with Notes. 8vo, pp. 198.*

The narrative poem, which most interests men of high taste in poetry, is Spenser's "*Fairy Queen*." The charm is owing to that mighty perfection of our ancient heroes of English verse, the natural tissue of circumstances which attends their description. They do not search for sentiment, elegance, or figures; or abstain from that minuteness which is often so interesting because it is so natural.

Modern poetry is a shrubbery, from which, do what we will, we cannot exclude formality; but the ancient story and ballad have all the native wildness and romantic aspect of wood and forest. Where Narrative poetry assumes a higher class of subject (we do not mean Epic), the measure of Spenser is in our opinion a great advantage.

We do not conceive how a tune can be made out of mere tinkling, no more than out of the tolling of one solitary bell; and we think that the recurrence of the rhyme in decasyllabic couplets is a tinkling and nothing else. In fine, we like stories in verse, provided they are constructed upon the ancient model of natural description, and are full of imagination; and we like them still better, if they are in Spenserian verse.

verse. A modern specimen, exactly to our taste, is the *School Mistress* of Shenstone.

The Poem before us is too refined for an exact conformity to our pattern, but it has frequently the delightful obsolete quaintness of the Spenserian style; and felicitous delineations of female character. The following is a good specimen; for the reader will observe, that even in narratory poetry, by a bad modern fashion, the sentimental part preponderates, and two-thirds of the story is thus converted into an essay. Sentiment is very rare in Virgil, always is very simple. To imagination there is never any objection.

"Ah, who can gaze upon a woman's tears

And not become a woman in his heart?

In love, in grief, in fondness or in fears,

Mistress of all beyond a demon's art.

Then can the feeling, thought and soul impart
[before;

To him, who scarce has thought or felt
From her own and her tearful glances dart
Lightnings, to rack the passionate gazers
more,

And bid him weep and sigh, or tremble and implore." P. 22.

This Author does not care whether his verses walk, run, hop, hobble, or jump; but he should recollect, that critical drill serjeants and dancing masters do not admire the awkward motions and gestures of poetical or other clowns.

118. *Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism.* By the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, M.A. & B.D. 8vo. Murray.

(Concluded from p. 523.)

MR. WHITE'S examination of Catholicism is contained in five subsequent letters, addressed to the impartial among the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. The subject of the first of these is an investigation of the real and practical extent of the authority of the Pope, according to the Roman Faith, and the consequent intolerance of its Church. He divides the Catholic writers into two classes, one writing for the Protestant public, the other for the Catholic adherents.

Among the former he places Mr. Butler, against whom he most satisfactorily establishes a charge of mis-translation, by which the sense of a passage is completely perverted; but

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the note in which it is illustrated is too long for extract.

Mr. Butler's definition of the prerogative of the Pope is this, "full power to feed, regulate, and govern the Universal Church, as expressed in the general councils and holy canons." This definition he chooses in opposition to those writers who have immoderately exalted the Papal power, and to those who have unduly depressed it. The first maintain the power of the Pope to depose Princes; while the latter, with the divines of the Gallican Church, deny it.

Mr. White, in a very convincing argument, exposes the pretended infallibility of a Church where such discussions are permitted; for it appears that both opinions are tolerated; and, however opposite, are connected by the definition of Mr. Butler, as taken from the Florentine Councils. With respect to the practical effect of such opinions he (Mr. W.) observes:

"The days are no more when the Pope, in virtue of his full power to feed, regulate, and govern you, might endeavour to remove a Protestant King from the Throne. The trial to which as British subjects and Roman Catholics you are still exposed, is perfectly unconnected with the temporal claims of your Ecclesiastical head; it flows directly from the spiritual. Hence the constant efforts of your political advocates to fix the attention of the public on the question of temporal supremacy, in which they make a shew of independence. Hence the irrelevant questions proposed to the Catholic Universities, which, as their object was known, gave ample scope to the versatile casuistry of those bodies."

The following question is then propounded as a proper one:

"Can the Pope, in virtue of what Roman Catholics believe his divine authority, command the assistance of the faithful in checking the progress of heresy, by any means not likely to produce loss or danger to the Roman Catholic Church; and can that Church acknowledge the validity of any engagement to disobey the Pope in such cases?"

This question is answered by historical example; for this was the situation of James the Second. His religion was opposed to his political duties. He asked, "whether the King could promise to give his assent to all the laws which might be proposed for the greater security of the Church of

of England. Four English divines who attended him in his exile answered without hesitation in the negative. The casuistry of the French Court was certainly less abrupt. Louis the Fourteenth observed to James, "*that as the exercise of the Catholic Religion could not be re-established in England, save by removing from the people the impression that the King was resolved to make it triumph, he must dissuade him from saying or doing any thing which might authorize or augment this fear.*" The powerful talents of Bossuet were engaged to support the political views of the French Monarch, and in the course of his argument, distinguished for its casuistic subtility (the whole of which is given in a note), he draws a distinction between adhering to the erroneous principles of a Church, and the protection given to it "*ostensibly to preserve public tranquillity.*" Speaking of the articles of the Liturgy and the Homilies: "he (the King) may *ostensibly* leave them a free course for the peace of his subjects;" and herein lies the point as it respects the Catholic question.

"A conscientious Roman Catholic may, for the sake of public peace, and in the hope of finally serving his Church, *ostensibly* give a free course to heresy. But if it may be done without such dangers, it is his unquestionable duty to undermine a system, of which the direct tendency is, in his opinion, the spiritual and final ruin of men. Is there a Catholic divine who can dispute this doctrine? Is there a learned and conscientious priest among you who would give absolution to such a person, as having it in his power so to direct his votes and conduct in Parliament as to diminish the influence of Protestant principles without disturbing or alarming the country, would still heartily and steadfastly join in promoting the interest of the English Church?" * * * *

"The doctrine, that he who being able to prevent a sin, allows its commission, is guilty of that sin, and its consequences, requires no sanction from Pope or Council; it follows then with unquestionable certainty, that a Roman Catholic cannot, without guilt, lend his support to a Protestant establishment, but is bound, as he wishes to save his soul, to miss no opportunity of checking the progress of heresy; the most grievous of all moral offences, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church."

The dogma of intolerance has been branded by Mr. Butler as detestable. On this subject our Author has much

clear reasoning; but the following fact speaks volumes.

"Believe (says Mr. W.) a man who has spent the best years of his life where Catholicism is professed without the check of dissenting opinions, where it luxuriates on the soil which fire and sword have cleared of whatever might stunt its natural and genuine growth—a growth incessantly watched over by the head of your church, and his authorised representatives the Inquisitors.—Alas! 'I have a mother' outweighed all other reasons for a change in a man of genius (Pope), who yet cared not to show his indifference to the religious system under which he was born. I too 'had a mother,' and such a mother, as did I possess the talents of your great Poet tenfold, they would have been honoured in doing homage to the powers of her mind and the goodness of her heart. No woman could love her children more ardently, and none of those children was more vehemently loved than myself. But the Roman Catholic creed had poisoned in her the surest source of affection. I saw her during a long period unable to restrain her tears in my presence. I perceived that she chunned my conversation, especially when my University friends drew me into topics above those of domestic talk. I loved her, and this behaviour cut me to the heart. In my distress I applied to a friend to whom she used to communicate all her sorrow, and to my utter horror, I learnt that suspecting me of Anti-catholic principles, my mother was distracted by the fear that she might be obliged to accuse me to the Inquisition, if I uncautiously uttered some condemned proposition in her presence. To avoid the barbarous necessity of being the instrument of my ruin, she could find no other means but that of shunning my presence. Did this unfortunate mother overrate or mistake the nature of her Roman Catholic duties? By no means. The Inquisition was established by the Supreme Authority of her Church; and under that authority she was enjoined to accuse any person whatever whom she might overhear uttering heretical opinions. No exception was made in favour of fathers, children, husbands, wives;—to conceal was to abet their errors, and doom two souls to eternal perdition." Pp. 61, 62.

And be it remembered, that this is not spoken of a remote period; the same laws which excommunicated all who concealed a knowledge of the heretical opinions of others, are now in full force wherever the Roman Catholic religion prevails; and it is well observed, that if some of their writers assume the tone of freedom, which belongs to this age and country, they may thank the Protestant laws which protect them.

In the next Letter is examined the title to infallibility and spiritual supremacy, claimed by the Romish Church. The arguments on this point are extremely forcible and conclusive. After citing the passage on which this divine attribute is founded, and exposing its ambiguity for the purpose to which it has been employed, he alludes to the total silence of St. Peter himself, in his Epistles as to this extraordinary gift, and pertinently observes:

"I request you to observe, that the force of my argument does not depend upon the erroneousness of the Roman interpretation of the passages alleged for the spiritual supremacy, all I contend for is the *doubtfulness* of their meaning; for to suppose that the divine Founder of Christianity, while providing against *doubt* in his future followers, would miss his aim by overlooking the obscurity in which he left the *remedy* he wished to appoint, is a notion from which Christians must shrink! It follows, therefore, either that Christ did not intend what the Romanists believe about St. Peter and his Church, or that since he concealed his meaning, an obedience to the Roman Church cannot be a necessary condition in his disciples." P. 75.

The traditions of the Romanists, as having given rise to the doctrines which have so powerfully contributed to the influence of their Church, are ably exposed. A curious fact is related of the sale of Indulgences. The Spanish Government has two or three petty fortresses on the coast of Africa, garrisoned by a few soldiers; this is declared to be a perpetual war against Infidels, and for alms and contributions to this *holy* crusade indulgences even in the *mortal* sins of the Roman Church are given, and any property which has been obtained by robbery or extortion, which cannot be traced to the lawful owners, may be kept for a composition to this fund.

The fourth Letter treats of the asserted unity of the Roman Catholic Church, and its pretended unvariableness of faith. Of this boasted harmony, Mr. White exposes the fallacy by historical references to the disputes of rival Councils, and a *plurality* of Popes. He applies his acute mind to an investigation of the corruptions of Rome, and to its dogma, of infallibility of doctrine and profligacy in morals; and defines, with scriptural accuracy, the only doctrine of the unity of Christ's Church. Of this unity he finely says:

"Wherever men assemblable in the name of Jesus, there he has promised to be by means of his spirit, and certainly the works of that spirit are more or less visible in the Christian virtues, which never yet failed to spring up in these particular Churches, though mixed with the tares and other evils which are not separable from the 'Kingdom of Heaven' in this world. But there is a structure of sanctity in perpetual progress, towards the completion of which the Christian Churches on earth are only made to contribute as different quarries do towards the raising of some glorious building. The Churches on earth partake in various proportions of the attributes of the great Church of Christ, which is his body, the fullness of him that 'fillet all in all.' But the Church to which the great privileges and graces belong has characteristic marks which cannot be claimed by any one of the Churches on earth; for it is that Church 'which Christ loved and gave himself for, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious Church, *not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing*, but that it should be holy and without blemish.' To become members of that Church, we should indeed endeavour to keep the 'unity of the spirit in the bond of peace'; but such unity is proposed as the effect of endeavour, and consequently of choice and judgment, not of blind submission to a silencing authority, which is the Roman bond of union. The true unity of Christians must arise from one hope of our calling. There is indeed for us one Lord, one faith, one baptism; but that faith is a faith of trust, a 'confidence which hath great recompense of reward,' not an implicit belief in the assumed infallibility of men, who make a monopoly of the written word of God, prescribe the sense in which it must be understood; and with a refined tyranny, which tramples equally on Christian liberty and the natural rights of the human mind, insult even silent dissent, and threaten bodily punishment to such as, in silence and privacy, may have indulged the freedom of their minds." P. 110.

The fifth Letter of this volume before us is devoted to an examination of the moral character of the Roman Church; and here Mr. White is as eloquent as he is triumphant; to the force of reasoning he adds the evidence of facts, and narrates with an affecting sincerity the defections of early clerical associates, driven by Catholicism from the path of virtue, and attributing their spiritual ruin to that refinement of Church cruelty, which had deprived them of their natural rights.

"The

"The cares of a married life, it is said, interfere with the duties of the clergy. Do not the cares of a vicious life, the anxieties of stolen love, the contrivances of adulterous intercourse, the pains, the jealousies, the remorse attached to a conduct in perfect contradiction with a public and solemn profession of superior virtue,—do not these cares, these bitter feelings, interfere with the duties of priesthood? I have seen the most promising men of my University obtain country vicarages, with characters unimpeached, and hearts overflowing with hopes of usefulness. A virtuous wife would have confirmed and strengthened their purposes; but they were to live a life of angels in celibacy. They were, however, men, and their duties connected them with beings of no higher description. Young women knelt before them in all the intimacy and openness of confession. A solitary house made them go abroad in search of social converse. Love, long resisted, seized them, at length, like madness. Two I knew who died insane; hundreds might be found who avoid that fate by a life of settled systematic vice." P. 134.

With a powerful, yet delicate hand, he describes the miseries of cloistered females. Innocent girls of sixteen lured by the image of heroic virtue, and a pretended call of their Saviour, to promise they know not what, and make engagements for a whole life of which they have seen but the dawn.

"To place the most sensitive, innocent, and ardent minds under the most horrible apprehensions of spiritual and temporal punishment, without the clearest necessity, is a refinement of cruelty which has few examples among civilized nations. Yet the scandal of defection is guarded against by fears that would crush stouter hearts, and distract less vivid imaginations than those of timid and sensitive females. * * *

"I saw my eldest sister at the age of two and twenty slowly sink into the grave within the walls of a convent; whereas, had she not been a slave to that Church which has been a curse to me, air, amusement, and exercise, might have saved her. I saw her on her death-bed. I obtained that melancholy sight at the risk of bursting my heart, when in my capacity of priest, and at her own request I heard her last confession—when shall I forget the mortal agony with which, not to disturb the dying moments of that angelic being, I suppressed my tears in her presence? * * *

"I saw my sister no more; but another was left me, if not equal in talents to the eldest, amiable and good in no inferior degree. To her I looked up as a companion for life. But she had a heart open to every noble impression, and such among Catho-

lics are apt to be misled from the path of practical usefulness, into the wilderness of visionary perfection. At the age of twenty she left an infirm mother to the care of servants and strangers, and shut herself up in a convent, where she was not allowed to see even her nearest relations. With a delicate frame, requiring every indulgence to support it in health, she embraced a rule which denied her the comforts of the lowest class in society;—a coarse woollen frock fretted her skin; her feet had no covering but that of shoes, open at the toes that they might expose them to the cold of a brick floor; a couch of bare planks was her bed, and an unfurnished cell her dwelling. Disease soon filled her conscience with fears, and I had often to endure the torture of witnessing her agonies at the confessional. I left her when I quitted Spain, dying much too slowly for her only chance of relief. I wept bitterly for her loss two years after; yet I could not be so cruel as to wish her alive." P. 140.

From these affecting details, which speak volumes, and outweigh a "hundred homilies," we proceed to the last division of Mr. White's examination, which is, "Rome the enemy of mental improvement; the direct tendency of her Prayer-book, the Breviary, to cherish credulity and adulterate Christian virtue." The first of these positions is sustained with much felicity of illustration and force of argument; and to those who would appeal to the many Catholic worthies, to the splendid monuments of Catholic piety, and the rich endowments of her universities, we would reply with Mr. White, that the illustrious writers whom the Catholic communion boast, were so, "not in accordance with the influence of the Romish Church, but in the very teeth of its spirit; that if they

had suspected the direction which the human mind would have taken from the excitement of these mental stimuli, they would have doomed poets, orators, and philosophers to the flames, and flung their endowing money into the sea."

We call our readers' attention to the following spirited passage.

"But has not the influence of Roman Catholic infallibility, even in the less oppressed countries, disturbed the best efforts of the human intellect, closed up many of the direct roads to knowledge, and forced ingenuity to skulk in the pursuit of it like a thief? Sound the antiquary, the astronomer, the natural philosopher of Italy; and the characteristic shrug of the shoulders will soon tell you that they have gone the

the full stretch of the chain they are forced to wear. What if the chain be already snapt at every link, and kept together by threads? Reckon if you can the struggles, the sighs, the artifices, the perjuries which have brought it to that state. Look at Galileo on his knees. See the commentators of Newton, prefixing a declaration to his immortal *Principia*, in which by a solemn falsehood, they avoid the fate of the unhappy Florentine astronomer. Newton, say the great mathematicians Le Seur and Jacqueir, assumes in his third book the hypothesis of the earth's motion. The propositions of that author could not be explained, except through the same hypothesis. We have therefore been forced to act a character not our own; but we declare our submission to the decrees of the Roman pontiffs *against* the motion of the earth." The same sacrifice of sincerity is expected at the Spanish Universities. Science indeed has scarcely ever made a step without bowing, with a lie in her mouth, to Roman infallibility. Mankind has to thank Lord Bacon, as he might thank the intellectual liberty which the Reformation allowed him, for that burst of light which at once broke out from his writings, and spread the seeds of true knowledge too thick and wide for Rome to smother them." P. 148.

But we must close our account of this instructive Volume. The latter part is occupied with citations from the Breviary—that spurious record of miracles performed, and sufferings sustained; of disgusting fraud and impious credulity; but as it is a book to which every reader may refer for *further particulars*, we abstain from quoting it.

In conclusion, we are not without sanguine hope that this Volume may, under the Providence of God, be the means of opening at least the eyes of such members of this deluded Church as may safely, under Protestant protection, indulge a natural passion for truth, without endangering one of the many ties which Mr. White sacrificed for its sake.

Nor can we sufficiently praise the calm and unimpassioned appeal which he who has suffered so deeply from the inflictions of an oppressive task-master, has made to the sober judgments of those who may hitherto have surrendered themselves, tied and bound, the willing slaves of an unhesitating credulity. Prejudice may select an occasional harshness of reproof, wrung from a feeling heart on the remembrance of injuries long endured; but the general tone of the Volume is dig-

nified, manly, temperate, and sincere, such only as a scholar of the first order could indite—such only as a heart grateful for its Christian liberty, and anxious to dispense the blessing, could have the courage to put forth. May it be as successful as its accomplished author could wish!

119. *Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, &c.* By J. Holman, R. N. & K. W.
(Concluded from p. 528.)

MR. HOLMAN says that "there are few people in the world more influenced by superstitious feelings than the Russians, either as respect their religious constitution, or the more ordinary occurrences of private life." Indeed! Mr. Holman. We believe no country in the world could be mentioned, in the same grade of civilization as Russia, which does not exhibit equal if not more flagrant instances of besotted bigotry than those he relates of the Russian peasantry. Were not the common orders of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, with all their national philosophy, imbued with the grossest fanaticism? Is the Catholic rabble of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Ireland, better? Is not even our own Protestant country, which claims so high a grade in the scale of rationality, occasionally degraded by the most deplorable instances of blind and ignorant fanaticism? witness the present disciples of Joanna Southcote, the Revivalists, the Circumcisionists, &c. However we shall quote the following instances as detailed by our Author. They only add further melancholy proofs of the folly, credulity, and stupidity of ignorance, when labouring under religious phrenzy; but they bear no comparison with Spanish and Italian bigotry*.

"The following instance has, perhaps, scarcely a parallel, except in the fanaticism of the disciples of Joanna Southcote. About three years since, a girl, aged 13, commenced digging with her hands under a tree near the Church of the village of Gooseiver, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, in consequence of communications said to have been received in various dreams, that she would find, in the first instance a candle; secondly, a post; then an image, which was to be placed in a niche of the Church

* For a fair sample of Catholic fanaticism and credulity in Spain, see p. 635.

left purposely for it; and, lastly, a spring of water, that would become the source of a mighty river. The nature of this supernatural communication becoming known, immense crowds flocked to the spot, to witness the results of her labours; amongst whom were many sick people, who expected to be relieved from their infirmities by drinking, or washing their sores with the muddy water that collected during her operations, the ground being composed of argillaceous strata, with much moisture from rain. In the course of her proceedings, the candle and post made their appearance; but the police then interfered, and prevented the continuation of the farce, in consequence of the discovery of collusion between her parents and the priest and clerk of the village, who had devised this extraordinary mode of giving celebrity and wealth to a poor country church. It is generally thought that the affair terminated in all the parties, including the priest, being knouted and banished to Siberia.

"Another instance of the superstition of the Russian peasantry occurred about the same time. The Countess Bobrinski having directed the felling of an old oak-tree on her domain, the workmen, after a few blows upon its trunk, observed, to their astonishment, a reddish liquor flow out. This they conceived to be blood; the report soon spread throughout the neighbourhood, and thousands flocked to the spot, who, regarding the phenomenon as a miracle, proceeded to hang the tree with garlands and images; the sick were brought to it to be healed, and various portions of the wood carried away as sacred relics. The Countess persisting, notwithstanding the sanctity of this venerable oak, in her determination to have it prostrated on the ground, the peasants (for superstition will give courage even to slaves) determined to oppose the execution of her orders; and it was not until a body of soldiers were called out to disperse them, that the tree was cut down, and tranquillity restored to the neighbourhood."

The different traits of Russian worship and superstitious observances are well detailed, and are very amusing.

"In their worship, the Russians profess not to address any image that is carved or graven, but only such as are painted in oil-colours on wood, the artist lying prostrate on his face while engaged in the divine occupation. There is something very ludicrous in the mode of obtaining a saint from the manufacturer; they do not purchase him, but call it making an exchange, or buying the gold and silver with which it is ornamented; these holy personages, however, are regularly exposed like other wares of trade. The manner in which the affair is conducted is as follows: The person who

wants a saint, after making his selection, lays on the counter what he thinks an adequate sum, which, if the manufacturer does not consider sufficient, is put back to him: he then, from time to time, makes additions, until the other is satisfied. Such is the requisition in which these images are held, that no apartment, not even a stable, is without its patron saint.

"Much deference is paid to omens. The Russians having their lucky and unlucky days, few of them will commence a journey, or undertake any business of importance, on a Monday. Friday is also with them a black day. If, on leaving home, the first person a Russian meets happens to be a clergyman, it is ten to one but he turns back, to obviate the ill-luck of passing him; or, if he happens to have passed previous to seeing him, he immediately turns round, and spits three times on the ground.

"If a hare crosses his path, or pigeon flies athwart his window, it is an ill omen. Many families will not allow salt-cellars upon the table, lest the salt should be spilled, but have the latter placed on the cloth in a pyramidal form. I discovered this omen one day at dinner, by finding my bread very salt.

"On a Russian changing his residence, he assembles his family and servants, when they all sit down in a circle, and rise at the same instant: this is considered as taking leave of the house. On entering into possession of a new house, or on returning to it after a long absence, his friends send him a present of bread and salt, as a welcome: nay, even the governors of provinces are in this way received on taking possession of their governments. A friend of mine one day, after a sumptuous dinner, was, during the dessert, invited to partake of a black loaf, which was placed on the table, with a salt-cellar upon it: he naturally declined to uninvite a morsel; but his host insisting on his compliance, he was agreeably disappointed by finding under this form, a delicious sponge-cake that had been sent by the landlord of the house to his tenant, in conformity with the above custom."

Our traveller enters into a brief description of Moscow. Of the Kremlin he remarks,

"That part of the town which is termed the Kremlin is its more important division, and the object of the most reverential feelings of the Russians. It was the nucleus round which the bulk of the city was formed; it is also the depository of the imperial diadems, and the crowns of many conquered kingdoms,—in short of every thing connected with the historical illustrations of the empire. Here the rites of the Greek Church are celebrated by its chief dignitaries in the great national temple, open alike to the emperor and the meanest of his slaves. In it repose the bones of temporal sovereigns and

and spiritual patriarchs, (scarcely in their time less powerful,) and not a few of the undecomposed corpses of these saints still remain, as standing miracles, for the establishing of faith, and the confounding of scepticism.

"The Kremlin is surrounded by a high crenated wall flanked by lofty towers; it has four principal gates, over each of which is an elevated tower or spire of modern date, not very unlike some anomalous Gothic steeples which are to be met with in England. As a fortress, it might have served sufficiently to resist the incursions of the Tartars; but could make only a weak defence against the cannon shot of an European army.

"On the eastern side of the Kremlin, is the Khitai-gorod or Chinese Town, surrounded by a wall, and flanked at moderate distances by towers."

On arriving at Tobolsk, on the confines of Siberia, Mr. Holman presented his letters of introduction, and being kindly received by different families, he remained there for some days to recover from the effects of his preceding fatigues. He there met with Capt. Cochrane, the celebrated northern traveller, and other individuals of similar dispositions to his own. These circumstances afforded our traveller peculiar gratification, as he was necessarily anxious to obtain all the information he possibly could respecting the country he was about to visit.

"After occupying the day (says he) in writing letters to my friends in England, I passed the evening at the house of a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the most distant parts of Siberia, and who gave me much interesting information respecting them. This gentleman had discovered a considerable island in the Frozen Ocean, which, with the permission of the Emperor, he named New Siberia. He had accomplished the hazardous task of making a circuit of this island, which he effected in sledges drawn by dogs. I examined at his house various skeletons of the heads of an unknown animal, which had been brought from the shores of the Frozen Ocean; I afterwards learnt that they belonged to the sea-cow. He had also some curved horny substances, about two feet in length, which he could not determine whether they were the claws or horns of an incognitum; I was decidedly of opinion they were the latter."

"The city of Tobolsk has few public buildings; the handsomest is the one appropriated to the post department, built of brick, and stuccoed. There is another, named the Arsenal, which I visited; my imagination, however, could scarcely acknowledge it as a place of arms, but rather depicted it as a stable, the floor being very

irregular, and every where strewed over with hay. Here was exhibited the portrait and armour of Yermack; the former a miserable daub; the latter consisting chiefly of a chain shirt, so heavy that one cannot wonder at his going irretrievably to the bottom, when, in his last battle, he stepped short of the Tartar king's galley, and fell into the water. Whether the history of this banditti leader be fabulous or not, it is at least interesting; and tradition has now established the present Cossacks of Siberia as descendants of his followers; and from the different native tribes to the exile, all hold them in terror. Their children are necessarily all soldiers, and expected to serve from the age of sixteen to sixty. They are valuable troops, so that it is said Siberia would be lost without them. These troops, officered from among themselves, are at the free disposal of the government, who call them out in their turns; those who are not on duty being left at home to cultivate the lands allotted to them, and which constitute the sole remuneration for their services, as they receive neither pay nor clothing. Two regiments of these troops are stationed at Tobolsk, two at Irkoutsk, one at Tomsk, and one in the government of Crasno-Yarsk.

"The streets of Tobolsk are almost entirely laid with planks. For this purpose, trees are sawn longitudinally in two, and placed lengthways, with their convex surfaces downwards; the consequence of which is, that when the edges are a little worn, the wheels of the carriages break through them, and sometimes get broken thereby."

On leaving Tobolsk the miseries, inconveniences, and privations of a Siberian climate were encountered, without one ray of pleasure or gratification to make amends. The post-houses afforded the most wretched fare, and to a person accustomed to travelling in England, must have been comfortless and even appalling. The following description is a sample.

"I was ushered into a room which impressed me with the character of a den of thieves; nor do I believe the supposition was far from the truth; the place was full of fellows of the most Russian-like description. The furniture of the room seemed to correspond with its inhabitants, every thing being crazy and disgusting in the extreme, with dirt and rags lying in all quarters of the apartment. It was long before I could procure water for my tea, and at length was obliged to boil it in a broken earthen vessel, as a substitute for a more proper one. I preferred, however, getting my tea in this uncomfortable manner to foregoing it entirely, as I always find it, when on my travels and overpowered with exertion, the most agreeable and refreshing beverage; inso-

immoranch that, although well provided with both wine and spirits, I had not tasted either of them, on the road, since the time of leaving Moscow."

When our author arrived at Irkoutak he was mistaken for an impostor who had been recently begging at various houses in the town, under the assumed character of an Englishman, and who was suspected of robbery. At one house where Mr. Holman called in the evening the door was suddenly shut in his face, and his visit caused so much alarm, that the house was reported to have been attempted by robbers. Another circumstance, it seems, also contributed to this awkward misunderstanding; the sister-in-law of the lady on whom he called had died suddenly of apoplexy on the preceding evening; in consequence of which the family was in so melancholy a mood, that there being no clock or other machine to measure time by, the domestics supposed it to be eleven o'clock at night, when it was not actually eight.

After an eclaircissement had been effected, our traveller was received with kindness and hospitality. His visit afforded him the opportunity of witnessing the preparations and ceremonies attendant on a Russian funeral, which it seems is rather expensive. Funerals, in truth, appear to be the Saturnalia of the Russians. The festivities connected with them are perhaps intended to dispel the gloom that necessarily accompanies the loss of friends.

"The funeral of the lady before mentioned took place this evening; it being the custom in this country to bury the corpse within forty-eight hours after death. As soon as the person has expired, men are hired to read prayers continually over the body, until the period of interment arrives; and for this purpose priests are not necessary: cooks are also put into immediate requisition to prepare the funeral feast. When the melancholy day arrives, the relatives and friends of the deceased, attended by numerous priests, assemble in the room where the body is laid, which is then, after a short prayer accompanied by the burning of incense, carried in procession to the church, where the funeral service is performed, after which it is conveyed to its last earthly abode. The party now return to the residence of the deceased, where, after a repetition of prayer and the burning of incense, they sit down to a sumptuous dinner, from which many of them, particularly the clerical gentlemen, frequently retire in

a state of inebriation. This mournful festivity, however, is not confined to the higher department of the family, the servants and poor are entertained with dinner, spirits, tea, &c. in the kitchen and offices, and it is by no means unusual, on the succeeding morning, to find a variety of napkins, knives, spoons, or other articles, missing. On the fourteenth, twentieth, and fortieth days from the decease, a similar dinner is given, and also at the end of the sixth and twelfth month; and if the friends are opulent they are expected to send donations of money to the convent, and all the churches, prisons, hospitals, and alms-houses, together with provisions to the three latter; and which are to be repeated on the various dinner-days above mentioned."

At length the day arrived when Mr. Holman's hopes of visiting Kamschatka, and perhaps crossing the Pole, were blighted by a feld-jager's commission from the Emperor Alexander. Though the officer's instructions were evidently a peremptory order to prevent our traveller's proceeding, still considerable delicacy was shown to him on the occasion.

"Jan. 2, 1824.—I was this day sitting with the Governor-general, after his dinner-party had retired, when our conversation turned upon some news that had just arrived from St. Petersburg by a lieutenant of the feld-jagers, when his Excellency greatly surprised me by communicating that the Emperor had sent that officer for me, adding, that his Imperial Majesty would not consent to my embarking from, or even proceeding to Kamschatka, and was much concerned that I should have advanced thus far into Siberia, without that attendance which my affliction made necessary, or any knowledge of the language; he had, therefore, sent this officer for my protection, and directed him to accompany me on my return to Europe."

Thus (says Mr. Holman) was I "disappointed in my views of accomplishing the *tour of the world*." But still having a lingering desire to effect his purposes, or at least to indulge in minor perigrinations, the patience of the feld-jager became exhausted; and the Governor at length imparted the "fixed resolve" of the Russian autocrat. On the 14th of January he was sitting with his Excellency, when he inquired whether he was prepared to set out with the feld-jager, as he could not remain any longer; "to which (says Mr. H.) I replied that it was not my intention to return as yet, unless

unless I was compelled to do so. He then said, "You are compelled;" and compulsion was eventually resorted to. After this he travelled to the southern confines of Russia under the directions and surveillance of the police officer. It was pretended that he was not a prisoner, but that a guard was placed over him for his own safety; but of this Mr. Holman bitterly and indignantly complains. Shortly after quitting Irkoutsk, on his way to Ekaterinburg, he discovered that he was not his own master, and says,

"I now met with the first marked indication of the hypocrisy of the Government in professing not to consider me in the light of a prisoner. As we approached Ekaterinburg I was particularly anxious, instead of proceeding to the town, to have rested at the house of my estimable friend Mr. M —, where I had received so much kindness on a former occasion, and whom I had promised to revisit should I return that way. This, however, was not permitted, and I was compelled to drive past his house without so much as being allowed to enter it. This was truly painful to me, and a violence inflicted on both my person and feelings, for which I know not how to offer the slightest palliation or excuse."

So impatient was the officer to arrive at their journey's end, that they travelled nine days and nights in succession, with only one night's repose at Omsk. During that period they proceeded 1,500 miles from Tomsk to Ekaterinburg, under such an intensity of cold that the thermometer seldom indicated less than the freezing point of Mercury. A description of the personal equipment for so formidable a journey may be interesting to the English reader.

"In the first place, I wore two pair of woollen stockings, with two pair of fur boots, which came above my knees, the inner ones made of the skin of the wild goat, the outer ones of leather, lined with fur, and having thick soles to them; added to these, my legs were enveloped in a thick fur cloak. The body, independent of my ordinary clothing, was covered over with a thickly wadded great-coat, over which I wore an immense shube, made of the skins of wolves, while the head was protected by a wadded-cap."

After much mortification, fatigue, and chagrin, Mr. Holman arrived at Poland, and gives the following interesting account of the salt mines of Wieliczka.

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"A short distance from Cracow are the celebrated Salt Mines of Wieliczka, which have now been worked for nearly six centuries. These mines, for depth, extent, and internal beauty of arrangement, are unequalled by any others in the known world. There are two ways for entering them; one by a spiral stair-case, with a landing or resting-place at every ten steps; the other by means of a rope and windlass, worked by horses; the latter is generally preferred, as being less fatiguing. Several persons may attach themselves to the hanging seats of the cable, and which being arranged, the descent commences. In about two minutes you arrive at the first story of the mine, when its various parts are exhibited, and the stranger must here be particularly careful not to separate himself from his company, as he may get lost within the numerous corridors, which form a complete labyrinth. Here you witness the cutting-out the masses of salt in large blocks, by means of levers, wedges, and other instruments, and sometimes it is blasted off with gunpowder, the report of the explosion of which, as re-echoed through the numerous and immense caverns, resembles the firing of cannon. Upwards of a thousand miners are employed in the various departments of the mine, who work eight hours every day, by the light of lamps.

"On the first floor the stranger should notice the Chapel of St. Anthony, where the pillars, pulpit, altar, and statues of the saints, are cut of solid salt. There is also a statue of Augustus the Second, formed of one piece of crystal salt, which is well deserving of inspection.

"The waters of the mine are conducted by canals to a spacious cavern, where they accumulate into a considerable and deep lake, over which a stranger is ferried in a flat-bottomed boat. This water is fully saturated with salt, and might, if necessary, be rendered very productive, by exposing it to evaporation. The excess of water is drawn out by hydraulic machinery, which is kept in action both day and night.

"Under the first story are two others, the whole extending to the depth of a thousand feet, and forming one of the most stupendous works of art ever witnessed, and comprising numerous galleries, corridors, and immense apartments, supported by massy columns of salt-rock."

Our traveller being now free from the surveillance of the feld-jäger, proceeded more at his ease through Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Wirtenburg, Berlin, Hanover, &c. making some very interesting observations during the journey, and arrived at Hull on the 20th of June, 1824.

120. *Cha-*

120. Dr. KITCHENER always publishes useful and curious things, and though the necessity of appearance in many classes of life, is the bitterest enemy which economy has to encounter, yet the *Housekeeper's Ledger* proposes very wise remedies for diminishing much of the evils of unavoidable expence.

121. *Characters and Opinions* profess to be the contents of a lady's Album, and Mrs. HONORIA BLUE is the ostensible editor; but no doubt the effusions of some common-place canter.

122. Mr. NEWTON's *Appendix to Euclid's Elements* contains exercises on the propositions, which must of course be useful.

123. We have been highly amused with the *Peep at the Pilgrims*. The elegant simplicity and delicate maidenism of the pretty Miriam Grey, whose very prattlement abounds with wisdom and grace; the arch wit of Peregrine White, a character admirably supported; the cant of the Puritans and their uncharitable bigotry, make this novel a literary pigeon-pie excellently seasoned with discriminations of character.

124. Mrs. TAYLOR's *Itinerary, or Picture of a Traveller in the Wilderness* is eloquent, and often beautiful; but we warn her against destroying the effect of her powers by common-place and cant about the burden of sin (see p. 24, &c.) the meaning of Christianity being simply this philosophical fact, that under our material corrupted conformation, we cannot be perfect, and that where there is passion, there will be vice. Before the fall, the passions were less potent, and the abstract feelings far more pleasurable, so that man could not err.

125. Mr. POWLETT's *Christian Truth* may be read with edification. His letter on Predestination, and his just remark, p. 217, that "Predestination is not Fate," and that "St. Paul's Predestination is not Calvin's Predestination" (*Ibid.*) we particularly distinguish.

126. Mr. MORISON's *Important Advice to the World* is intended to recommend certain pills, &c. which he vends. To say more, it would be necessary for us to take the pills; but this we decline, because it is a rule with us not to take one drop more physic than we can possibly help. The advice given in the book showing how we may avoid disease must tend to a good purpose. It is often very judicious.

127. Concerning Mr. STEWART's *Discourses on the Advent*, we have only to say, that he is very zealous, and quite (in the modern phrase) evangelical. Mr. S. page 810, applies the "end of the world," in

Isaiah liii. 10, 11) to the British Isles, and deduces from the text an obligation to support the Bible Societies, &c. For our own parts, what others would do by such means, we should do by religious and moral education.

128. Mr. STEVENSON's *Manual of Family Devotion* is judiciously compiled, (in the main, from the Liturgy) and the work is well executed.

129. Mr. PICART's Novel, entitled, the *Novice, or Man of Integrity*, is written in the manner of Le Sage, to expose the mean selfishness of unworthy relatives, who use their kindred as the Parasitical plants do timber trees, gormandize upon them when they are thriving, and lend them no support under decay. The Novice is a good man, whom nothing can divert from uprightness, and, in the end, he finds more happiness than his designing connections.

130. *Isabella, or the Orphan Cousin*, by the daughter of a Clergyman, is an excellent model for the formation of an amiable character in girls. Cornish too is a fine manly boy. This authoress is happy in drawing characters.

131. Mr. PORQUET's *Tresor de l'Ecolier Francais* verifies what it pretends to, viz. to be a work answering in a great measure the purpose of a Grammar, Exercise-Book, Vocabulary, and Dialogue.

132. *Tales of the Ardennes*, by DERWENT CONWAY, is supposed to be written by Mr. D. H. INGLIS, who, we understand, delivered a course of lectures at the Music-hall, Leeds, on the Literature of Modern Europe, including notices relative to the arts of music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. These Tales are nine in number, and are inscribed in gratitude "to the gentle spirit of Lawrence Sterne." One of them, containing a defence of suicide, is absolutely disgusting; but which the author consoles himself will do no harm. The last tale, "*Camille-du-fay*," is in our opinion the best. The progress of attachment to gaming is strikingly exhibited; but there is not a sufficient moral or finale either to this or any of the other tales to render them interesting.

133. *Hints to Churchwardens relative to the repair and improvement of Parish Churches*, is a satirical little work, the design of which is more meritorious than the execution. It displays with some degree of humour in twelve coloured plates, with accompanying remarks, the *chef-d'œuvres* of that tasteful race, the guardians of our sacred edifices. The design is good; but the author's amateur pencil has churchwardenized even what he intended to represent the productions of earlier days.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, June 24.

Sir WM. BROWN's gold medals were last week adjudged as follows :—

Greek Ode.—W. Selwyn, St. John's College.
Latin Ode.—Robert Snow, St. John's College.

Epigrams.—B. H. Kennedy, St. John's College.

Subjects :—*For the Greek Ode.*

'Αδελφὶ ἐπιφανὺς παρὰ γῆ ταφός.

Latin Ode.—Academia Cantabrigiensiis tot
novis ædificiis ornata.

Greek Epigram.

Περὶ σοὶ πάντες οἱ ὕμνω λόγοι.

Latin Epigram.—Summum jus, summa injuria.

MANUSCRIPT OF HOMER.

The ancient manuscript of Homer in the possession of Mr. W. Banks (see p. 449) is written on papyrus of the usual yellowish colour, in capital letters, most beautifully and carefully formed, of the make and figure common towards the latter end of the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt; there is no separation between the words, which is the same in all the most ancient MSS.; but the verses are all kept distinct, and arranged in columns, with a large margin between them, each column containing from forty-two to forty-four lines, occupying the breadth of the roll, with the exception of a small margin at the top and bottom. The roll (being the last, doubtless, of twenty-four distinct rolls or volumes) never contained more than the last book of the Iliad; of this (the outermost part having been destroyed by use and time) the first hundred and twenty-six lines are wanting, and the marks of the thumb in unrolling the volume are visible in some of the other folds or pages, and have obliterated a few words: the remainder is quite perfect to the end of the book.

APPARATUS FOR AVOIDING SUFFOCATION.

At the late distribution of rewards by the Society of Arts, the large silver medal, and 50 guineas, were granted to Mr. J. Roberts, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, a working collier, for his apparatus to enable persons to breathe in air loaded with smoke and other suffocating vapours. This very ingenious and useful instrument has already been described in different periodical works. It consists of a covering for the head, with glasses for the eyes. The breathing part is a sort of proboscis, the extremity of which is filled with sponge; this being wetted, corrects the air as it enters. The Secretary stated, that he and other members of the Society saw the inventor use this in-

strument. Armed with it, he fearlessly entered, and remained in places, where, if not so provided, he must have been suffocated. He remained in those places without feeling any inconvenience, except that which arose from the heat. This discovery would enable firemen, and others, to go into rooms which they otherwise could not enter—and it would be of especial service in checking fires on board ships. It would also be useful, in preventing persons employed in various manufacturing processes, from inhaling dust, or particles prejudicial to health.

NEW METAL.

A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, an able chymist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.

HUMAN TIME PIECE.

The following singular account appears in a recent number of a valuable French work, the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged 66, has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells, and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations or sounds produced. Being on board the steam-boat on the Lake of Geneva, on July 14, 1823, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a conversation the most diversified with those standing by; and farther, to indicate by the voice, the moment when the hand passed over the quarter minutes, or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of it is thus given: "I have acquired by imitation, labour, and patience, a movement which neither thoughts nor labour, nor any thing can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space

space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually."

HYENA CAVES IN DEVONSHIRE.

Professor Buckland has lately examined two caves in Devonshire, in both of which he found, in a bed of mud beneath a crust of calc-sinister, gnawed fragments and splinters of bones, with teeth of hyenas and bears. There were no entire bones, except the solid ones of the toes, heels, &c. as at Kirkdale, which were too hard for the teeth of the hyena. They appear simply to have been dense, but less abundantly inhabited than that of Kirkdale. In the same cave Professor Buckland found one tooth of the rhinoceros, and two or three only of the horse.

SURGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Hickman, of Shiffnall, has published a letter, in which he endeavours to prove that a man who is to undergo any painful operation, may previously, and with safety, be rendered torpid, or be subjected to a temporary suspension of animation, by artificial means, and that whilst in this state the requisite operation may be performed on him, unattended with the ordinary suffering, or any hemorrhage. Dr. Hickman, in support of his theory, details eight experiments which he has made on animals, and says he should not hesitate a moment to become the subject of the experiment he recommends, if he were under the necessity of suffering any severe operation.—Notwithstanding Dr. H.'s confidence, it may be doubted whether the pain of his operation, and especially in the recovery, would not equal, or perhaps surpass, that experienced in the usual mode of operation.

SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

A line of railway, nearly a mile long, on the suspension principle, having been constructed at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, by Mr. Gibbs, of that place, it was lately opened for inspection before a numerous assemblage of spectators. The railway consists of a single elevated line of surface, supported upon posts of wood, at the distance of about ten feet from each other. The average height of this road above the ground is from two to three feet. The carriage has two wheels, one placed before the other; and two receptacles for goods, which are suspended, one on each side, the centre of gravity being below the surface of the rail. At two o'clock seven carriages were put in motion, each carriage containing an oblong box, suspended on either side of the rail line, in which three of the company were seated, with a quantity of bricks stowed beneath the seats for ballast; thus one horse drew 40 passengers, besides an immense

weight of bricks. The experiment answered in every respect.

A NATURAL EOLIAN LYRE.

Near Tryberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, there is a chaam in a mountain, not only remarkable for the romantic nature of the scene, but for the extraordinary sounds which occasionally issue from it. This latter peculiarity was first observed at the end of the seventeenth century, by some soldiers stationed on the adjoining heights, who heard melodious tones resounding from the tops of some fir-trees, which grow beside a water-fall in a neighbouring wood. The current of air ascending and descending through the chaam, receives a counter impulse from an abrupt angle of rock, and acting on the tops of the trees and shrubs, forms a natural Eolian Harp, the tones of which are accompanied to the gurgling of the neighbouring waterfall. The religious spirit, which was the prevailing characteristic of the age, led the soldiers to regard this phenomenon as the result of supernatural agency. On approaching the spot whence the music issued, they found affixed to the tallest of the group of fir-trees, a wooden image of the Virgin, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. This image was fixed up in the year 1680, by Frederick Schwab, a citizen of Tryberg, as a memorial of his having been cured of leprosy by the water of the mountain spring. The soldiers, however, conjectured that the image had been brought thither by Angels, and that the aerial music which had attracted them to the spot was the singing of a celestial choir, in the praise of the Mother of God. They placed a tin capsule over the image, and inscribed upon it the following words: *Sancta Maria, patrona militum, ora pro nobis*. Near the image was placed a box for the reception of offerings, which soon became sufficiently numerous to defray the expences of erecting a wooden chapel on the spot.

SALE AT EVANS'S.

There are no bounds to the rapacity of collectors of books and manuscripts, nor any reasonable limits to the prices which articles of any curiosity relating to literature obtain at the present day. At this sale three manuscript romances on vellum, viz. *Le Roman du Roy Arts*, *Le Roman de Lancelot du Lac* et de *San Gréal*, and *Recueil d'Histoires Sacrées et Profanes*, were purchased by Mr. Thorpe for 215*l*. Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, illustrated, was bought by Mr. Soane, for 180 guineas. The Marlborough Gems were purchased by Mr. Pettigrew, to enrich the splendid library of the Duke of Sussex, for 57*l*. 15*s*. A Collection of Original Notes on the Greek Anthologia, in manuscript by the poet Gray, was sold to Thorpe for 53*l*.

11s. Rogeri Baconis Opuscula, an ancient manuscript upon vellum, with the autograph of Sir Kenelm Digby, produced 51*l.*; and Proeli Expositio in Platonis Opera, a very ancient manuscript upon vellum, apparently of the twelfth century, with the autograph, likewise, of Sir Kenelm Digby, were, we believe, bought by Thorpe for the Bodleian Library, since it would appear, by the inscription in each, that Sir Kenelm intended to bequeath them to that institution—they cost 82*l.* 10*s.* Camden's Britannia, enlarged by Gough and illustrated, produced 190*l.*; and Col. Bagwell gave 63*l.* 5*s.* for Butler's Hudibras, by Gray, illustrated. Other works were sold at equally extravagant prices. The six days' sale realized between four and five thousand pounds.

ROMAN GOLD COIN.

Some days since, as a farmer was ploughing a field a little distance from Exeter, he turned up a beautiful gold coin of Domitian, the Roman Emperor, in the highest state of preservation. The inscriptions on the legend are as follow, viz.:—Obverse, CAES. AVG. F. DOMIT. COS. III. (with a laurel head). Reverse, PRINCEPS JUVVENTUT. (with an elegant full-length female figure). This curious and ancient coin, weighing 113 grains, is now in the possession of Mr. Shirley Woolmer.

The Councillor Slottsoff, in a tour of in-

spection which he recently made in the mountains beyond the lake of Baikal, in Siberia, having occasion to explain to the eldest of the tribes of Bouriatas, on the banks of the Selenga, the most simple mode of teaching their children to write, he was much surprised to learn from them that their lamas were in the habit of using boards covered with sand in teaching arithmetic to their pupils, and that this method had been originally borrowed from Thibet.

Matthew Broemmark, a learned Danish mathematician, has invented a new Steam Carriage which can be easily guided, and travel, it is said, fourteen leagues in an hour. The first experiment was made sixty leagues from the capital. The carriage loaded with passengers, set out half an hour past eleven from the place where it was built, and arrived at the gates of Copenhagen at a quarter before five. Mr. Broemmark intends to make a journey to Paris.

It has been thought that glass was permeable to water—the fact was verified in a voyage to South Africa; two empty spherical bottles, hermetically sealed, were made use of; which, with the assistance of leads, were sunk 200 fathoms into the sea;—ten men were a quarter of an hour raising them; at that depth the pressure was equal to 36 atmospheres nearly (the weight of an atmosphere 15*lbs.* on a square inch, or 2,160 pounds on a square foot) and they were found to be full of water.

SELECT POETRY.

HERO AND LEANDER.

"NAY, Dearest, steal not thus away,
Unless some other Love attends;
Wait, 'till the near approach of day
Shall call you to your home and friends."

The maiden thus with tears address'd
Him whom she long had lov'd so dear;
Her head reclin'd upon his breast,
All moisten'd with the gushing tear.

Encircled by her snow-white arms,
Leander press'd her to his heart,
Then gazing on her heavenly charms,
"Too soon my sweetest Love we part."

"Yet part we must;—the cruel feud
Which calls me hence by wayward fate,
But lately was again renew'd,
In terms of anger, scorn, and hate."

"Think, should thy Father find me here,
Small chance I'd have of longer life,
My heart's-blood, nay Love, thine more
dear,
Would scarce obliterate the strife."

"Yet think not I forget the vows
By which thou'rt sworn to be my bride,
Needs no reproaches to arouse
Affection for my own heart's pride."

"Wait till to-morrow's twilight calls
Night's bird to leave her lonely nest,
And far from these thy father's halls
I'll clasp thee, Hero, to my breast."

"One kiss, another, now adieu,
To-morrow will I claim my bride."
He tore himself away, and threw
His stalwart limbs into the tide.

Heard ye the bitter'n's awful scream
Join'd to the ocean's troubled roar?
Saw ye not by the pale moon's beam
A lifeless corse upon the shore?

'Twas thus Leander found his death,—
Not long his Love surviv'd his doom,
She sicken'd, droop'd, resign'd her breath,
And met her lover in the tomb. H.W.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS.

Membra disjecta Poeta.

SICK of the vain pursuits that charm the
crowd,
Fain would I wake the solemn song, like him
The sojourner at Welwyn, who of yore,
When wearied Nature sunk in deep repose,
Beneath the sable canopy of Night,
Took

Took pillowless his contemplative round,
Commercing with the stars; close to whose
side

Appear'd Urania, daughter of the skies,
Prompting his moral musings; she sublim'd
Th' admonitory strain, and gave to paint
The pigmy pomp of perishable man.

Supremely gifted Bard, my high emprise
Resembles thine—Oh, had I but the power
To frame, like thine, my disconnected lay!
Arduous th' attempt;—yet haply through
the maze

Of "*Desultory Thoughts*" may be descri'd,
Some happy lines to please the tasteful mind;
Some useful truth to mend the chaste'n'd
heart:—

The cause I advocate demands a pen
Dipp'd in Messiah's reservoir of Life!—
Jehovah claims the firstlings of my song,
Author of Light and Life; who being gave
To me, the humblest of his works below!
But weak the touch of sublunary harp
To sound th' achievements of Omnipotence!
Meet theme for seraph lyres in realms of
bliss

Vocal with Hallelujahs!—strains divine,
Such as angelic choirs unceasing sing
In countless myriads round his burning
throne!— [Power

Before the birth of Time, his sovereign
Created Heaven and Earth—his Spirit mov'd
Upon the Waters. Earth was formless then,
And void, and darkness brooded o'er the
deep,

"Let there be Light!" th' Almighty said—
and Light

From Heaven's bright portals issuing, bared
to view

The realms of Chaos. *Dust* assume a form
Meet for a soul celestial! thunder'd forth
The Word Omnipotent! and instant *Dust*
Sprung into life—*frail, disobedient Dust*.
Plac'd in the blissful bowers of Paradise—
Of each delicious fruit allowed to taste,—
Save one—one only interdicted tree;
A test of gratitude for gifts bestow'd
Surpassing power of payment—debts in-
curr'd

For Happiness and Life unknowing end.—
The Tempter triumph'd—Adam death en-
tail'd

On all his race—obnoxious to the pang,
Of mental and corporeal ill; Despair,
The Child of Gloom, and every form of woe
That haunts the regions of mortality!—
Whom God's eternal Justice would consign
To Hades' depths and ever-during pain—
Did not his more transcendent Mercy stay
Th' uplifted Thunderbolt—and bid him live:
Repentant live, by God's own Son redeem'd!
Oh, thou kind Father to a thankless race!
Teach me Thyself! thy ways unsearchable,
Give me t' adore in mute astonishment!
With thee begin—with thee conclude my
song—

And never—never—let me stray from Thee!

Bath, June 8.

D. CABANEL.

ESTO PERPETUA.

CHILDREN of battle! ye who fearless
bled, [strife;
Or crown'd with vict'ry, or in doubtful
Oh might ye yet again those regions tread,
Which first beheld your earliest dawn of
life!

Vain the desire: the Immortal Mind,
When heroes yield their latest breath,
Leaves war, and toil, and woe behind,
With kindred spirits join'd in death.

Nought, save the powerful call
Of Him who form'd us all,
May bid these mould'ring ashes live;
Again inspire the heavy clay,
Again dart down the ethereal ray:

And to an earthly frame a Godlike spirit give.
But yet, though upward through yon azure
skies,

The warrior's and the hero's blest retreat,
No eye may pierce, nor mortal pinion rise,
While this dull soil retards their weary feet;

Though numerous worlds divide
The sons of heaven and sons of earth;
Yet oft they meet, and own with pride
Their high illustrious birth.

From Him the Eternal source
Immortals hold their course;

To Him their great Original they tend;
Let dust to dust return
Laid in the monumental urn;

The breath of Heaven shall still to Heaven
ascend.

What wonder, then, when sleep
O'er all her gloomy sway extends,
If souls with souls hold converse deep?
Nor death avail to sep'rate friends.

Where rest the brave,
Who now to calm repose their senses yield—
Perchance, while stems their bark old
Ocean's wave,

Or floats their banner on the tented field;—
There shadowy forms descend;
Both sea and land proclaim their care;
No storms the billows rend,
No breath disturbs the air.

Again we hear the well-known voice,
While in the much-lov'd form again our eyes
rejoice:

"Sweet be thy sleep! and may the bed of
heather,

Nature's own couch, more grateful be,
Than if the downy feather
Were strew'd beneath for thee!

Their watch thy friendly band have set;
Sleep on; fatiguing cares forget;
Still from above propitious smiles Heaven's
Lord,

On him who draws the sword
Obedient to his country's call.

For her their lives who give;
Whose voice in death is heard—'May she
for ever live!'

Shall rise to starry realms by such a glorious
fall.

Sleep on! to-morrow's morn shall view
War's clouded front, and helmets laid low—
Steeds

Steeds through press all madly rushing—

The headlong charge—the desperate stand—

The flashing eye—the uplifted brand—
The life-blood red in torrents gushing!
Sweet be thy slumbers! seek thou not to learn

For whom the fates the victor's wreath
shall twine;

No mortal eye the future may discern;
Enough for thee, an envied lot is thine.
Straight lies the hero's path through foes
opposing,

Still where the ranks are thickest, hew
thy way;

Round the sun's orb when the dark clouds
are closing,

Oft brighter streams the ray.

Now part we: vainly wouldst thou know,
Or whence I come or whither go,
Time, soon or late, shall prove

That souls in life allied,
By virtue join'd, and valour tried,
Shall meet in death, nor aught again di-
vide

The strong eternal chain of love."

B—d—m.

C. A. G.

TO THE MOON.

Written at Midnight.

'TIS night, and solemn silence reigns,
And no intrusive sound
Disturbs the meditative hour,
With tranquil beauty crown'd.

Night's ebon curtain drawn o'er all,
The moon's full orb unfurls;
Which sheds a ray of cheering light
On other distant worlds.

Attendant on her silent course,
Ten thousand stars appear;
In silent sacred majesty,
Around her rolling sphere.

O beauteous orb, that from afar
Diffuseth light below;
Direct my thoughts to Him on high,
Who driest the mourner's woe.

Then will this silent midnight hour,
Be sacred made to me;
An emblem of that peaceful state,
The blessed only see.

For by Jehovah's first command,
You cheer'd night's chasm gloom;
And so our faith in Jesu's name
Sheds light beyond the tomb.

Yon passing clouds like sin and grief,
Which darken souls below;
And oft o'er-arched Hope's steady beam
With transient tints of woe;

Pass briefly o'er my radiant course,
And melt in light away:
Even so shall melt our earthly grief
In Heaven's eternal ray!

May, 1825.

T. N.

LINES FROM ARIOSTO.

*La Virginnella come la rosa
Scoprir non ossa il primo ardore. Ariosto.*

THE modest virgin, blooming as the rose,
Within whose breast sweet innocency
flows,

Fears to betray soft love's pure stream,
When first she feels its rising gleam.
The fragrant rose, to Nature true,
Assumes its wonted crimson hue,
When blooming on a Summer's day,
And lighten'd by the Sun's bright ray.
Even as the Maiden blush doth prove
The powerful charm—the spell of love,
When stands before her dark bright eye,
The youth who vows her constancy.
The rose is fair, as is the maid,
When her fair virtues are display'd,
The rose doth oft repose in rest
Upon her fair and ivory breast.
Then do her charms controul the heart,
'Tis then that Nature shines apart,
'Tis then two flowers divinely fair
Do breathe alike the ambient air.
They both are fair when in their bloom,
They both oft droop, alas! too soon,
They form a spotless simile,
They both are doom'd to fade and die.

J. H. B.

CANZONE.

SWEET Lady, do but deign to smile
On one who loves thee dear,
Look but on me, my love, awhile,
While now I seek thee here.

The locks which play around thy brow,
Are darker than the raven's hue;
Thine eye which shines so brightly now,
Is lovelier than the sapphire's blue.

Oh! now I feel within my breast
A secret rising power,
Which swells my heart, dissolves my rest,
And kindles every hour.

Sweet Lady, do but deign to smile
On one who loves thee true,
Look but on me, my love, awhile,
I breathe—I live for you.

J. H. B.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

FILL up again the sparkling bowl!
Laugh sober care away!
Bacchus alone shall me controul,
To him I'll homage pay.

Under thy banners I will stand,
A God who knows no sorrow;
For with thy goblet in my hand,
I care not for to-morrow.

In love we may expect a frown,
At morn may gain a sigh;
The marriage bed may be of down,
Yet babes will surely cry.

Then let us drink, for death will take
The sober and the merry;
We all must pass that gloomy lake,
In dull old Charon's ferry.

ETOWENSIS.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

Mr. *Hume*, after making a variety of observations on the present state of the CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND, and on the corruptions to which it gave rise, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining whether the services performed were commensurate to the salaries received by the members of that Establishment. The Hon. Gent. stated that it appeared by the official returns, that the Church had annually at its disposal two millions of money: and he was satisfied that the hundredth part of that sum would sufficiently remunerate the clergy for discharging their functions. The average value of each benefice was 500*l.*; and, by the returns, it appeared that Ireland contained 1,269 benefices; and out of that number there were 531 non-residents, dignitaries included.—Mr. *Canning* contended that to accede to the motion would be a violation of one of the articles of the Union, which was to the effect, “that a complete union should be established between the Churches of England and Ireland in doctrine and discipline.” Parliament had not the right of dealing with the property of the Church, so as to make it available for public purposes. If there was one species of interest more than another that should be held sacred, it was that with which the resolution of the Hon. Gent. proposed to tamper.—Sir *F. Burdett* spoke in support of the motion.—Mr. *Peel* strenuously opposed it, saying that he would never consent to principles which sanctioned the violation of the lawful rights and possessions of the Church. On a division the motion was lost by a considerable majority.

June 16. Mr. *Brougham* presented a petition from an individual named Bishop *Burnett*, complaining of various acts of oppression by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and praying for inquiry. The Hon. Gent. said, if the allegations in the petition were true, the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset merited impeachment. The petitioner had memorialized the Governor respecting grievances under which he suffered; but his Lordship denounced that memorial as a libel on himself, violently seized his papers, and banished him the colony. The author of the foul charges was in reality a Mr. *Jones*, a surveyor of

lands, and the Learned Gentleman declared that person to be no other than “*Oliver the Spy*,” and he had no doubt that *Edwards* and *Mitchell* were also there. With respect to the conduct of Lord Charles, if these facts turned out to be true, he himself would move his impeachment. The Learned Gentleman then moved that the petition be printed.—Mr. *W. Horton* desired the House to suspend its judgment, not doubting that many of the charges resulted from conspiracy.—Mr. *Hume* dwelt on the abuses of the Government at the Cape, and said he had within a few hours seen a person who bore out all the charges in the petition against Lord Charles Somerset now before the House. Some change in the system of Colonial Government was peremptorily called for.—Mr. *Brougham* said that he should at a future time refer the petition to a Select Committee.

June 17. The House having formed a Committee of SUPPLY, Mr. *Huskinson* explained the alterations which he had made since the recess in the Resolutions which he had proposed to Parliament before Easter, for the reduction and abolition of prohibitory or import duties on articles of foreign growth, or manufactures. These alterations consisted chiefly in making some of the reductions progressive instead of immediate. He also announced some new ones. The duty on books printed 20 years ago was to be reduced from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.*; that on books printed since that period from 7*l.* to 5*l.* The duty of 50*l.* per cent. on all foreign vessels broken up in this country was to be given up altogether, and that upon pepper reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound to 1*s.*—The Linen Duties were to continue for eight years longer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

Earl *Grosvenor* presented a petition from a person named *Gummon*, complaining of the DELAYS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY, and of a rule of Equity which refuses the interest of unpaid annuities chargeable upon estates in that Court. The petitioner stated that he was an annuitant on the late Duke of Queensberry; that that estate had been for ten years in Chancery, and that he had been all that time deprived of his annuity, with the assurance that if ever he received it, he should receive it without one farthing interest.—The Lord Chancellor said that this case was a full illustration of the justice

of the complaints made against the Court of Chancery. The fact was that the estate of the late Duke of Queensberry was so complicated between English and Scottish claims variously determinable in the Courts of the respective countries, that the Court of Chancery was obliged to hold over the bulk of the funds in its hands to await the final decision of the Scottish Courts, which had not yet been made, and which, if a judgment might be formed from the conflicting nature of the interlocutory decisions of some of the Scottish judges, was not likely to be made in a hurry. With respect to the rule refusing interest upon annuities in arrear, his Lordship said he felt that he had nothing to justify, as that was a rule of law above his power to alter; but he would not conceal he entirely approved of it.—Lord Redesdale confirmed the Learned Lord's opinion with respect to the rule in question, and animadverted with just indignation upon the conduct of the Solicitors in Chancery, who were, he said, the sole authors of whatever culpable delay existed in the practice of the Court.—Earl Grosvenor expressed a hope that the labours of the Chancery Commission would lead to an amendment of the system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 23.

Mr. Buxton introduced a motion upon the subject of the abominable anti-Christian persecution of Mr. Shrewsbury, a missionary on the Island of Barbadoes. After citing a multitude of irrefragable testimonials to the purity of Mr. Shrewsbury's character, and the strict discreteness of his conduct, the Hon. Member proceeded to detail the history of his sufferings, from the little vexatious tricks employed to disturb his congregation at first, to the open and outrageous destruction of his chapel in the middle of the day, by a mob headed by Magistrates and Lawyers, the demolition of his dwelling house and furniture, and his forcible expulsion from the Island, under the threatened penalty of death by the halter. These atrocious proceedings, Mr. Buxton said, had all occurred under the eye of the Governor, without the slightest interruption by him, and up to this hour they remained unpunished. He then detailed a number of the most insolent measures which the planters had adopted after their victory over Mr. Shrewsbury, such as forming committees of exclusion, sending ambassadors, and issuing proclamations against missionaries, in the name of "Captain Rock," and concluded by moving that the Missionary Church should be rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of outrages like that by which it had been destroyed.—Mr. W. Horton thought a more conciliatory measure than that proposed would be advisable.—Mr. Butterworth said,

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the Wesleyan Methodists had been of infinite service in extending religious instructions among the slaves in the West Indies.—Mr. Canning said, only one opinion could be formed as to the act in question—it was wholly unjustifiable in itself. He did not wish to speak in disparagement of the Wesleyan Methodists, but he must say, he preferred the Established Church, and he thought that a milder course might be advantageously pursued. As an amendment he would move, "that the House, having taken into consideration the papers relating to the demolition of the Methodist Chapel in Barbadoes, declare their utmost indignation at that scandalous and daring violation of the law; and having seen the instructions sent over by his Majesty's Secretary of State to the Governor of Barbadoes, to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage, express their concurrence in any measure his Majesty may deem necessary to secure the most ample protection and religious toleration to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in that colony."—Mr. Brougham approved of the amendment, but pledged himself that in the next Session, unless something substantial should be previously done, he would bring in a Bill for gradually and safely preparing for the final emancipation of the Negro Slaves.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

On the motion for the third reading of the "Equitable Loan Bank" Bill, the Lord Chancellor opposed the measure in a speech of some length, in which he pointed out the dangers likely to result from the establishment of a Company, whose numbers rendered it irresponsible to any penal prosecution; while, from its structure, it might, in a little time, obtain a monopoly, not only of the Pawnbroking trade, but of the whole trade of the country, and of the mortgage of all impignorated lands, and without fear of control practice the most extensive usury. In conclusion he moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read in six months.—Lord Dacre defended the Bill, and treated the Lord Chancellor's objections as merely technical.—The House then divided, when the amendment was carried (and the Bill of course rejected) by a majority of 27 to 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, the House went into a Committee on the COMBINATION LAWS. He took the opportunity to read from the evidence delivered before the Select Committee, to which the subject had been referred, several extracts, showing the formidable extent to which the confederated labourers engaged themselves, in some instances even to the commission of murder, should murder be thought necessary to advance the interests of the body in which they were incorporated. He also cited some cases

cases in which this dreadful system had been put into operation.—Mr. Hume defended the workmen, and imputed the chief part of the blame of the late disorders amongst them to their employers. A conversation followed upon the clause being read for rendering workmen liable to punishment, who by threats, intimidation, molestation, or insult, prevented men not associated with them, from working for the proscribed masters; in which the *Attorney-general*, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Hume, &c. participated. With respect to the word "insult," the words "molestation and obstruction" were substituted by the *Attorney-general*, and the clause was carried by a majority of 90 to 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the second reading of the FRIVOLOUS WRITS OF ERROR ABOLITION BILL.—The *Lord Chancellor*, without wishing to obstruct the progress of the measure, professed to entertain an opinion that it either went too far, or did not go far enough. He apprehended that the first ill effect of the Bill in its present form would be, to make defendants, who now for the sake of gaining time, suffer judgment by default, and sue out writs of error, pursue the same object by pleading the general issue, an equally dilatory and much more expensive process; and, secondly, it would compel plaintiffs to follow up at a great ex-

pense suits which they might institute solely to try the effect of intimidation.—In order to provide against these evils, and also to render the measure complete, his Lordship said that some provision ought to be made to compel defendants to substantiate their pleas. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

The House was occupied during nearly its whole sitting with the COMBINATION LAWS. Mr. *Hobhouse* and Mr. *Hume* were the chief opponents of the new Bill. On one occasion the Honourable Gentlemen divided against all the other Members present. In the end the Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

THE SPRING GUNS' ABOLITION BILL was lost, on the third reading, by a majority of one; the ayes being 31, the noes 32.

June 30. The Bill respecting the COMBINATION OF WORKMEN, was read a third time, and passed, after the insertion of three clauses—the first, that prosecutions under the Bill must commence within six months after the commission of the offence; the second, to limit the term of imprisonment of refractory witnesses to three months; and the third gives the individual convicted a right of appeal to the Quarter Sessions; but upon conviction at the Quarter Sessions, the offender is to pay the costs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A terrible accident happened at Rheims on the 19th May. As some soldiers of the garrison were preparing fire-works for the celebration of the coronation, a spark fell on the powder in the apartment. The explosion was dreadful. The roof of the house was thrown across the river, the trees of a public walk were torn up by the roots, the windows of the neighbouring houses were shattered at the distance of 300 paces, and about 60 of the artillerymen were killed or wounded. The bodies of four or five were buried under the ruins. Some were saved in an extraordinary manner, being thrown into the air, and alighting on their feet with slight injuries, in the neighbouring river, in gardens, in the streets, and on the tops of houses.

At a convent at Caen, in Normandy, they keep an exact terrier of all the lands which formerly belonged to the Monks of their order in England, in hopes it may be one day of use to them.

Religious Houses.

We are informed by the *Almanach du Clergé* that there are already 19,000 nuns (*religieuses*) in France, and the law which is to be discussed will permit an indefinite extension to this number. But the

communities which are to have a legal existence have made a much less rapid progress than Associations of Laymen under the colour of religion, but whose object is to re-establish the Jesuits, and propagate their maxims. These Associations have various names in the different departments, and in different towns, which concert the bond of union common to them all. The *Société des Missions de France*, established at Grenoble, has a particular organization, which we know from the papers of one of its members, who died in 1824, and from it an idea may be formed of what such Societies are in other places. This Association divides the town of Grenoble, which hardly contains 20,000 souls, into 20 sections; each section is to consist of forty members at least, taken from both sexes, and among all classes of the population. Each section is under the authority of an elder or dean. The whole society acknowledges two chiefs, one with the title of Ecclesiastical Rector, one of the *curés* of the town; the other with the title of the President of the Association, and this dignity is generally conferred on one of the Judges of the *Cour Royale*. Besides these two chiefs, the Association has other office-bearers, and a Central Council, one of its members being

no less a person than an Advocate-general: The members of all the sections meet on fixed days; the Deans of each section also meet under the Presidency of the Political Chief, and it is by their means orders are sent to the sections and the members. The Association acknowledges as its head the Superior-general of the Missions of France at Paris; but this is only a nominal thing, and only serves as a communication between the Association and the Jesuits. The Association has a church, and performs its devotions there; but the doors are shut when they are engaged in any particular business, which must be concealed from the profane. The members attend at processions, and practise all the rites of religion. The members are adopted by scrutiny. After a previous inquiry, the church doors are shut, the candidate is presented at the altar by two sponsors, mass is celebrated, he receives the sacrament, and takes an oath which obliges him to secrecy, and to obey the laws of the society. On the oath being taken, the members repair to the Sacristy, where the Political President addresses the new member on his duties to the society, one of which is, to give an account of every thing which he may hear or see, contrary to religion and the Monarchy. When an Ecclesiastic has found in any infant under his care a proper disposition, he presents him to the Society, which takes him as a novice: if he afterwards gives proofs of a wish to persevere, he is admitted a member. It is particularly among Schools, and at Universities, that they recruit their numbers by these youthful novices. The Statutes of the Society oblige the members to preserve in their behaviour the semblance of religion by fasting, and by eating on proper days no meat. They must hear mass every day, receive the sacrament frequently, and never go to a theatre. The influence of the Association has been remarkable, and some members who have hitherto lived in forgetfulness of all the duties of religion, have suddenly begun to practise all its ceremonies. Each member pays a certain sum per month, the minimum is fixed; and the money is all put in a chest, and is never taken out but for some object of general utility. It is said that at present fifty millions (francs) are levied in this manner in France. When the Society wants any money it implores the charity of its members, or makes a collection. The greater part of the members, particularly the females, are of the lowest classes, and only know of the Association as having a religious object; but those who give proofs of their devotedness are advanced to a higher rank, which initiates them into the secret. At Grenoble, as well as in the other parts of France, the members of this Society obtain the best employments; so that all those who look forward for promotion become members of this Society. The Society has

three establishments; one of them, the *Bibliothèque Religieuse*, is under direction of an Ecclesiastic, and contains from eight to ten thousand volumes. The journals and pamphlets suited to the particular party are to be met with there; and the books are sent to the inhabitants who wish to have them to read. Under the pretence of placing young women out at service, the ladies of the Society form a distinct branch, having for their object to learn all the secrets of private families. The third establishment is a Society of Bonnet Etudes, at the Ecole de Droit. Young men are inveigled into this establishment by the promise of advancement in the professions, and by the attractions of pleasure. For them a billiard table has been placed in one of the halls of the *Bibliothèque Religieuse*.—Such is the society at Grenoble; and by it we may form some idea of what the others are. The system is closely formed, and extends over the whole of France. Full of divisions, without dignity and without power, her institutions perverted, and even menaced with ruin, France already testifies to the evils of this system; but the future has in store for her some still severer lessons.

SPAIN.

The military executive commission of Spain has condemned a man to the galleys for ten years for having said that the Holy Virgin of Monserato was made of wood; and his counsel, for asserting the same opinion in his defence, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The following anecdote conveys an instance of besotted credulity and Catholic bigotry almost unparalleled in modern times.—During the great drought of last summer in Spain, prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst others in that of the village of *Las Cabezas de San Juan* in Andalusia, where the unfortunate Riego proclaimed the constitution. But it was in vain that the patron Saint Nicholas was worried with prayers: he was, it seems, not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell. However, on a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it, but though Saint Nicholas of *Las Cabezas de San Juan* is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The Curé being informed of the circumstance, came in full canonicals to the Saint, and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the Saint, by lowering his hand acceded to, and the Curé took the mission, and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:—*Abolish of the Blessed, May 1, 1804.*—My beloved Nicholas

lee—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country. You have no doubt forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else from your affectionate, (signed) THE ETERNAL FATHER." This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia but all over Spain.

PORTUGAL.

An Edict of the King of Portugal, repealing the whole body of prohibitory laws by which the trade of that kingdom has been hitherto confined and crippled, and substituting a duty of 30 per cent. has been published. Another instrument of the same date makes a considerable reduction in the export wine duty; the reserved revenue amounting to but two fifths of that formerly payable on the article.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The statements respecting the Greeks are contradictory. In one account, said to be official, brilliant success is claimed for them over the Egyptian fleet at Modon. The Greeks attacked with their fireships, and the result was the destruction of twenty vessels, which were anchored under the guns of that fortress. Of these, two were frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. The conflagration is stated to have communicated itself to the fortress; and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, at the end of which a terrible explosion took place.

Letters from Trieste, dated June 10, mention the intelligence of the fall of Navarino. The letters also state that great dissension and disunion prevailed amongst the Greeks.

AFRICA.

The African Slave Trade still flourishes, under the French flag. The boats of one English frigate, the *Maidstone*, boarded, in 11 days of June, 1824, no less than ten French vessels, at a single spot upon the coast of Africa, the measurement of which vessels was between 1,400 and 1,500 tons,

while they were destined for the incarceration of 3000 human beings! *La Sabine*, a vessel of only 269 tons, was inspected by the British officers, who ware, by the smooth-faced ruffians that manned her, shown through every part of the ship, and found to be prepared for peaking together 300 male and 200 female Negroes! The publicity and impunity with which the French flag is thus made the cover for unheard-of crimes, Commodore Bullen declares to be an evil which has a tendency to aggravation every hour.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

CANADA.—Great rejoicings appear to have taken place in the British North American possessions, on receiving the intelligence of the Free Trade Acts lately brought into Parliament. At Halifax, and other places, the inhabitants waited upon the Governor with congratulations, and celebrated the news by entertainments of every description.

BUENOS AYRES.—According to a report drawn up by a Committee of British Merchants on the past and present state of the Trade with the Rio de la Plata, the improvement of the trade of Buenos Ayres, since its separation from Spain, has been very remarkable. In the year 1796 the exports from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres amounted to 2,800,000 dollars, and the imports to Cadiz from Buenos Ayres to 5,000,000 dollars, which, as Spain possessed an entire monopoly, may be stated as the whole trade of that Viceroyalty. In the year 1822, according to the returns of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres, the imports are estimated at eleven million dollars, of which nearly one half were received from Great Britain direct. In the same year the exports from Buenos Ayres are estimated at 6,700,000 dollars. The increase in the trade of Buenos Ayres will appear far more striking when it is stated that under that name was returned to the Spanish Government the whole trade with Paraguay and Upper Peru, which is now from political causes wholly suspended. It is estimated that while the Colonial System existed all manufactured and other European goods sold for *three times their present prices*, while the produce of the country was given in exchange for a *fourth part* of what is now paid for it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 9. — At Holyrood-house, Lord Strathallan was elected one of the Representative Peers of Scotland, *vice* Balcarras.

LYNNINGTON, June 18.—That part of the New Forest which adjoins a place called *Shirley Holmes* (about three miles from this

town), indicates that it was, at some remote period, not only thickly inhabited, but strongly fortified in that peculiar manner which the early British adopted to secure themselves against the inroads of their enemies. The principal encampment or town is surrounded by double and treble banks and ditches, and situated on the point of a gently

gently sloping hill. There are innumerable banks branching off in various directions, and to a considerable distance from the camp varying in size and strength, as the liability of the situation to assault required. About 300 yards from the inclosed area are several tumuli, encompassed, as is generally the case, by small banks forming different angles. One of these barrows measures 140 yards in circumference, and has been 12 or 18 feet high (part being removed), encircled by a fosse. There are others of small dimensions, two of which were some years ago opened by Mr. Warner, author of the History of Lymington. Another, which is within a few yards of the latter, was left untouched, and it is probable it might have been overlooked at the time from its being so much depressed, it not being more than 18 or 20 inches above the natural soil. This barrow was about a week since opened by two gentlemen who are connected with Messrs. Greenwood and Kentish in a new survey of this county. On removing part of the barrow an urn was discovered, which was placed in an inverted position in a cist, or cell, formed in the natural soil, deep enough to receive the urn, about three inches only appearing above the level. Its contents were wood ashes intermixed with a portion of sand and small pieces of bone highly calcined. The urn was nearly decomposed, and required great care to extract it: its depth was about 16 inches; diameter at the top, 11 inches; bottom 4 inches; and the greatest diameter in the middle, about 13 inches. The urn was surrounded by a quantity of black earth and sand, which had evidently undergone the action of fire. Over the urn was a thin covering of fine white sand, in which pieces of charcoal were found. The whole was then protected by the gravel and heath soil which formed the barrow. No pieces of warlike implements, coins, or trinkets, were found. The urn was made of very coarse clay, unburnt, and of the simplest workmanship. Taking these circumstances into consideration, there can be little doubt, if any, but this is a truly British work. Its contiguity to Buckland Rings is no proof that it is either Saxon or Danish, as some have imagined.

Organic Remains.—The bones and teeth of a gigantic species of crocodile, together with bones of various species of animals of the order of Sauriens, or lizards, have recently been discovered near *Cuckfield*, in Sussex, in the stratum called green sand, which lies under the chalk in that county. One of these animals appears, from its bones, to have been of a most enormous size, not less than sixty feet in length, its bulk and height were equal to those of the elephant. It belongs to a species hitherto undescribed.—The form of the teeth indicate that it lived upon vegetables; the celebrated anatomist, Bagon Cuvier, who has seen speci-

mens of these teeth, is decidedly of this opinion. In this respect it resembles the American lizard, called the *Iguana*, which is herbivorous, and lives principally in trees. It also nearly resembles the *Iguana* in the structure of its bones, and from this resemblance it has been proposed to call the fossil animal, found near *Cuckfield*, the *Iguanodon*. The bones are in possession of Mr. Mantell, surgeon, Lewes. From the remains of birds and vegetables found with the *Iguanodon*, it appears to have been a land animal, or to have lived in marshes. An animal of nearly equal size, and also allied in form to the crocodile, was found some years since at *Lyme*; its monstrous head is now in the possession of Mr. Johnson of Clifton, near Bristol; but this animal had paddles like the turtle, and is supposed to have been an inhabitant of the ocean. The *lias stratum*, in which the remains of many new species of animals allied to the crocodile are most frequently found, runs along the whole southern side of Oxfordshire, from Lutterworth to Shipston.

June 20. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day, a most destructive fire broke out in the village of *Hamiton Clyst*, about four miles from Exeter on the London road; it proceeded from a bake-house or a blacksmith's shop, which nearly adjoined each other; both were instantaneously on fire; the wind being rather high, the flames communicated with the houses opposite, and spreading with rapidity (the roofs being mostly thatch, and from the state of the weather, dry as tinder), up the village, *cleared* as it went on both sides of the road till it reached the Parsonage-house, having in the space of three hours reduced nearly the whole of this thriving place to ashes. Two fire-engines arrived from Exeter in time to save the premises of the Rev. Mr. Bagnell, and the remainder of the village. Unfortunately when the fire broke out nearly the whole of the inhabitants were absent at their labour in the fields. From 32 to 34 dwelling-houses were destroyed; and the distress produced was indescribable. Many gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood opened their houses and barns to shelter the sufferers. The remains of two aged people were found among the ruins.

In the Court of King's Bench an action was brought by Mr. Blore, an architect, against Mr. Stockdale, the bookseller, for a libel on the plaintiff which appeared in the "Memoirs of Harriette Wilson," a well-known work published by the defendant. It was alleged that the libel was in every way calculated to injure the plaintiff; while, on the other hand, Mr. Stockdale, who defended his own cause, maintained that the allusion to the plaintiff was by no means made out. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 300*l*.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 17. To be Maj.-gen. in the Army: Col. Campbell.—To be Majors in the Army: Capts. Hull, Timpon, Runney, Ross, Perry, Astlett, Garthwaite, and Priddle.—To be Lieut.-gens.: Major-gens. Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B. Cuppage, Dyce, Corner, Gordon, Clarke, Blackford, Grant, Baillie, Cuppage, Laurence, Sir G. Martin-dale, K.C.B. Rumley, Sir G. S. Brown, K.C.B. and Sir T. Brown.—To be Major-gens.: Col. Cunningham, Shuldham, Leitch, Pierce, and Hewitt.—To be Colonels: Lieut.-cols. Carpenter, Caldwell, and Osburne.—3d Reg. of Light Drag. Brevet Col. Lord R. Manners, to be Lieut.-col.—4th Ditto, Major Sale to be Lieut.-col. without purch. vice Fendall.—6th Reg. of Drag. Lieut.-col. Keane, to be Lieut.-col.—5th Ditto, Lieut.-col. Sutherland, from the 2d W. I. Reg. to be Lieutenant.—9th Ditto, Brevet Colonel Campbell, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Peebles, to be Major, vice Campbell.—11th Ditto, Lieutenant-col. Knightley, to be Lieut.-col. vice Fitz Clarence, appointed to the 7th Foot.—15th Ditto, Major Mackintosh, to be Major, vice Connolly.—16th Brevet Col. Ximenes, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.—38th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Evans, to be Lieut.-col. without purchase: Capt. Baillie, to be Major, vice Evans.—43th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Stackpoole, to be Lieut.-col. without purchase, vice Ximenes.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Stackpoole, to be Major, vice Stackpoole.—52d Ditto, Lieut.-col. Ferguson, 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—56th Ditto, Capt. Cairnes, to be Major, by purchase, vice Montague.—59th Reg. of Foot.—To be Majors: Maj. Bathurst, vice Graham, Brevet Maj. Cust, vice Bathurst.—63d Ditto, Brevet Major Fairclough, to be Major, by purch. vice Geyte.—68th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Hawkins, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—Brevet Major Pidgeon, to be Major.—77th Ditto, Capt. Clarke, to be Major, by purch. vice Place. Brevet: Lieut.-col. A. Bethune, and Lieut.-col. T. Weston, to be Colonels in the Army. Capt. D. Denham (Major in Africa); Capt. W. H. Newton, 75th Foot; Capt. J. S. Hamilton, 1st Royal Vet. Bat.; and Capt. J. B. Orde, 39th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff: Col. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B. to be Deputy Quarter-master-gen. to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Major-gen. Browne; Lieut.-col. A. Macdonald, to be Adj.-gen. to the forces in East Indies, vice Maj.-gen. Sir T. McMahon; and Maj. Hon. T. S. Bathurst, 59th Foot, to be inspecting

Field-Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.

Office of Ordnance, June 23. Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieut.-col. F. R. Thackeray, to be Colonel, vice Bridges, dec.; Brevet Major E. Figg, to be Lieut.-col. vice Thackeray.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-col. of Infantry by purchase: Major Baumgardt, 8th Light Drag.—To be Majors of Infantry, by purch.: Captains Coles, 12th Light Dragoons; Yorke, from 52d Foot; Taylor, from the Cape Corps of Cavalry.

Brevet: Major Wetherall, 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Staff: Major Love, 52d Foot, to be inspecting Field Officer in New Brunswick, with the rank of Lieut.-col.—Garrisons: Lieutenant-gen. Lachlan Maclean, to be Lieut. Governor of Quebec, vice Patterson, dec.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry, by purch.: Major Montague, 56th Foot, vice Sir W. Cox; Major Hon. G. Anson, 7th Drag. Guards, vice Hon. W. Gore.—To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase: Capt. Gascoyne, 54th Foot, vice Midgley; Capt. Maberly, 84th Foot, vice Clavering: Capt. Peel, Gren. Foot Guards, vice Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Chas. Rich. Sumner, (now D.D.) Librarian to the King, and Prebendary of Worcester, to a Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, vice Percy.
Rev. T. Gaisford, a Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, vice Sumner.
Rev. Wm. Potchett, to be Prebendary of the Cathedral of Sarum, vice Smith.
Rev. J. Chamberlayne, Eastwick R. Herefordshire.
Rev. T. Crick, Little Thurlow R. Norfolk.
Rev. S. Davies, Brington R. Radnorshire.
Rev. R. Edmonds, Church Lawford R. and Newham V. co. Warwick.
Rev. P. Gurden, Reymerstone R. Norfolk.
Rev. — Hume, Melkham V. co. Wilts.
Rev. F. Lockey, Blackford P.C. parish of Wedmore, co. Somerset.
Rev. Alex. Nivison to the Church and Parish of Robertson, Presb. and co. of Selkirk, vice Hay, dec.
Rev. H. W. Rawlins, M.A. Hill Bishops P.C. vice Codrington, dec.
Rev. C. A. Sage, St. Peter Blackley V. co. Northampton.
Rev. F. Woodforde, Weston Banfylde R. Somerset.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. C. S. Miller, Vicar of Harlow, Essex, to hold the living of Matching, Essex.

BIRTHS.

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May 17. At his Lordship's residence, in Cavendish-square, Viscountess Duncannon, a dau.—18. At York Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of John Conyers Hudson, esq. a dau.—22. In Great Portland-st. the wife of Lionel D. Eliot, esq. a son.—30. At Weymouth, the Lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bt. a dau.—At Gladwins, Essex, the wife of Rev. T. Clayton Glyn, a dau.—31. The Hon. Mrs. Carleton, a dau.—At the Vicarage, at Tillingham, Essex, the wife of Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, a dau.

Lately. At Rufford Hall, Lancashire, the lady of Sir T. D. Hesket, bt. a dau.—At Walton Hall, Lancashire, the wife of Henry Bold Hoghton, esq. a dau.

June 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady

of Sir Rich. D. Henegan, a dau.—5. At his Lordship's house in Upper Brook-street, the Countess of Kinnoull, a dau.—10. At Brighton, the Baroness de Rutzen, a son and heir.—The wife of the Hon. Jas. Canfield, R.N. Lower Mount street, Dublin, a son.—14. At Menie, in Aberdeenshire, the wife of Major Turner, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.—15. The wife of Lieut.-col. Thornton, Gren. Guards, a dau.—19. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John J. Scott Douglas, bt. a son and heir.—21. At Dundalk, the wife of Dr. Barry, Royal Dragoons, a son.—24. At Ramsgate, the wife of H. J. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, a son and heir.—26. At Barham Wood, the wife of the Hon. Col. Knox, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. John son of Right Hon. John Radcliff, to Maria, dau. of Alex. Marsden, esq. of Clifford-street.—At St. George's, Lionel Hervey, esq. to the dau. of late Adm. Wells.—Rev. Edw. Hawke Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill, to Hannah, dau. of late Benj. Heywood, esq. of Stanley Hall, near Wakefield.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Bidlake Bray, son of Col. Bray, to Sabaeliza, only dau. of late Major Malkin.

May 3. At Stepney, Rev. H. Goggs, Vicar of South Creaks, Norfolk, to Mary, dau. of Capt. Coley, of Mile-end.—10. At West Malling, Alex. Maithland, esq. of Gloucester, to Susannah, dau. of late Sir Stephen Langton.—Rev. Paul Leir, Rector of Charlton Musgrave, Somerset, to Fanny, widow of the late Wm. Morton Pleydell, esq.—11. At St. Veep, Edw. Bedford Hamilton Pitt, esq. R.N. to Sophia-Soltau Harrison, eldest dau. of J. F. Harrison, esq.—12. At Longnor, co. Salop, Rev. Edw. Burton, to Helen, second dau. of Archd. Corbett, of Longnor Hall.—J. Sidebottom, esq. Barrister-at-Law, co. Worcester, to Mary Abigail, dau. of J. Freeman, of Gaines, Herefordshire, esq.—13. At Barnes, Surrey, Capt. John Bowen, R.N. to Elizabeth Lindley, only dau. of Jeremiah Clowes, esq. of Manchester-square, and niece to the Countess of Newburgh.—14. At Eltham, John Messiter, esq. of 28th Reg. to Frances-Emma, dau. of late Rev. G. A. Thomas, LL.D. Prebendary of Lichfield.—17. Rev. Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Burton, Hants, to Harriette, dau. of late Jas. Morley, esq. formerly of Kemshot, Hants, and Member of Council at Bombay.—19. At the palace, Milan, George Francis Bridges, esq. Capt.

R.N. nephew of late Lieut.-gen. Bridges, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. D.D. Berquer, Rector of Everley, co. Wilts.—At Preston, Rev. Jas. Streynsham Master, of Croston, to Alice, dau. of S. Horrocks, esq. M.P. of that town.—24. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Capt. Rich. Clifford, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Lady Melville, to Catherine; and, at the same time and place, Robt. Clifford, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Sea Service, to Mary-Jane, daus. of the late Rev. T. Williams, Rector of Weybread, Suffolk, and Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces.—At Camberwell, the Rev. J. T. Duboulay, to Susan-Maria, dau. of Seth Ward, esq. of Camberwell.—25. At Ancaster, Rev. Jas. Conington, to Sophia-Christiana, eld. dau.; and, at the same time, Chas. Thos. Plumtre, Rector of Claypole, to Caroline, second dau. of John Chas. Lucas Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster, Lincolnshire.—26. At Brighton, Arthur Hill Montgomery, esq. third son of late Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, co. Down, Ireland, to Matilda-Anne, second dau. of Hon. Thos. Parker, of Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire.—At Gillingham, Norfolk, John Garden, esq. of Redisham Hall, Suffolk, to Amelia, dau. of Rev. John Lewis, Gillingham.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, 2d son of Earl of Harrowby, to Lady Georgiana-Augusta Somerset, 3d dau. of Duke of Beaufort.—31. In London, the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P. eldest son of Lord Stanley, and grandson to the Earl of Derby, to Emma-Caroline, 2d dau. of E. B. Wilbraham, esq. M.P.

June 1. At Brighton, Arth. Heywood, esq. of Stanley Hall, near Wakefield, to Mary,

Mary, dau. of late Col. Durogne, and niece to Sir Edmund Winn, bart. of Acton.—2. At Richard's Castle, near Ludlow, the Rev. Thos. Lavis, son of late Sir Thos. Lavis, K.C.B. to Gotaria-Constance, dau. of Theophilus Rich. Salwey, esq. of the Lodge, co. Salop.—At Great Baddow, in Essex, Thos. John Golding, esq. to Louisa, dau. of Wm. Polley, esq. of Galley Hall.—At Clifton, Hon. Wm. Henry Yelverton, 2d son of late Visc. Avonmore, to Eliz. Lucy, only dau. of late John Morgan, esq. of Furnace, Carmarthenshire.—In Dublin, Jos. P. Walde, esq. of Clifton, to Araminta, dau. of Samuel Waring, esq. of Springfield, co. Kilkenny, and niece of late Sir John Blunden, bart.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. Chas. Vernon Holme Sumner, Minister of Trinity Church, Newington, to Henrietta-Katherine, dau. of Wm. Mason, esq. of Necton Hall, Norfolk.—6. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Right Hon. George Augustus North Halloway, Earl of Sheffield, to Lady Harriet Lascelles, eldest dau. of Earl of Harewood.—7. At Ickham, Kent, Bernard Maynard Lucas, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of late Capt. John Wood, R.N.—At Ightham, near Sevenoaks, Capt. Jas. Chadwick, 86th Reg. to Anna-Isabella, dau. of Rev. Geo. Markham, D.D. late Dean of York.—At Hackney, Francis Hayles Wollaston, esq. son of late Archdeacon of Essex, to Caroline, dau. of H. S. Wollaston, esq. of Clapton.—Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N. to Mary, dau. of Capt. Stuart, R.N. of Montagu-square.—At Chichester, Rev. Thos. Baker, to Elizabeth Lloyd Carr, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.—8. Lieut.-general Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, bart. to the Hon. Adamina Duncan, dau. of late Lord Visc. Duncan.—At Hurst, near Binfield, Berks, Wm. Johnson, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Judge Johnson, to Ellen Clare Glasse.—9. Lieut.-col. Haverfield, 43d Reg. to Anne, youngest dau. of Sam. Fisher, esq. M.D. of Johnstone-street.—At St. Marylebone Church, Rev. H. Wetherell, Rector of Thrupton, Herefordshire, to Harriet-Maria, only dau. of E. B. Clive, esq. of Whitfield.—At Lighthorne, Warwicksh. Jos. Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall, to Louisa, dau. of Rev. Robt. Barnard, and niece of Lord Willoughby de Broke.—10. At Edinburgh, Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Soham, co. Cambridge, to Henrietta, dau. of late Chas. Lockhart, esq. of New Hall, co. Cromartie.—At Kaw, Henry North, esq. Capt. late 16th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Bryant, only dau. of Wm. Bryant, esq. of Great Ormond-street.—12. Rev. Wm. youngest son of late Christopher Tower, esq. of Wood Hall, Essex, to Maria, dau. of Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. and M.P. for Essex.—Sir J. B. V. Johnston, bart.

to Louisa-Augusta Vernon, 2d. dau. of the Abp. of York.—16. At St. James's Church, Col. De Lancoy Barclay, C.B. Gren. Guards, Aid-de-Camp to the King, to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne Lodge, Surrey.—At St. Marylebone Church, Lieut.-col. Geo. Higginson, Gren. Guards, to Right Hon. Lady Frances Elizabeth Needham, 3d dau. of the Earl of Kilmorey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. Willoughby Howland Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Bp. of London.—At Rushall, the seat of Sir Edw. Poore, bart. Fred. North, esq. of Rougham, co. Norfolk, to Janet, eldest dau. of Sir John Marjoribanks, bart. M.P. for Berwickshire.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Duncan, eldest son of Henry Davison, esq. of Cavendish-square, and Tullock, N.B. to the Hon. Eliz. Diana Bosville Macdonald, 2d dau. of Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.—21. Rev. Chas. Wimberley, Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary, 2d dau. of the late Major-gen. Charles Irvine.—At Malvern, Edward Graham, esq. to Catharine, eldest dau. of Lieut.gen. Williams.—22. At Clifton, Capt. Heley, H. P. 25th Light Drag. 2d son. of Brig.-gen. Hely, to Mrs. Thomson, widow of late John Thomson, esq. of Clifton Hill, Bristol.—At Weymouth, Rev. Alfred Tooke, Rector of Thorne Codrin, co. Somerset, to Eliza, 3d dau. of Rev. Henry Poole.—23. At the house of the British Ambassador, in Paris, Visc. D'Estampes, of Barneville sur Seine, to Mira Hawkins Trelawny, 2d dau. of late Chas. Trelawny Brereton, esq. of Soho-sq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rev. Gibbs Walker Jordan, to Charlotte-Penelope, 2d dau. of late Rev. B. L. Selater, Vicar of Whittingham.—At St. Ann's Church, Westminster, Edward Downes, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Philippa-Frances, only dau. of the late Sif John Burton.—25. At St. Marylebone Church, Sir Wm. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, Yorksh. to Mary, dau. of Thos. Swinnerton, esq. of Butterton Hall, Staffordsh.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Wells, esq. son of late Vice-Adm. Wells, to Albinia, dau. of late Col. Stephens Freemantle.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Raites Currie, esq. to Laura-Sophia, dau. of Hon. John Wodehouse, M.P.—29. At Kirkheston, Thos. Wilson, esq. banker, Huddersfield, to Hannah, 2d dau. of Jos. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton.—At Cheltenham, Glouc. by his brother, the Rev. Yate Fobroke, John Fobroke, esq. surgeon of that place (son of the Rev. T. D. Fobroke, author of "British Monachism," &c.) to Sophia-Louisa, only dau. of the late W. Sarsel, esq. of Calcutta.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD GLASTONBURY.

April 26. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 83d year, the Right Hon. James Grenville, first Baron Glastonbury, of Butley, Somerset, a Privy Councillor, and a Lord of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

His Lordship was born July 6, 1742, the second son of James Grenville, esq. by Mary, dau. and heir of James Smyth, esq. of Harden, Herts. His father was the third son of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wootton, by Hester, Countess Temple; and was a Lord of the Treasury, Cofferer of the Household, Privy Councillor, &c.

Mr. James Grenville, jun. was first elected to the House of Commons as Member for Thrusk, on a writ dated Dec. 17, 1766, he then taking the place of his uncle, the Hon. Henry Grenville, who was made a Commissioner of the Customs. At the general election in 1768 the family appear to have lost their interest in that borough, as Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. then returned without contest both members (himself and his brother), as he and his son have ever since. Mr. James Grenville, however, again entered the House in 1770, as Member for Buckingham town, on the death of another uncle, the Hon. George Grenville. In 1782 he was made a Lord of the Treasury and a Privy Councillor. He was re-chosen for Buckingham at the general elections of 1784 and 1790; but in Dec. that year was induced to accept the Stewardry of the Chiltern Hundreds for the purpose of succeeding to the representation of the county, and supplying the place of his first cousin the Secretary of State, then created Baron Grenville. He was again returned for Buckinghamshire at the general election of 1796, but retired in July, 1797, by again accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and Oct. 20 following was himself advanced to the Peerage by the title of Baron Glastonbury of Butley, co. Somerset, with remainder to his only surviving brother Richard, a General in the army, and his issue male. Neither his Lordship or his brother were ever married, and his brother having died before him, April 23, 1823 (see vol. xciii. i. p. 474), the title is extinct.

BARON DENON.

April 27. At Paris, in his 80th year, or, according to another account, aged 84, Baron Dominique Vivant Denon, so well known as Director of the French Museum, and for his travels in Egypt. He was attending on the 26th of April at the

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sale of the valuable collection of paintings by the old Masters, the property of M. Perrier. The concourse of amateurs which this sale had drawn together was immense, and rendered the room in which they were assembled so oppressively hot, that the Baron, unable to endure it any longer, retired for relief to the fresh air. The day was chilly, and the sudden change of temperature produced an almost instantaneous effect upon him; he was seized with a trembling, and, getting into his carriage, proceeded immediately home: medical assistance was procured without delay, but the symptoms of approaching dissolution came on so rapidly as to convince the faculty that their aid was vain. In fifteen hours he was no more; a short illness thus terminating a long life.

M. Denon was born in a small town in Burgundy, of a noble family; destined to shine in courts, he was at first appointed Page of the Chamber. The King, at an early age, appointed him Gentleman in Ordinary, and soon after, Secretary of Embassy, and in this quality he accompanied Baron Talleyrand to Naples, and during the absence of the Ambassador remained as *Chargé d'Affaires*. In that post he had several opportunities of displaying a rare superiority of talent and a depth of conception which, lying concealed under an inexhaustible fund of wit and humour, was not even expected to exist, till the Wit and Courtier vanished to give room for the Diplomatist. His wit and gaiety were proverbial; and the former more than his politics, having the misfortune to displease the Queen of Naples, Marie Caroline, at the period of the emigration, he incurred her disgrace, and retreated from Naples, and went to reside at Venice, where he was known as the Chevalier Denon. His talents, his amiable disposition, and the elegance of his manners, gave him a ready introduction to the celebrated Madame Albrizzi, and he soon became one of her greatest favourites, and the soul of her delightful parties. She has drawn his portrait in all the flattering colours of an exalted and an Italian friendship. Devoted to the arts with a passion that knew no limits, his mornings were entirely occupied in Italy in improving himself in the study of the *Fine Arts*, and particularly in drawing, as if he had had a presentiment that one day he should have the good fortune to render his talents of use to society, in rescuing from the ravages of Time, and the still more barbarous hand of Ignorance, the treasures of remote antiquity.

Denon possessed a mind that revolted at

at tyranny and superstition, and when the Revolution broke out he adopted its principles, at least in appearance, for we can hardly suppose the man really to be a violent Jacobin who only made use of his revolutionary zeal for the purpose of preserving many persons from the revolutionary axe. Denon did not seek merely to preserve his personal friends; Virtue and Innocence were ever regarded as Friends and Relatives, and he always sought to succour them; and not only did he save their lives, but sent them money to make their escape.

Selected by Buonaparte to accompany him to Egypt, he by turns wielded the sword and handled the pencil, and it was difficult to say whether he excelled in arts or arms. His stock of gaiety never left him, even in the greatest reverses, and under the severest privations; it was not an insensibility to suffering, but an enlightened philosophy that bore him up under evils for which there was no remedy. Many instances are recorded of Denon's humanity and feeling on crossing the Desert. Those who have visited his cabinet at Paris will recollect the picture of the Arab dying in the desert of hunger and thirst; the sketch was taken from nature by Denon, whose modesty would not suffer the painter to tell the whole of the story. Denon returned with Buonaparte to France, and prepared his immortal "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of General Buonaparte." It would be totally unnecessary here to descant on the merits of a work which has obtained the highest suffrages, and been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon said one day, on looking over Denon's work, "If I lost Egypt, Denon has conquered it."

Napoleon rewarded our traveller's attachment and superior talents by appointing him Director and Administrator-General of the Museum and Medal-mint. No medals were allowed to be struck of which the design and execution had not received the approbation of Depon; and to this cause it is to be attributed the uniform superiority of the Napoleon medals in beauty of execution over every other collection in the world. When it was proposed to erect a column in the Place Vendôme, in honour of the grand army and the battle of Austerlitz, which was to be composed of cannon taken from the enemy in that campaign, Denon was appointed to superintend its execution. The column of Trajan at Rome was intended as the type, but Denon has greatly surpassed his model. In casting the bronzes in basso-relievo, many imperfections occurred in the plates which puzzled M. Denon to remedy; he at length hit upon a plan which perfectly succeeded, and he fancied

himself the happy inventor, or discoverer, of the secret. A less enlightened mind would therefore have felt mortified on finding that his secret had been known and practised above two thousand years.

On the fall of Napoleon, Denon was maintained in his place by Louis XVIII.; but on the return of the ex-Emperor from Elba, he could not resist the ties of old affection and gratitude, and he, of course, lost his place on the second return of the King. He since lived in retirement, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in its fullest extent. His cabinet of rarities in works of art, and choice but very numerous assemblage of Egyptian antiquities, drawings, paintings, and curiosities, which was open several days in the week, was the resort of strangers from all parts of the world, and his kindness and affability rendered him the most interesting object there. For the last seven years, he had employed the leisure moments disengaged from the offices of friendship, in the composition of a work on the History of Art, with between three and four hundred plates from his own cabinet. The subscription was closed in a short period after his intention was known. He resolved not to print one copy more than was subscribed for, and the number of subscribers was limited to five hundred.

The Baron was buried in the cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*, attended by upwards of a hundred persons of the most distinguished literary eminence, as well as others of the highest military rank. His two nephews followed as chief mourners. An immense crowd of the poorer orders followed in the train, and their tears and benedictions bore testimony to the sincerity with which his loss was deplored. The body was removed at twelve o'clock from his house on the *Quai Voltaire* to the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, which was hung with black on the occasion, and high mass performed with the utmost solemnity. There were twelve mourning coaches, and a considerable number of private carriages at the obsequies. A detachment of the garrison were present to render the deceased military honours.

He possessed a vast fund of knowledge which he was ever ready to communicate; his sentiments on all subjects were liberal and elevated. In a word, he was an accomplished Nobleman of the old French school, the protector of rising merit, which he aided both by precept and example. Many of the first French artists owe to his interest and influence their introduction to public notice.

As he died unmarried, his property, which is very considerable, devolves on his two nephews; one of whom resided with him; the other is a Colonel in the French service.

SIR JOHN COXE HIPPISELEY, BART.

May 3. In Grosvenor-street, in his 80th year, Sir John Coxe Hippisley, first Baronet of Warfield-grove, Berks, Recorder of Sudbury, D.C.L. F.R. and A.S.

The Hippisleys are a Somersetshire family, which has been traced to an early period. Sir John was the only surviving son of William Hippisley, esq. of Yatton, Somerset, by Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Webb, esq. of Cromhall, co. Gloucester, (the representative of the ancient family of Clyfford House, Somerset); he was named Coxe, from his paternal grandmother Dorothy, only dau. of Wm. Coxe, esq. of East Harptree, Somerset.

He was a Student of Hertford College, Oxford, and created D.C.L. July 3, 1776; he was early entered as a Student, and became a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. In 1779 and 1780, being in Italy, he was engaged in many communications to Government. At Rome, early in the latter year, he married Margaret, 2d dau. of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, co. Berwick. By this lady, who died at Brompton, Sept. 24, 1799, aged 44, he had one son, John Stuart (born Aug. 16, 1790), who has succeeded to his title, and three daughters, Margaret-Frances, married (July 6, 1805) to Thos. Strangeways Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset, Windham-Barbara, and Louisa-Anne. On his return in the following year he was recommended by Lord North, then at the head of the Treasury, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by whom he was appointed to that service with the advanced rank of four years. He resigned this employment in 1789, having held offices of great trust and importance in the kingdom of Tanjore during the war with Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after his return to England he was appointed Recorder of Sudbury, and he was thereby introduced, at the general election of 1790, into the representation of that borough. At the two following general elections, in 1796 and 1801, Sir James Marriot and Wm. Smith, esq. were returned, but at that of 1802 (Mr. Crespigny having transferred to Sir John his interest in the borough, which, though it had been frequently defeated, was of great power), he was again elected, and continued to sit for Sudbury till 1819, when, having represented it in five Parliaments, he retired.

In 1792 he returned to Italy, where he continued till 1796, employed in many important negotiations, the beneficial results of which were acknowledged in the most flattering manner by his Majesty's Ministers.

In 1796, at the instance of the late King of Wirtemberg, he was engaged in the negotiation of that Prince's marriage with

the Princess Royal of Great Britain, an alliance considered at the time as likely to be of great importance, his Serene Highness being the brother-in-law of the Emperors of Germany and Russia. In consequence of the success of that negotiation, Sir John Coxe Hippisley was created a Baronet, of Warfield Grove, Berks, April 30 1796. The reigning Duke of Wirtemberg, by letters patent, granted to Sir John and his posterity the right of bearing his ducal arms, with the motto of the Great Order of Wirtemberg, "*Amicitia virtutisque fœdus*." This grant was confirmed by the King of Great Britain's sign manual, July 7, 1797, and commanded to be registered in the College of Arms. The arms of Wirtemberg are borne on the breasts of the Baronet's supporters, which are eagles regardant rising sable. On the alliance taking place, Sir John was appointed, together with the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Chancellor Pitt, a Commissioner and Trustee of her Royal Highness's marriage settlement.

The benevolent and munificent act of his late Majesty towards the unfortunate representative of the house of Stuart, and the expressive feelings of dignified gratitude with which the boon was accepted and acknowledged, are facts generally known and applauded. The distresses of the Cardinal of York were originally notified to his Majesty, in consequence of the letters addressed to Sir J. Hippisley by the Cardinal Borgia; and the transactions may well be considered as an interesting feature in the reign of George the Good.

Sir John served as High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1800. In the same year he was named in the charter of the Royal Institution of Great Britain one of the first Managers of that Corporation.

Sir John Hippisley married, secondly, (Feb. 16, 1801), at Whatley, Somerset, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Horner, of Mells Park, esq. and relict of Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire (who was very distantly related to our Baronet, being descended from the heiress of the elder branch of the Hippisley family, seated at Camely, who, by a remarkable coincidence, had, by marriage with a Coxe, associated the two names in her family also.) By his second marriage Sir John acquired the mansion-house of Stone Easton, but had no issue.

On the installation of the Duke of Gloucester as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in 1811, he received the honorary degree of M.A. as of Trinity College. In 1816 he was Treasurer of the Inner Temple. He was also a Vice-President and a constant supporter of the Literary and Society, one of the principal promoters of the Literary Institutions at Bath and Bristol, a member of the Government Committee

mittee of the Turkey Company, and a Vice-President and efficient member of the West of England Agricultural Society. He was for many years an active magistrate for Somersetshire, and none exceeded him in the zealous discharge of his judicial duties.

In his senatorial capacity he bestowed considerable attention on the state of Ireland, and the question of Catholic emancipation, in favour of which he published "Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of additional Observations intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on the motion of the Right Hon. H. Grattan, respecting the Penal Laws against the Catholics of Ireland, April 24, 1812," 8vo.—"Letters to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Claims," 1813, 8vo.

Sir John was also much interested on the Tread-Mill question, and in 1823 published an octavo volume, recommending the Hand Crank Mill as a substitute for that machine. The work consisted of correspondence and communications on Prison Discipline, addressed to his Majesty's Secretary for the Home Department, and is reviewed in vol. xciii. p. 532.

The particulars here related refer chiefly to the public life of Sir J. C. Hippisley, but if the moral portrait of the deceased he sketched from his conduct as a husband, a father, a friend, and a neighbour, it forms the best estimate of his worth.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. KERR.

April 17. At his house in Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Major-General Thomas William Kerr.

He entered the army, Nov. 12, 1788, as Ensign in the 73d foot, with which he served in Bengal, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Cornwallis in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Malabar. He was present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, and in February of that year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 73d; with the same regiment he was engaged at the sieges of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, and Colombo. From the 73d he was removed, in April 1796, to the 74th foot, and May 15, 1799, to the 80th; neither of which he joined, being employed as Judge-Advocate and King's Paymaster in Ceylon. He obtained a company in the 2d Ceylon regiment, March 10, 1802, and commanded it during the Candian war under Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall. He succeeded to a Majority in his corps, April 7, 1804; from which he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the first Ceylon regiment June 30 following; on the 28th of March, 1805, he removed to

the 2d Ceylon regiment, and commanded it in the district of Point-de-galle, in Ceylon, until Feb. 1810, when he obtained leave to return to England on private business. He subsequently served in Ceylon, and was Commandant of Colombo. He received the brevet of Colonel June 4, 1813; and that of Major-General Aug. 12, 1819.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY HALDANE.

Feb. ... Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Haldane, R. E.

This officer commenced his military career at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, March 1, 1768, where he was appointed cadet by the Marquess of Granby; and April 1, 1771, he was appointed Ensign in the corps of Engineers. Until 1776 he continued in Great Britain on duty as an Engineer; some part of the time at the forts in the north of Scotland, and a part of the time in the new works then erecting for the defence of Portsmouth dock-yard. In that year he embarked for America, and in the autumn joined the army in the field under the command of Sir W. Howe, and was present in the action of the White Plains towards the close of the year. He continued on duty with the armies in the field, and was present in various military scenes. The first day's march after the landing of the army in the Chesapeake in 1777, being with the advanced corps of the army, he was wounded, and obliged to return to the ships; but he joined it again in the Delaware, and was present at the capture of the fort on Mud-Island, which obstructed the passage of the ships to Philadelphia. Part of the years 1778 and 1779 he was garrisoned at New-York, where he acted as an Aid-de Camp to the commandant of that place, as well as performing his duty as an Engineer.

Towards the end of 1779 he embarked with the army from New-York on the expedition against Charleston, where he served as an Engineer during the whole siege; and after the surrender of that place joined the army in the field under Lord Cornwallis, who remained in command of the army left in the Carolinas, and who appointed him extra Aid-de-Camp in his family. After the action of Camden, in Carolina, in Aug. 1780, his Lordship made favourable mention of this officer in his public letter to the Secretary of State; and after the severe action at Guildford Court-House, in March, 1781, in which our small army, consisting only of 1360 infantry, including a company of Yagers, and about 200 cavalry, and being opposed to at least 7000 of the enemy, had about 700 men killed and wounded upon the ground, his Lordship recommended him for one of the vacant Lieutenantancies

tenancies in the Guards, that corps having suffered considerably in the action, and no Ensign being present except Ensign Stuart, who, being in Carolina on his private affairs, had volunteered his services with the detachment of Guards serving in the Carolinas. He continued in the same situation with Lord Cornwallis until the unfortunate close of the campaign at York Town, in Virginia, in Oct. 1781, when the British returned prisoners of war to New-York, and from thence he accompanied his Lordship to England.

From 1783 to 1785 he was employed as Engineer in Jersey, whence he was removed to the new works constructing in the vicinity of Gosport; but in 1786, Lord Cornwallis being appointed Governor-General of India, his Lordship did him the honour to invite him to accompany him thither. In May, 1786, he sailed with Lord Cornwallis for India; and upon their arrival at Madras his Lordship appointed him his private Secretary, and to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

Upon the war breaking out with Tippoo Sultaun, Lord Cornwallis took the command of the army serving against that Prince; and the deceased accompanied his Lordship, and was with him in all his actions, sieges, and military operations. Soon after Lord Cornwallis nominated Captain Haldane to the office of Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, vacant by Major Grant's death; and his Lordship at the same time requested for him the brevet rank of Major, and his Majesty confirmed these appointments. The war with Tippoo Sultaun being terminated, Lord Cornwallis returned to Bengal, whither Major Haldane accompanied him. In the following year, 1793, Lord Cornwallis embarked for England; Major Haldane did not leave Bengal till some months after, and did not arrive in England till the end of April, 1794. He received the brevet of Lieut. Colonel April 13, 1796. In August that year, the commanding Engineer at Gibraltar having resigned his situation, Lord Cornwallis made Lieut.-Colonel Haldane an offer of it, leaving its acceptance entirely optional. For reasons not necessary to detail here, he begged his Lordship's permission to decline it; but towards the latter end of 1795 he was appointed a Member of the Committee of Engineers assembled at the Tower. On this duty he continued till the end of 1796, when finding his health much impaired, he requested his Lordship would permit him to retire upon the invalid establishment of the corps of Royal Engineers, to which request his Lordship acceded. By this removal his brevet promotion ceased. It had hitherto been an invariable practice in the corps

under the military department of the Ordnance, that those officers who had either regimental or brevet rank of field officer on the Invalid establishment, should be continued in the future brevet promotion of the army; but in the general brevet promotion of April, 1802, the name of this officer was omitted.

THOMAS ROWCROFT, Esq.

Dec. 11. Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. British Consul in Peru.

He was proceeding from Callao to Lima, and was unfortunately shot by the advanced guard of General Bolivar's army. The royalists, at the time of this distressing event, occupied Callao, and the patriot forces the capital of Lima. The advanced posts of the garrison of Callao, with two pieces of artillery, were very near to the advanced posts of General Bolivar. Mr. Rowcroft having to cross from the one advanced post to the other, was hailed by the patriot troops. Instead of answering the signal, and stopping his carriage, Mr. Rowcroft got on horseback; and, with his servant, continued to proceed forwards. The sentinel again hailed, but received no answer, and conceiving, from the noise made by the trampling of the horses' feet and the rattling of the wheels of the carriage, that the enemy with two pieces of artillery was advancing, fired two shots; one of them unfortunately struck Mr. Rowcroft, and occasioned his death. Another account states that Mr. Rowcroft wore a military dress (the uniform of the London Light Horse Association), and the accident is attributed in some measure to that circumstance, as he was taken for an officer of the royalists. His daughter was in the carriage, and returned to Callao with him, where he expired the next morning. It is stated that all the authorities, both Spaniards, Patriots, and English, evinced the utmost concern for this unfortunate event, which appears to have been purely accidental. General Bolivar in particular showed an unusual degree of sympathy, and called himself upon Miss Rowcroft to console with her.

Mr. Rowcroft was formerly an eminent provision merchant in London. He was elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward in 1803. In July, 1807, he communicated to this Magazine a Report of the Committee of the London Hospital, of which he was Chairman (see vol. xxvii. p. 618). It may also be mentioned, that he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Literary Fund. He resigned his Alderman's gown in June, 1808; but he still continued an active member of various public institutions, and to exhibit his talents and eloquence at all important assemblies convened for the general good. In the latter

part of the same year, it is worthy of remark; he exerted himself greatly in promoting the subscription to the Spanish Patriots (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1183); and in September, 1819, he lost his eldest son in the service of the Independents, near the Spanish Main.

Mr. Rowcroft's remains were to be deposited at Lorenzo; but it was intended, when the new English church was built, that the body should be removed thither. It is said that his Majesty has granted a pension for life to Mr. Rowcroft's daughter.

REV. ROBERT BLAND, B. A.

The Rev. Mr. Bland (of whom before in p. 378,) was the son of an eminent London physician, distinguished as a man of letters and an author; and as an associate of Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrated literary men. The son received his education at Harrow, and on leaving Pembroke College, Cambridge, returned as an Assistant Master, entering the church about the same time. Having continued in this situation for some years, he resigned it, and was engaged for a time as reader and preacher at some of the London chapels.

He was subsequently appointed minister to the English church at Amsterdam; but the circumstances of the times not permitting him to fulfil the objects of his appointment, he returned to England after a short sojourn, and accepted the curacy of Fittlewell, in Essex, where, on his marriage with Eliza, third dau. of Archdale Wilson Tayler, esq. in 1813, he settled; but removed early in 1816 to the curacy of Kenilworth.

His works are mostly mentioned in p. 379. Those articles in the Greek Anthology which were from his own pen, are distinguished by the signature B. Many of them had been published in a smaller previous work of his, entitled "Translations, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with Tales and Miscellaneous Poems," 1806, small 8vo. He published also a manual of instruction in the composition of Latin Verse, entitled "Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters," which hath reached a fourth edition. He was a contributor, at different periods of his life, to some of our critical works. Some of his sermons were very eloquent, and his fine voice gave them full effect in the delivery.

Mr. Bland was a very accomplished scholar, both in the learned languages and in the French and Italian. His character, as an instructor of young men in the classics, stood high among his contemporaries; and the attainments upon which that character was founded, were increasing and heightening as he advanced in life. Well grounded from the first in

the grammatical knowledge of Greek and Latin, he expanded and strengthened that information, in his latter years, by the careful study, in their best editions, of the particular works upon which he purposed to be employed with his pupils.

The general improvement in the examinations at our Universities, and the corresponding stimulus given to the studies at our public schools, acted naturally as an incitement to his emulation in these respects; and his exertions and native ability fully kept pace with the progress of learning around him. His MS. notes, which he was in the habit of putting down on the margins of a few favourite authors, prove the care with which he had studied Livy; and the same remark applies to Horace, into whose Græcisms, and other "curious felicities," he was very fond of enquiring. Latterly, indeed, he became much interested in general etymological pursuits, and shewed great ingenuity in tracing deviations through various languages. He was most highly valued where he was best known; and in the bosom of his family, it may be with truth affirmed (in his hours of health and peace), that it was impossible even to imagine a more affectionate husband and father—a kinder or sincerer friend. His conversation was often richly amusing, and had a vein of peculiar pleasantry—a sort of overflowing hyperbolical irony, as original in its effect as harmless in its application. He was, in a word, in his social moments most playful and good-humoured. His charity to the poor extended always as far as his means, and not unfrequently farther; his considerate kindness to his servants, his tolerant spirit, as a minister of the church, towards those who dissent from it, and his devoted attachment, as a minister of the state, to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, combined to form a character of no common worth. He has left a widow and six young children in narrow circumstances, for whose benefit a liberal subscription has been made by his friends and admirers.

LIEUT. DANIEL COX, R. N.

March 10. In Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, aged 25, Lieut. Daniel Cox, R. N.

It appeared in evidence before a Coroner's Jury that the deceased had hung himself in his bedchamber, in a fit of insanity, and that his calamity was attributable to a deformed spine. Lieutenant Cox was brought up under Sir Thomas Hardy, who was much attached to him, and with whom he was during the whole time that officer commanded on the South American station.

He was distantly related to Mr. Alderman Cox, who was present at the Coroner's

ner's Inquest, and spoke to his intimacy with deceased, who had lately returned from his relations in Dorsetshire.

M. GIRODET.

Dec. 9. At Paris, after a short but severe illness, the celebrated artist Girodet. His paintings were chiefly historical; and his estimation was high in the Parisian school.

He was born of poor parents in the middle station of society, and was originally intended for the military profession; but his inclination to the arts was so urgent, that his parents consented to his admission, at the age of fifteen, into the school of David, where, in the estimation of many, he became equal, or even superior, to his master. David felt pride only in the reputation of his pupil, and gloried in the prizes which were awarded to him. Among his principal works are the Funeral Rites of Athla, and the Scene of the Deluge. For the latter of these Napoleon refused to bestow the prize adjudged by the Academy; a refusal which, however arbitrary in principle, was not equally disreputable to his imperial taste; for, whatever may be said in favour of the execution, the conception of this "Scene," the subject considered, is any thing but sublime. The idea of the old miser (borne on the shoulders of his clambering son, in unavailing flight from the waters) grasping with emaciated hand his little bag of money, is *outré*, even to the borders of caricature; sifter for the boorish groupings of Teniers than for the awful grandeur of sacra-historic composition. His figures unite even an ostentatious display of anatomical detail to something of plastic grandeur, derived from the study of ancient sculpture. The pictorial statuary of Girodet (for such, in effect, the naked figures of French painters, particularly of the school of David, are,) is undoubtedly very highly finished.

M. DE PELTIER.

Lately. In Paris, M. de Peltier, author of several political pamphlets.

Although at first possessing republican principles during the Revolution, as he has himself allowed in some of his writings published in England, he soon joined himself with Champetzer and Rivarol, and in concert with them published the "Acts of the Apostles," a periodical work, principally directed against the measures of the Constituent Assembly.

Obliged to quit France after the fatal 10th of August, in which he asserted that he took an active part, he fled to England, and settled in London, where he published his periodical work entitled "Paris pendant l'Auût," &c. of which he completed more than thirty volumes. He afterwards

commenced his celebrated "Ambigu;" and in the short interval of the peace of Amiens, instead of lowering his hostile tones towards the different forms of government which succeeded one another in his native country, redoubled his former exertions, and even attacked Buonaparte, then First Consul. The latter was offended, and was weak enough to apply to the English Government for the suppression of the calumny. The answer he received was, "that it was an affair that did not come under the cognizance of Government, and that the courts of justice were as open to him as any other person who had to complain of the license of the press." Napoleon embraced the only course he had, and brought an action in the Court of King's Bench. It was Sir J. Mackintosh who undertook Peltier's defence, but was unable to save his client from being condemned as a libeller. The rupture of the treaty of Amiens, however, prevented the sentence from being carried into execution. On the restoration of the Bourbons he quitted England, and took up his abode in Paris—where, as he himself expressed in a letter to a friend, dated Feb. 9 last, "Je fais ma vie assez doucement après les vicissitudes sans nombre qui ont marqué ma longue carrière, parvenu aujourd'hui à 65."

MORLEY SAUNDERS, Esq.

Lately. At Saunders Grove, co. Wicklow, Morley Saunders, esq. a man eminently distinguished for his benevolent disposition, affable and accomplished manners, and faithful discharge of every relative duty. As a resident landed proprietor, and an original member of the Farming Society of Ireland, he incessantly laboured to promote its prosperity; as an upright and intelligent magistrate, an active and humane commanding officer of Yeomanry, he had the gratification always successfully to enforce, through an extensive district, a due obedience to the laws; while his benevolent, though unostentatious exertions to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to increase their comforts, to alleviate their wants, and to impart happiness to all around him, were equally meritorious and unceasing, leaving, on the whole, to the landed proprietors of Ireland, an example most deserving of imitation.

COLIN CHISHOLM, M.D.

Lately. At his residence in Sloane-street, Colin Chisholm, M.D. well known by his medical writings. He was formerly Surgeon to his Majesty's Ordnance, in Grenada; and for a long period resided in Bristol. Besides several papers in the Medical Repository, Duncan's Medical Communications, the Annals of Medicine, &c.

&c. he published "An Essay on the Malignant Petitential Fever introduced into the West India Islands in 1793 and 4," 8vo. 1795. 2d edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 1801.—"A Letter to John Haygarth, M. D. exhibiting further evidence of the nature of Petitential Fever in Grenada and the United States of America," 8vo. 1809. He gave up his professional practice, and left Bristol a few years ago. After travelling in Greece, Switzerland, and Italy, for the education of his children and his own health, he returned and settled in London about a twelvemonth since.

MR. PATRICK BARRETT.

Lately. In Aungier-street, Dublin, aged 88. Mr. Patrick Barrett, the father of the Irish Stage, upon which he had been engaged as a performer of low comedy upwards of half a century! He was of an active, bustling, talkative disposition, and although never remarkable for abstemiousness, he enjoyed excellent health until a few days before his death.

Extremely fond of walking, he was constantly seen in the streets of the city going to one acquaintance or another, to beguile the time in recounting the often-told anecdote and antiquated jest. There was hardly a player of the last century of whom he had not some knowledge; he often said, that John Kemble, at the commencement of his theatrical career, paid him for lessons in acting. By a peculiar system of economy he saved a sum that made him independent, and which he left as a provision for the maintenance and education of his two granddaughters.

SIGNOR G. SAVERIO POLI.

April 7. At Naples, G. Saverio Poli, a man of considerable eminence in the literary world, Director of the Military Academy of Naples, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies.

Signor Poli was born at Molfetta in 1746, and studied in the University of Padua: he was the friend of Morgagni, Facciolati, Polemi, Arduino, Valscuchi, and other eminent men. He was sent by the Government of Naples to travel in Germany, France, and England, chiefly for the purpose of viewing the improved machinery in those countries. He was formerly tutor to the present King of Naples, who always treated him with the greatest respect and attention. His Majesty, on his accession to the throne, addressed to Signor Poli a most affectionate letter; and visited him a short time before his death.

Among his works are his *Natural Philosophy*, which has gone through ten edi-

tions, and his *Treatise on Testacci*, of which two parts are published, and a third ready for the press. His funeral was conducted with great splendour, and the Abbé Scollì, delivered a very handsome and affecting discourse on the occasion.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

At Walmer, aged 45, the Rev. *Brook Edw. Bridges*, Rector of Bonnington and Vicar of Lenham, Kent. He was the fifth son of Sir Brook Bridges, third bart. of Goodneston, Kent, by Fanny, dau. of Edm. Fowler, of Graces, Essex. He was of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. A. B. 1801, A. M. 1805; was presented to Bonnington, in 1807, by D. Papillon, esq.; married, Nov. 22, 1809, Harriet, 2d dau. of late John Foote, esq. of Lombard-st. (a sister of whom his brother the baronet had married in 1800); was presented to Lenham, in 1810, by Mrs. Bridges; to Goodneston Perpetual Curacy, in 1816, by his brother Sir Brook William, the present bart.; and to Wingham Perpetual Curacy in 1817, by Sir H. Oxenden, bt.

Rev. *Jas. Carrington*, Senior Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of St. Martin's in that town, of East Coker, Som. and Incumbent of Topsham, Devon. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. LL.B. 1772; and early became connected with the Cathedral of Exeter: he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of St. Martin's in 1770, was appointed a Prebendary in 1775, was presented by the same Patrons to Topsham in 1785, and to East Coker in 1791.

At Teffont Evias, Wilts, after only two days' illness, the Rev. *John Coane*, Curate of that place, and son of the late Conolly Coane, esq. of Norfolk-cr. Bath.

At Norwich, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Laurence Gibbs*, Rector of Brockdish, Norf. and Cainby, Linc. He was of Sidney Coll. Camb. A.B. 1764; was presented to both his livings in 1774, to Brockdish by Sam. Gibbs, esq. and to Cainby by L. Monck, esq.

The Rev. *Wm. James*, Rector of Evenlode, Worc. to which he was presented in 1805 by Geo. Perrott, esq.

The Rev. *Dr. Jessop*, of Mount Jessop, co. Longford.

Rev. *Jas. Jones*, Rector of Shipham, Som. to which he was presented in 1791 by the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

At Colchester, aged 86, the Rev. *Chas. Solly Keymer*, eldest son of the late Mr. C. G. Keymer, of that place. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. A. B. post Com. 1823, and was lately Curate of Gosfield, Essex.

At Staverton, Devon, the Rev. *John Lane Kitson*, Vicar of that place, of Ashburton with Bickington and Buckland Moor chapels in the same county, and Minister of Leeds, Kent. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1802; was presented to Leeds chapelry

chapelry in that year by the Archb. of Canterbury, and to Staverton and Ashburton in 1803 by the Dean and Canons of Exeter.

The Rev. *Matthew Lowndes*, for 43 years resident Vicar of Buckfastleigh, Devon. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1777, and was presented to his living in 1782 by M. Lowndes and J. Jephson.

At Ayr, the Rev. *J. Nichol*.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Rob. Outlaw*, Rector of Longford, Salop. He was of Queen's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1769, and was presented to his rectory in 1773 by Mrs. Haynes.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Sam. Powell*, Rector of Bryngwyn, co. Radnor, to which he was presented in 1797 by the Bp. of St. David's.

At Orpington, Kent, aged 28, Rev. *J. H. Stephenson*, M.A.

The Rev. *C. A. Wighton*, Minister of Holt and Iscoyd, co. Denbigh. To these chapelries he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; to the former in 1779, to the latter in 1797.

The Rev. *Wm. Holliday Woodroffe*, Rector of Swincombe, Oxon. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1779, and was presented to Swincombe in 1801 by the King.

May 14. At the Bear Inn, Hungerford, Berks, of an apoplectic fit, aged 27, the Rev. *John Brown Hawkins*, M.A. of Edgarley, near Glastonbury.

May 14. At Everton, aged 70, the Rev. *Thos. Ruttell*. He was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, A.B. 1776, A.M. 1779.

May 21. At Newton Heath, near Manchester, the Rev. *J. C. F. Whitehead*, late of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

May 22. At Rake Hall, near Chester, after a long and painful illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude, the Rev. *J. Chessbrough*, much and deservedly respected. He was Vicar of Stoak, to which Church Sir W. Bunbury, bart. presented him in 1808.

At Buntingford, aged 55, the Rev. *Abraham Kirkpatrick Sherson*. He was of Merton Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1811.

May 25. At Ampthill, Beds. aged 83, the Rev. *Wm. Ralfe*, Rector of Maulden, to which he was presented in 1806 by the Earl of Aylesbury. He was father of Jas. Ralfe, esq. of Winchester.

May 27. At the Vicarage, Cannington, Som. aged 57, Rev. *Chas. Hen. Burt*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1804 on his own presentation, Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex and to Earl Grey, and a Magistrate for the county.

May 30. At Sharnbrook, Beds. aged 63, the Rev. *Thos. Watson Ward*, Vicar of that place and of Felmersham cum Pavenham. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788, and by which Society he was presented to Felmersham in 1792. To Sharnbrook he was presented in 1801 by the King.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART I.

At his lodgings, in the High-street, Cheltenham, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, regretted by a large acquaintance, the Rev. *Thos. Bartholomew Woodman*, Vicar of Brackley, co. Northampton, Rector of Daylesford, Wore. Prebendary of York, and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence. He was of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, was presented to the Prebend of Bugthorpe in the Cathedral of York in 1807; to the Rectory of Daylesford in 1814 by his uncle the late Warren Hastings, esq. of Daylesford House; and to Brackley in 1815 by the Marquess of Stafford.

May 31. At Nottingham, aged 77, *Chas. Wylde*, D.D. Prebendary of Southwell, Officiate of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, 52 years Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, Vicar of Waltham, Linc. and for 30 years an active Magistrate for Notts. He was the youngest son of Wm. Wylde, of Nettleworth in that county, was presented to St. Nicholas, Nottingham, by the King in 1773, to the prebend of Segeston in the Church of Southwell in 1798, and to the Vicarage of Waltham by that Collegiate Chapter in 1821.

June 3. At Melksham, Wilts, aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Smith*, M.A. Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. In the same year he was preferred to the Prebend of Grantham Borealis in that Cathedral.

At Brompton, the Rev. *Wm. Walker*, M.A. Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and Rector of Monksilver, Som. to which he was presented in 1803 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

June 6. Suddenly, at Leathley, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Ayscough Hawkesworth*, Rector of that parish and of Guiseley cum Horsford, brother to Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, and to the late Francis Hawkesworth, esq. Registrar for the West-Riding, recently deceased. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, was presented to Leathley in 1815 by the King, and to Guiseley in the following year by Jas. L. Fox, esq.—The presentation of Guiseley being in three portions, the present turn belongs to Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

June 7. At Ramsgate, the Rev. *Chas. Pryce*, Vicar of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, and Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1802, was for some years Joint Curate and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, where he preached in 1806 a Sermon on the death of the Rev. Chas. Barton, the Rector, which was afterwards published in 8vo. In 1810 he was presented to the Vicarage of Wellingborough by "W. Davies, executor of Wm. Pryce;" in 1812 he published "National Calamities averted, a Fast Sermon," 8vo. and in 1813

"A Ser-

"A Sermon preached at Kettering, at the Visitation of the Bp. of Peterborough," &c. In the same year he was preferred to the Prebend of Hampton in the Cathedral of Hereford.

June 8. At Wilbraham Temple, Camb. aged 71, the Rev. Jas. Hicks, Perpetual Curate of Stowe cum Qui in that county, and Rector of Wistow, Hunts. He was educated at Coventry School, under that celebrated classical scholar Dr. Thos. Edwards. From thence he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1777, being the sixth wrangler of his year; he was elected a Fellow in 1779, and took the degree of M.A. in 1780. In 1781 he married Anne, eldest dau. of Rich. Townley of Bellfield Hall, Lanc. In 1782 he was presented to Wistow by Edw. Palmer, esq. and in 1784 to Stowe cum Qui by the Bp. of Ely. He was possessed of an active and intelligent mind, and his useful and unremitting exertions in the discharge of the arduous duties of the Magistracy will long be remembered with gratitude. He frequently presided as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and gave his best and heartiest support to Mr. Pitt, and to those principles which carried this country triumphantly through the arduous struggle in which she was so long engaged.—His near residence to the University from the time of his marriage enabled him to preserve his private connections with its members, and particularly with those of his own College, in whose welfare he always expressed a warm and affectionate interest.

June 11. At Datchet, near Windsor, the Rev. Jas. Phillips, Lecturer of Wyradsbury, Berks. He was of University Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1797.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Feb. ... At Putney, aged 54, after two years illness, brought on entirely by his indefatigable application and intense study of the hautboy, Mr. Friedrich Griesbach. He was for three years a pupil of Fischer, and belonged to the band of Queen Charlotte. He had been a Member of the Concert of Ancient Music for 38 years, of the Philharmonic Concert from its institution, and for 25 years first hautboy at the Opera House. In the performance of that instrument he was unrivalled. He was brother to the late George and Heinrich Griesbach, also of the Queen's band, and uncle of John Henry, a celebrated composer now living.

At the house of Mrs. Smith, Portland-pl. Belinda, wife of Sir Chas. Smith, 2d bart. of Tring-park, Herts, now of Suttons, Essex.

In Slane-st. Capt. C. Forbes.

In Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq. the Hon. Christiansa, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary

of State for Ireland, and Christiansa, Baroness of Donoughmore; and sister of the present Earl.

At the house of her son, Geoffry Nightingale, esq. in Middlesex-pl. Lisson-green, Eleanor, widow of Sir Edward N. 6th bart. of Kneeworth House, Camb. She was only child and heir of Robt. Nightingale, of Kneeworth, esq. by Mary, dau. of Chas. Ethelston, esq. and was married in 1781 to her first cousin, whose claim to the Baronetcy as heir male of Thomas the first Bart. was admitted in 1797. She had issue by him, Sir Chas. Ethelston, the present Bart. five other sons, and five daughters.

March ... In Henrietta-st. the widow of Rev. S. Langston, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

At Newington, Lieut. Wm. Webb, R.N. Mr. T. Rodwell, Proprietor and Manager of the Adelphi Theatre, and author of several dramatic productions.

In George-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. S. E. Orley. She was Sarah, eldest dau. of Sir William Young, 2d Bart. of Delaford, Bucks, by Sarah, dau. of Chas. Laurence, esq.

April 30. In Wimpole-street, aged 17, Anne, third dau. of Gen. and late Lady Eliz. Loftus, and grand-dau. of Field Marshal George first Marquess Townshend, and his first wife Charlotte Baroness Compton and de Ferrars of Chartley.

Aged 18, Francis-Pierpont, eldest son of Hon. Sir Francis Burton, K.G.H. (twin-brother of the Marquess Conyngham) by Valentine-Alicia, 2d dau. of Nicholas, first Lord Cloncurry.

May ... In Smith's-square, Westminster, aged 91, Ann, widow of V. Waterhouse, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Wm. Walpole, 3d. son of Horatio, 3d and present Earl of Orford, by Mary, dau. of late Wm. Aug. Fawkenor, esq. (Clerk of the Privy Council.)

Lately. In Russell-pl. aged 80, Lieut.-gen. Thos. Trent, E. I. C. Service.

May 4. In Curzon-st. May-fair, Lieut.-gen. A. Brown, many years a distinguished Officer on the Madras Establishment.

May 17. Suddenly, in Chancery-lane, aged 51, Chapman Barber, esq. an eminent Solicitor.

May 27. Suddenly, in Montague-place, Col. Wm. Cowper, E. I. C. service.

June 4. In Great Portland-st. aged 72, Ann, wife of Wm. Richardson, esq.

June 6. Catharine, wife of David Caldwell, esq. of Golden-sq.

June 9. Thos. Porter, esq. aged 88, who held distinguished appointments in the Custom-house for nearly half a century.

June 10. In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 74, Robt. Brent, esq.

June 17. In Manor-st. Chelsea, aged 78, Charles Smith, esq. late of Croydon.

At the house of his son-in-law, J. Green Wilkinson, esq. in Devonshire-pl. aged 59, Geo. Caswell, esq. of Sicombe Park, Herts.

June

June 28. At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 33, Louisa Frances, wife of Mr. Hundleby, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill; and eldest daughter of the late John Curtis, esq. of Herne Hill.

BERKS.—*March 6.* At Calcot Park, aged 90, Hen. Sperling, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

CHESHIRE.—*June 21.* At Little Neston, aged 79, Thos. Cottingham, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb. ...* At Workington, aged 41, Capt. S. Martindale.

March ... Aged 50, the wife of J. L. Harrison, M.D. Penrith.

DEVON.—*April 24.* At Teignmouth, Ann, dau. of late Sir Fred.-Lemon Rogers, fourth Baronet of Wisdome, and sister of the present Baronet.

June 2. At Tiverton, John Baptist Questel, esq. of the Inner Temple.

June 9. At Exeter, Laura, fifth and youngest dau. of Col. Payne.

June 18. At Devonport, aged 22, Edw. Thurlow Cunynghame, esq. 24th reg.

ESSEX.—*May 24.* Aged 73, at Stansted Mount Fitchet, Rich. Spencer, esq.

GLOUC.—*Feb. ...* At Olveston Vicarage, Mary, wife of Rev. J. Charlton, D.D.

At Cheltenham, Capt. Murray, 22d foot.

Aged 82, Diana, wife of Very Rev. John Plumtre, D.D. Dean of Gloucester.

At Chipping Sodbury, upwards of 100, Sarah Dando.

March ... At Clifton, T. Monkhouse, esq. of Gloucester-place, London.

April 8. At her residence, Sion-place, Clifton, aged 73, lamented by a most extensive acquaintance, Mrs. Sophia Woodford, aunt to Sir Ralph Woodford, second Baronet of Carleby, Linc. and Governor of Trinidad.

April ... At Redcliff House, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Hugh Smyth, 2d bart. of Long Ashton, Som.; and sole dau. and heiress of Henry Woolnough, esq. of Pucklechurch, Glouc. She was married as long since as Sept. 1, 1757, when her fortune was estimated in our Magazine (see vol. xxvii. p. 435) at 40,000*l.* As Sir John Hugh had no issue, the title has successively descended to his two nephews.

HANTS.—*April ...* At Fratton, near Portsmouth, 66, Lieut. G. Franklin, R.M.

HANTS.—*April 21.* At Boxmoor House, aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Mead, esq.

KENT.—*March 10.* At her house in Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Frances, 2d and last surviving dau. of Sir Wm. Ashburnham, bt. Bishop of Chichester, by Margaret, dau. of Thos. Pelham, esq. of Lewes; and great aunt to the present Baronet.

April 27. At Sevenoaks, Ann, widow of Wm. Hall Timbrel, esq. of Lewisham, and formerly Capt. of Berks. Militia.

LANC.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, aged 41, Lieut.-col. Nigel Kingscote, late of the 56th foot. He became first Lieutenant of 23d foot, March 22, 1800; Captain 2d

West India reg. Oct. 2, 1805; Captain 20th foot, Sept. 7, 1804; and Major 56th foot, Dec. 11, 1806. He served with the army in Spain and Portugal in 1809; was promoted to a Lieut.-colonelcy of the 68th foot, Oct. 17, 1811; and at the reduction in December that year, was placed on the half-pay of the same regiment.

LEIC.—*April ...* At Market Harborough, aged 88, the Hon. Anna Maria, widow of Rev. Nathaniel Mapletost, Rector of Broughton, Northampt. She was the only surviving dau. of six of Charles, fourth Viscount Cullen, by his first wife Anne, dau. of his uncle Borlase Warren, esq.

LINC.—*May 2.* Aged 17, John, eldest son of Rev. John Wayet, Lecturer of Boston, and Vicar of Finchbeck.

At Buckden Vicarage, aged 53, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Maltby, Rector of Holbeach, and Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 19.* At Hanwell, Catherine, dau. of late Thos. Phillips, esq. of Sedgley, and sister of G. Phillips, esq. M.P.

NORF.—*April 14.* Aged 82, Isabella, widow of Thos. Kerrich, esq. Gledeston Hall.

April 16. At Lynn, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Rich. Hamond.

NORTHAMP.—*April ...* At Wansford, on her road from Buckminster to London, aged 25, the Hon. Caroline Talmash, fourth dau. of Wm. Lord Huntingtower (eldest son of the Countess of Dysart), by Catharine, dau. of Francis Grey, esq. of Lehen, co. Cork.

NORTHUMB.—*April ...* At Alnwick, aged 79, the widow of Dr. Peacock.

NOTTS.—*Feb. ...* At his seat, Holme Pierrepont, nr. Nottingham, J. Bettison, esq.

SALOP.—*March ...* At Shrewsbury, the wife of Maj.-gen. Rob. Lethbridge.

SOM.—*Feb. ...* At Badminster, Henrietta, 4th dau. of H. Viager, esq. Consul at Bristol for the United States.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Rear-adm. Rob. Williams.

March ... At Bath, T. Creaser, M.D. of Cheltenham.

April ... At Evercreech, Jane, widow of Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L. Prebendary of Wells (of whom see vol. xciv. 644).

May 21. In Burlington-st. Bath, aged 48, And. Hamilton, esq.

May 24. At his house in Lansdown-place, Bath, in his 76th year, Henry White, esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Magistrate for the County of Somerset.

SURREY.—*June 14.* At Ditton, aged 87, George Pears, esq.

June 15. At Leigh Rectory, near Reigate, aged 58, Samuel Wilton, esq.

June 24. At Richmond, Pierce Butler, youngest son of Col. Garrington Smith.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. ...* At Hastings, Major J. Sharp, of Kincaresie, Perthshire.

April ... At Brighton, the wife of his Excellency Lieut.-col. Ready, Gov. of Prince Edward's Island.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*April*... At Coventry, R. Brunton, esq. 3d light drag.

June 18. Aged 84, Edward Croxall, esq. of Shustock.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, aged 66, Major-Gen. Richard Harry Foley. He was appointed first Lieut. in the Royal Marines, June 10, 1778; Captain, April 21, 1793; brevet Major, April 29, 1802; in the Royal Marines, Dec. 21, 1803; Lieut.-Col. in the Royal Marines, Sept. 24, 1806; Colonel in the army, June 4, 1814; and Major-Gen. July 19, 1821.

YORKSHIRE.—*March 1.* In his 19th year, Edw. Foljambe, of Trin. Coll. Camb. eldest son of Thos. F. esq. of Wakefield.

June 1. At Scarborough, Henry, son of late Maj. Wm. Willey Hitchin, of Bengal Establishment.

June 18. The wife of Rev. John Langley, Minister of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and sister of Rev. W. Bolland, A.M. Vicar of Swineshead, York.

June 28. At Harrowgate, Lieut. Alexander Graham, 17th regt. second son of Lieut. Graham, of Stirling; a young officer of great promise.

WALES.—*March*... At Llangemarch, co. Brecon, aged 102, T. Morgan, after a short illness, and in full possession of his mental faculties.

April. At Carnarthen, aged 51, Margaret, widow of Col. Williams, of Henllys.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.*... The eldest dau. of late J. Bruce, esq. Sheriff of Clackmannanshire.

March... At Kensials, near Annan, aged 76, Capt. G. Irving.

April. At Rankellour, co. Fife, Mrs. Margaret Maitland Macgill, widow of the Honourable Fred. Lewis Maitland, Capt. R. N. sixth son of Charles 6th Earl of Lauderdale. She was the heiress of Rankellour and Lindores, in right of her mother, the sister of James Macgill, who claimed the title of Viscount Oxenford; she was married to the late Captain, Aug. 27, 1767; he died Dec. 16, 1786, leaving her the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom Fred. Lewis, Capt. R. N. had the good fortune, when commanding the Belleophon, to receive the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte.

April 25. At Dingwall, co. Ross, Rose, wife of Capt. T. Munro, 42d reg.

April 29. At Achnagairn, co. Inverness, aged 83, John Fraser, esq. of that place, formerly of the house of M^r Tavish, Fraser, and Co. of London.

IRELAND.—*March.* At Kells, co. Meath, aged 109, Mark Begg, esq.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* Lieut.-Gen. A. Brown, of the Madras Army.

At Napoli di Romania, in the 20th year of his age, Robert John, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Brown, ship-owner of Hull. Although his future prospects in life were flattering,

yet he left his country and friends to afford his services to the cause of independence in Greece, and there finished his mortal career.

Feb. 2. At Berhampoore, East Indies, Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Towers Smith, esq. Judge and Resident of the District, and wife of John Macan, esq. of the Company's Military Service, and of Armagh, Ireland.

March 10. At the Isle of France, George Cleaveland Scott, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, eldest son of late Col. Geo. Scott, Royal Artillery.

April 27. At Perkins Pen, Jamaica, aged 29, Frances Eves, lady of Dr. Lipcombe, Bp. of Jamaica, after giving birth to a boy. She had arrived at the island only eleven weeks, and the regretted event took place on the day she completed the ninth month of her marriage. (See our last vol. p. 176.)

June 5. At Paris, aged 80, Lucy Frances, wife of Thomas Finimore Hill, esq.

Lately. In Paris, Wm. Lawless, esq. a native of Dublin, General in the French army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

At Baltimore, U. S. aged 60, Gen. R. G. Harper.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, France, Lieut.-col. Horton Coote Brisco, third son of the Rev. John Brisco, D. D. of Crofton Hall, Cumberland, by Catharine, dau. of John Hylton, esq.; brother of Sir John Brisco, created a baronet of Crofton in 1782, and uncle of the present Sir Wastell, 2d bart. He became Lieut. 77th foot, Dec. 16, 1800; Capt. 30th foot, Aug. 6, 1803, 73d foot, Aug. 16, 1804, 9th drag. Sept. 18, 1806, brevet Major, Aug. 25, 1808; Major Bourbon reg. Sept. 2, 1813; brevet Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814; and Major 63d foot, April 13, 1815; he exchanged to the half-pay of the same reg. in June 1818.

At Madras, aged 73, Lieut.-gen. Lalande.

At Madeira, G. W. D. son of Vice-adm. Philip Stephens, by Sophia, dau. of Wm. Worth, esq. of Haynesford, near Norwich.

At Valparaiso, aged 26, Capt. R. B. Addison, of the Chilian, and formerly of the British Navy.

At Jamaica, aged 40, Major R. Mackenzie, 77th reg.

On his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieut.-col. C. Hodgson.

On board the *Atlas*, on his passage to England, Ens. R. Mends, 37th reg. nephew of late Sir Rob. Mends.

At Nattore, aged 27, E. Bury, esq. of E. I. C.'s civil service, 2d son of J. Bury, esq. of St. Leonard's Nazing, Essex.

At Moorshehabad, W. Loch, esq. resident at the Court of the Rajah of Bengal.

At Bombay, F. Ayton, esq. Solicitor in the Supreme Court.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 18, Elizabeth-Charlotte, 2d dau. of H. Robertson, M.D.

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FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1825.

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PART THE FIRST.

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1825.

THE TEMPLE OF VESTA;

NEWMGATE PRIZE POEM FOR 1825.

By RICHARD CLARKE SEWELL, of *Magdalen College, Oxford.*

THE dark pine waves on Tibur's classic sleep,
From rock to rock the headlong waters leap,
Tossing their foam on high, till leaf and flower
Glitter, like emeralds, in the sparkling shower:
Lovely—but lovelier from the charms that glow
Where Latium spreads her purple vales below;
The olive, smiling on the sunny hill,
The golden orchard, and the ducile till,
The spring clear-bubbling in its rocky font,
The moss-grown cave, the Naiad's fabled haunt,
And, far as eye can strain, yon shadowy dome,
The glory of the earth, Eternal Rome.

This, this was Vesta's seat—sublime, alone,
The mountain crag appear'd her Virgin throne,
In all the majesty of Goddess might,
Fann'd by pure gales, and bathed in cloudless light;
Her's was the dash of Anio's sacred tide,
The flame from Heaven's ethereal fount supplied,
And the young forms that trod the marble shrine,
For earth too fair, for mortal too divine.

And, lo! where still ten circling columns rise
High o'er the arching spray's prismatic dyes,
Touch'd, but not marr'd—as time had paus'd to spare
The wreaths that bloom in lingering beauty there—
E'en where each mouldering wreck might seem to mourn
Her rifted shaft, her lov'd acanthus torn,
Nature's wild flowers in silent sorrows wave
Their votive sweets o'er Art's neglected grave.

But ye who sleep the calm and dreamless sleep,
Where joy forgets to smile, and woe to weep,
For you, blest maids, a long and last repose
Has still'd each pulse that throbs, each vein that glows;
For oft, too oft, the white and spotless vest
Conceal'd a bleeding heart, an aching breast;
Hope, that with cold despair held feeble strife,
And love that parted but with parting life;
Still would the cheek with human passion burn,
Still would the heart to fond remembrance turn,
Vow all itself to Heaven, but vow in vain,
Sigh for its thoughts, yet sigh to think again.

And thou, Immortal Bard, whose sweetest lays
Were hymn'd in rapture to thy Tibur's praise,
What, though no more the listening vales prolong
The playful echoes of thy Sabine song;
Weep not her olive-groves' deserted shade,
Her princely halls, in silent ruin laid,
Her altars mouldering on a nameless hill—
There all is beauty, all is glory still;
Flowers—yet more bright than Roman maiden wreath'd;
Prayers—yet more pure than virgin priestess breath'd;
A fane—more noble than the vestal trod—
The Christian's temple, to the Christian's God!

PREFACE.

THE Catholic Question forms the most prominent feature in the "Historical Chronicle" of our present volume. Indeed our Parliamentary record is chiefly occupied with discussions on this momentous subject; and "at no period of our history," as an intelligent Correspondent observes, in p. 210, "did the claims of the Irish Catholics more strongly occupy public attention."—"The Catholic Association," he continues, "had usurped powers in the collection of 'Rent,' &c. which no well-organized Government could tolerate, without endangering the safety of the state." It was therefore the imperative duty of the Ministry and the Legislature to adopt such energetic measures as were best calculated to repress so monstrous an assumption of dictatorial authority as was then arrogated by an audacious faction. They have happily succeeded, and tranquillity has been partially restored to the Sister Kingdom. In the mean time, the usual question of "Catholic Emancipation" has been renewed with determined and re-iterated pertinacity; and every species of sophistry has been adduced in support of Catholicism by the friends of the measure. The question was carried in the House of Commons, but fortunately lost in the Lords by a majority of forty-eight. The memorable and impressive speech of the *Heir Presumptive* to the throne, and the brilliant and irrefutable arguments of the Bishop of Chester, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Eldon, gave a death-blow to the hopes of papistical ambition.

As ardent admirers of our Protestant Constitution, and as decided opponents to the spiritual tyranny and artful designs of the Romish Church, we shall never cease to deprecate every concession to a sect whose sanguinary and despotic principles have been evinced in every age and every nation—who have the wish, but happily not the power, to re-issue their exterminating edicts, and re-kindle the fires of Smithfield. Let us not then restore the blood-stained weapons which our brave and illustrious ancestors so nobly wrested from their grasp. Let us not compromise that pure faith which Cranmer, Hooper, and Latimer so gloriously attested with their blood; and which a Tillotson, a Porteus, and a galaxy of Dignitaries have adorned with every social virtue and intellectual worth. The Papal monster has been rendered powerless by the energies of our forefathers. Though the same deadly virus flows through his system, he is now paralyzed, and lies prostrate at our feet; let us not then administer resuscitatives, lest, like the frozen viper in the fable, he betray his inherent propensities, and turn his venomous fangs upon a generous but too-confiding benefactor. "According as advantages have been afforded by the Legislature to the Roman Catholics, (observes his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in his important evidence before the Parliamentary Committee,) there has been uniformly a progressive advance in the tone both of confidence and demand." The venerable Primate then adds:

"The great body of the lower Roman population in Ireland is known to be of a character the most superstitious and ignorant. Their minds, it is well known, have been recently filled with undoubting expectations of a certain great event in their favour being to take place agreeably to prediction about this time. Should a change now take place that might be construed into a fulfilment of this prediction, this would be felt by the multitude as the direct interference

interference of the Almighty, even without any such teaching as would, it is too much to be apprehended, be employed to imprint it on their minds, as it already has been to prepare their minds for it."—"So convinced am I (he adds) of the ultimate intention of the Roman Catholic body in Ireland (that is, of that portion of it which will necessarily carry with it in the end the entire mass,) so convinced am I that it is their intention to endeavour to obtain the country ultimately for themselves, that I have no hesitation in saying, that if England were embarrassed by any very serious war, in which she found it difficult to maintain herself, the attempt would speedily be made to effect a total separation of the two countries; and this principally, as I take it, for the accomplishment of the abolition of that which the Roman Catholics in Ireland are sedulously taught to believe a damnable heresy."

During the present Session of Parliament the most wise and beneficial measures have been adopted for promoting the interests of our foreign relations, and improving our internal and municipal polity. The new colonial regulations, and the late reduction of our export and import duties, as stated in pages 263, 354, have already contributed to the national prosperity; and promise to realize, at no distant period, the most permanent advantages. Many useful Laws have been enacted, which the ever-changing nature of society rendered imperatively necessary;—a law of plain and impartial equity between Masters and Workmen for the regulation of wages, &c.—a law of justice as to the relation of Merchant and Factor,—a law repealing the obsolete Bubble Act,—a most important law for the regulation of Jurors,—another to prevent frivolous and fraudulent Writs of Error,—a whole series of laws for the improved regulation of the Customs,—an Act for the regulation of Consuls and Consulage Fees,—for the Amendment of the Navigation code,—of the Quarantine Laws,—of the Ships' Registry regulations,—for the erection of additional Docks for the Trade of London,—and numberless objects of the greatest importance. To mark the activity of improvement in all directions, no less than 438 Private Bills have been discussed in the House of Commons, and 287 passed; a greater number, we believe, than were ever before known.

On reverting to our OBITUARY, which, we trust, may be justly considered a perennial record of departed worth, we have to lament the loss of many individuals, eminent for talents, rank, or virtue, who have paid the common debt of Nature;—Dr. Parr, Dr. Elmsley, Maturin, Denon, and Mrs. Barbauld have left a blank in the arena of Literature; Science and the Arts will feel the absence of Tilloch, Fuseli, and Owen;—Purvis, Sir A. Campbell, Erskine, Long, and many other Naval and Military heroes, who have individually promoted the glory of their native land, have received that just tribute, from our biographer's pen, which their manly virtues demanded.

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